



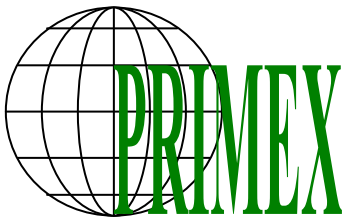
**TERMINAL
EVALUATION
OF THE
SAMAR ISLAND
BIODIVERSITY
PROJECT (SIBP),
PHILIPPINES
(Reference
Project No.
14467)**



**PACIFIC RIM INNOVATION AND
MANAGEMENT EXPONENTS, INC.,
PHILIPPINES**

**FINAL
TERMINAL
EVALUATION
REPORT**

January 2013



PACIFIC RIM INNOVATION AND MANAGEMENT EXPONENTS, INC.

3 January 2013

Mr. Jesus Capulong

IOC, Procurement and Admin Services
United Nations Development Programme
Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines

**Subject: TERMINAL EVALUATION OF THE SAMAR ISLAND BIODIVERSITY
PROJECT – Revised Final Terminal Evaluation Report**

Dear Mr. Capulong:

We are pleased to submit herewith two copies of our Revised Final Terminal Evaluation Report (FTER) for the abovecaptioned assignment. Copies of the report will be sent to DENR-PAWB as required in our consultancy contract.

We submitted a Final TER to your office in November 2012, which was presented at a Dissemination Workshop in Tacloban, Leyte on 29 November 2012. Upon the request of UNDP and DENR-PAWB, we revised that report to incorporate additional comments made by stakeholder representatives at the said workshop.

This revised FTER presents the findings and recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation of SIBP. It includes an executive summary and five sections: (i) introduction; (ii) methodology; (iii) project description and development context; (iv) findings (including project design and formulation, project implementation, project results, and project impact); and (v) conclusions, lessons, and recommendations.

We trust that you find our report in order.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to work with you in the conduct of this Terminal Evaluation of SIBP.

All the best wishes in 2013.

Sincerely,



ELVIRA C. ABLAZA
President and CEO

Encl. a/s

cc: **Director Mundita Lim, DENR-PAWB**
Ms. Janet Garcia, DENR-PAWB
Ms. Grace Tena, UNDP
Ms. Jennette Montebon, UNDP

TERMINAL EVALUATION OF THE SAMAR ISLAND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT, PHILIPPINES

FINAL TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT
January 2013



**PACIFIC RIM INNOVATION AND
MANAGEMENT EXPONENTS, INC.,
PHILIPPINES**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWFP	annual work and financial plan
AWP	annual work plan
BDC	Barangay Development Council
BMS	biodiversity monitoring system/site
BRA	biological resource assessment
BOSSA	Basic Orientation on Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Farming
CAO	community and advocacy output
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	community-based forest management
CCF	UNDP Country Cooperation Framework
CDW	community development worker
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office(r)
CLUP	comprehensive land use plan
COP	community outreach program
CPPAP	Conservation of Protected Areas Project
CSO	civil society organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAO	Department Administrative Order
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSAC	Diocesan Social Action Center
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTER	Draft Terminal Evaluation Report
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EA	executing agency
EDC	Economic Development Committee
ELAC-EV	Environmental Legal Assistance Center – Eastern Visayas
EO	Executive Order
ES	Eastern Samar
ESSU	Eastern Samar State University
EU	European Union
EVBZ	Eastern Visayas Biogeographic Zone
ExeCom	Executive Committee
FASPO	Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office
FGD	focus group discussion
FLUP	forest land use plan
FPE	Foundation for the Philippine Environment
FTER	Final Terminal Evaluation Report
FTF	FASPO tracking form
FY	fiscal year
GA	government agency
GEB	global environmental benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMFR	Greater Mindanao Faunal Region
GMP	general management plan
GO	government organization
GOP	Government of the Philippines

ha	hectare
IA	implementing agency
IEC	information, education, and communications
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
KAPPAS	<i>Katatapuran nga Pederasyon han Parag-uma Han Samar</i>
KII	Key informant interview
LF	logical framework
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTE	midterm evaluation
NASSA	National Secretariat for Social Action
NewCAPP	New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	non-government organization
NGP	National Greening Program
NIPAP	National Integrated Protected Areas Program
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NS	Northern Samar
NSSU	Northern Samar State University
NTFP	non-timber forest product
PA	protected area
PACBRMA	Protected Area Community-based Resource Management Agreement
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PDF	project description form
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office(r)
PEO	Provincial Environment Office
PER	Performance Evaluation Report
PES	payment for ecosystem (or environmental) services
PGENRO	Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office
PIF	Project implementation form
PIR	Project implementation report
PMO	Project management office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People's Organization
PRIMEX	Pacific Rim Innovation and Management Exponents, Inc.
PSA	public service announcement
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RA	Republic Act
RDC	Regional Development Council
RED	Regional Executive Director, DENR
REECS	Resources, Environment, and Economics Center for Studies, Inc.
RO-8	DENR Region 8 Office
SF	sustainable financing
SIBF	Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation
SIBP	Samar Island Biodiversity Project

SICCC	Samar Island Climate Change Commission
SINP	Samar Island Natural Park
SIPPAD	Samar Island Program for Peace and Development
SPZ	special protection zone
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TET	Terminal Evaluation Team
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	terms of reference
UEP	University of Eastern Philippines
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCC	village conservation community
VSO	Voluntary Service Organization
WB	World Bank
WS	Western Samar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Summary Table

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE				
Project Title: Samar Island Biodiversity Project (SIBP)				
			At Endorsement (US\$)	At Completion (US\$)
GEF Project ID	PHI/99/G31 (GEF)	GEF financing	5,759,470	5,655,016.00
UNDP Project ID	PHI/99/014 (TRAC)	IA/EA own (UNDP)	1,524,320	1,524,320.00
Country	Philippines	Government	4,253,000	4,253,000.00
Focal Area	Biodiversity	Others		
		USAID	350,000	350,000.00
		FPE	935,300	935,300.00
		NGO/Church	62,200	62,200.00
		Leverage Fund		354,027.00
Operational Program		Total co-financing		
Executing Agency		Total Project cost	12,884,290	13,133,863.00
Other Partners Involved		Prodoc signature		
		(Operational) Closing Date	Proposed: 30 April 2008	Actual: 31 December 2011

B. Project Brief Description

The aim of the Project is to protect a representative sample of the biodiversity of the Philippine archipelago by expanding conservation coverage in the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic zone (EVBZ) through the establishment of the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), a new protected area (PA) with an area of 333,300 hectares (ha) and a surrounding buffer zone of 125,400 ha. The project would pilot a participatory community-based conservation regime, adopting a “social fencing” strategy whereby forest edge communities act as a bulwark against threats. The park, established under *Presidential Proclamation No. 442*, comprises a core area zoned for strict protection and recreational and scientific use, and a sustainable use area, where sustainable harvests of non-timber forest products would be permitted. Sustainable agro-forestry and other conservation-compatible land uses would be promoted in the buffer zone, which had a resident population of 6,500 households. Based on the results of feasibility assessments conducted during project development, it was proposed to establish a core zone covering a total area of 135,000 ha, encompassing primary forest blocks, mature secondary forests, the Calbiga and Sohoton caves, and biological corridors between these blocks. The sustainable use area was established to encompass a total area of 212,000 ha. The various management zones, concretized following additional biological appraisal and further consultation with communities and local government units (LGUs) in Samar to build consensus on boundaries, ensure that the core area captures a representative sample of biological diversity.

C. Evaluation Rating Table

Criteria	Rating	Comments
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of M&E	MS	There were some lapses in the preparation and submission of the M&E reports (Project Implementation Report [PIR], Project Evaluation Report [PER], and FASPO Tracking Form [FTF]), as prescribed by UNDP and DENR. Nonetheless, these M&E reports were found sufficient for a basic understanding of the accomplishments and overall performance of the project.
M&E design at project start-up	Not applicable	The project never had any M&E plan. Instead, it adopted the M&E forms prescribed by both the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in monitoring the results and tracking the progress of project activities. For UNDP, the PIR was used, while for DENR, particularly the Foreign-Assisted Special Projects Office (FASPO), PERs were used in Phase 1 and FTFs in Phase 2.



Criteria	Rating	Comments
M&E plan implementation	Not applicable	No M&E Plan was developed for implementation.
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of project implementation/ execution	S	Overall performance of both UNDP and DENR-PAWB was perceived as generally satisfactory by the Samar Island key stakeholders. The project would not have accomplished its target outcome and provide sufficient impact had UNDP and DENR been remiss in their duties and responsibilities in the project.
Implementing partners/ agency execution	S	Some stakeholders expressed the view that DENR-PAWB could have done more to help achieve a higher level of project success. Some even opined that the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)'s campaign for mining in Samar Island was more effective than the DENR advocacy for forest and biodiversity conservation. Nonetheless, this weakness is overshadowed by the strong partnership developed by the project with local stakeholders, who now play significant roles in forest protection and biodiversity conservation advocacy and law enforcement.
Executing agency execution	S	Some respondents stated that UNDP had a tendency to "micro- manage" the project. UNDP defended its management decisions as necessary to ensure effective and efficient implementation. Other respondents supported this and viewed UNDP management in a positive light, saying that this management style helped facilitate the project's activities.
Outcome: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of project outcome	S	SIBP was successful in achieving its main outcome of <i>establishing the SINP</i> . However, <i>managing it with broad-based stakeholder participation</i> is still an ongoing and a long-term process. Nonetheless, SIBP was successful in preventing the establishment of illegal settlements within the core and buffer zones of the SINP. Only its failure to have SINP legislated by Congress has prevented the project from garnering an HS rating for this parameter.
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	R	The project has remained highly relevant, from the time it was conceptualized until its completion in 2011. The project very much supported both the international and national call for biodiversity conservation and protection, which are still priority thrusts of the environmental community.
Effectiveness	MS	The project is credited for its significant accomplishment in establishing SINP under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), an effort that has high visibility and recognition among key stakeholders in Samar Island. Had there been enough appropriation for lobbying, legislating the SINP could have been realized. Unfortunately, accomplishment of this objective was hampered by influential politicians and other interest groups.
Efficiency	S	The project posted a relatively high budget utilization (98.32%) and performed quite well in leveraging funds, although the funds generated were still not enough to provide substantial support for the project's sustainable operations. The project was also efficient in forging partnerships and linkages, as well as in tapping local resources to augment its needs.
Sustainability: Likely (L), Moderately Likely (ML), Moderately Unlikely (MU), Unlikely (U)		
Overall likelihood of risks to sustainability	ML	A variety of risks were identified (financial, social, institutional, and environmental), but the likelihood that the risks would affect sustainability is regarded as moderate. Nonetheless, these risks must still be addressed to fully achieve project sustainability.
Financial resources	ML	The project put in place potential sustainable financing (SF) schemes that may help finance the operations of SINP in the future, such as the 'torpedo' boat ride on the Ulot River and ecotourism activities in Lulugayan Falls and Sohoton Cave. SINP facilities (training venue, lodges, visitor center, toilets, etc.) are now rented out for a fee, although fees being generated are not enough to sustain operations. Nonetheless, there are many other possible financing schemes, such as royalties for extracting <i>almaciga</i> resin, which are now being explored.

Criteria	Rating	Comments
Socioeconomic aspects	ML	Small-scale livelihood initiatives were undertaken in the early stages of the project. Later, to accelerate progress in this area, the project engaged the services of the National Secretariat for Social Action (NASSA), a religious group, to easily reach the target clientele. Unfortunately, this came quite late in the life of the project, and benefits to the targeted local communities were only partially achieved.
Institutional framework and governance	ML	Sustainability could be better assured by further strengthening the capacities of key institutional players in biodiversity conservation and forest protection. Some local government executives are still apathetic to environmental protection. Nonetheless, a good number of LGUs and other partner institutions are committed to supporting the objectives of SINP.
Environmental aspects	ML	While illegal logging, mining, wildlife poaching, <i>kaingin</i> (swidden agriculture), and charcoal-making are still practiced, they are now less prevalent than they were prior to the project. However, continued effort is still needed to enforce regulations and apprehend violators of forest protection and biodiversity conservation regulations.
Impacts: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N)		
Environmental status improvement	S	The pre- and post-biodiversity resource assessment (BRA) surveys confirmed that Samar Island has been able to establish a high level of species diversity in SINP, as measured by an overall Shannon Biodiversity Index of 4.98, indicative of the diversity of biological species.
Environmental stress reduction	M	The fact that the habitat of <i>Rafflesia manilla</i> has been continuously protected indicates that environmental stresses in Samar Island have been contained – and possibly reduced. Campaigns for conservation are still ongoing, particularly by concerned environmental groups.
Progress towards stress/status change	M	There is still an impending threat from some “development” projects like road construction, which pose danger to the fragile lowland forest ecosystem of Samar Island. A case in point is the proposed Basey to Maydolong connector road, which would pass through or lie adjacent to the Borongan-Lorente closed canopy forest. The plan is to connect this road to the soon-to-be concreted P50-million 7-8 kilometer (km) barangay road from Maydolong town proper to Barangay Del Pilar. While the proposed road is being promoted as an ecotourism development project, this proposed development could put this significant tract of forest in danger without the necessary social and environmental safeguards. The <i>SINP General Management Plan (GMP)</i> specifically prohibits construction of roads inside the park, thus, there is legal basis to ensure that this development will not materialize.
Project Results: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Project Results	S	The project is generally successful in meeting its objective of establishing SINP as a protected area under the NIPAS. However, the final target of passing legislation to formalize this action has yet to be realized. Despite this, by strengthening biodiversity advocacy, forest protection, and sustainable livelihood activities, the project has laid a sound foundation for achieving a transitional condition to reduce illegal logging, wildlife poaching, and other forest destructive practices necessary to attain its desired goal.

D. Summary of Conclusions, Lessons, and Recommendations

Conclusions. The project was generally successful in meeting its objective and purpose. It has laid the foundation for the establishment of an island-wide protected area on Samar under the NIPAS. However, it fell short of achieving the desired project target for reasons that are beyond the control of the project implementors. For instance, the project had no control over when Congress might pass legislation to formally establish the SINP. This is an important step in the realization of the project's desired impact. However, the project was effective in putting in place the necessary elements that may help achieve this target. **Thus, the project's overall performance is rated as satisfactory (S).**

Lessons. Following are among the key lessons that emerged from the terminal evaluation of SIBP:



- **Establishment and management of an island-wide PA system, as in the case of SINP, is difficult.** Some schools of thought even suggest that it may be easier to manage individual small PAs or a network of PAs, rather than to establish and manage a PA over a much larger contiguous land area (Aswani and Hamilton, 2004; Roberts *et al.*, 2003; Cantu-Salazar and Gaston, 2010).¹ This is especially true in the Philippine context, with its dense human population and numerous conflicting land use interests. Administratively, the existing PA is difficult to manage in light of (i) its large area, (ii) the large number of municipalities encompassed, and (iii) the large number of Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) members. While creation of sub-PAMBs was intended to alleviate some of these difficulties, they tended to abuse their authority, often acting independently to support localized interests, without considering the interests of the PA in its entirety.
- **The objective of passing legislation for the formal establishment of the SINP turned out to be an overly ambitious target.** The project proponents failed to anticipate during the design period that there might be external factors that could derail the project implementation, which were beyond the control of project implementers. This turned out to be true in the case of legislating the SINP, a target that did not materialize because of the intervention of some political interests on the island. The lesson drawn here is to avoid including project targets that will be dependent on “outside factors” that are beyond the control or influence of the project.
- **The importance of effectively engaging and mobilizing the local communities, LGUs, and civil society in Project activities cannot be overemphasized.** Their role in supporting and maintaining an effective program of integrated conservation and development actions is vital to the sustainability of SIBP.
- **The Project Management Office (PMO) should be provided with more independence and authority in decision-making.** The Project Steering Committee (PSC) should provide direction and perform oversight functions only, and not become involved in the details of project implementation.
- **The high-level representation among members of the PSC caused problems.** It was difficult to find a common time for PSC members to meet because of their individual heavy schedules, work commitments, and numerous external responsibilities, resulting in delayed decisions which, in turn, affected project operations and implementation.

Recommendations. The following recommendations are made based on the terminal evaluation of SIBP. These recommendations are grouped according to the agencies or institutions that would be the most appropriate to respond to them, and put them into practice:

Agencies/ Institutions	Recommendations
SINP Management Authority and DENR Region 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an evolving land use and management plan: As the SINP encompasses an area that includes human settlements and varied multiple uses, it is necessary to formulate a land use plan that will allow the PA zonation to evolve over time, moving from its current, highly-complex state, toward a simpler plan that permits both reasonable access to resources, and better control of strict protection zones, to enable more effective management. • Work for the immediate issuance of Protected Area Community-based Resource management Agreements (PACBRMAs) to qualified SINP occupants. • Maintain partnerships between DENR, the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), other government agencies (GAs), and local institutions (NGOs, POs, religious groups, academe). • Continue lobbying for the legislation of SINP. • Work harder for the SINP GMP to be integrated into the AWP of partner institutions. • Keep the momentum and commitment of local community groups and deputize community members to help in forest protection. • Provide more livelihood opportunities; rather than channeling this only through the NASSA, other implementing arms (like the Department of Tourism [DOT], Department of Agriculture

¹ This sentiment was echoed by the Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) of SINP.

Agencies/ Institutions	Recommendations
	<p>[DA], local government units [LGUs], nongovernment organizations [NGOs] and the private sector) could be tapped to fast-track the dissemination process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement revenue generating schemes as recommended by the user fee study.² • Work to leverage more funding support. • Revisit and update the park's GMP in the light of recent developments in the area³
DENR-PAWB	<p>PAWB to provide continuous guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lobbying for the legislation of SINP; • facilitating the immediate issuance of PACBRMAs to qualified SINP occupants; • providing a stronger advocacy campaign to address the concern that the mining campaign by MGB is more powerful than that for biodiversity protection; and • helping in sourcing the necessary funds for the Park Management Authority to function more effectively.
DOT	Assist in the establishment of other ecotourism projects and other capability building programs, including livelihood to local communities.
LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in forest protection and biodiversity conservation by passing more relevant ordinances and creating local forest guard positions. • Implement livelihood projects that will offer local communities with alternatives to utilizing biodiversity resources from the park.
DA	Launch more agriculture-based livelihood projects.
Private sector	Engage in ecotourism projects in Samar Island and help promote ecotourism industry in the island.
Religious groups	Implement stronger advocacy campaigns against illegal activities.

For similar projects in the future, implementation and partnership arrangements should not rely too heavily on close involvement of high-level government officials, which, in the case of the SIBP, tended to cause problems in convening meetings of the PSC. For instance, in the case of SIBP, the PSC should have been chaired by the PAWB Director only. The designated Project Director should have been any senior official of the Bureau (say, the Division Head of the Biodiversity Division), if not the Assistant Director. From the UNDP side, the Head of the Environment Department may be the representative to the PSC. At the field level, only one of the three governors, and not all of them, should have been included in the PSC, possibly with representation on a rotating basis. Similarly, perhaps only two to three mayors should have represented all the 37⁴ mayors in Samar Island at the PSC at any given time, again, on a rotating basis. It is also recommended that UNDP should consider avoiding designing future projects that may be overly ambitious for any of several reasons. While the justifications for establishing Samar Island as a protected area under the NIPAS are very clear, fully achieving this in reality was made difficult due to external political interference, as well as the inherent complexities of effectively harmonizing biodiversity conservation, within the context of multiple land and other resource uses existing in the large land area designated as the SINP.

To address the latter issue, it is recommended that, for the future sustainability planning of the SINP, a vision for the long-term evolution of a sustainable land management plan be formulated. This vision should encompass and guide a gradual, phased transition from the current complex and difficult management scenario to a simpler and more efficient one through the consolidation and simplification of boundaries of various use zones within the PA. By eliminating porous boundaries, establishing clear permanent markers, and creating a limited number of entry control points, especially into strict protection zones, the management and conservation of biodiversity resources, even within an area as large as the SINP, will become simpler and, therefore, more effective and achievable.

² A study on the development of a user fee system for SIBP was commissioned by UNDP, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and DENR-PAWB, and undertaken by the Resources, Environment, and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS).

³ It is the practice in the Philippines that while a GMP may have an effective period of 10 years (as is the case for the current SINP plan, whose term is 2006-2016), it is typically updated more frequently if required, to serve as basis for the preparation of the annual work and financial plan (AWFP).

⁴ The SINP covers 36 municipalities and one city.



MAIN TEXT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GOP) received a grant from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to finance the implementation of the Samar Island Biodiversity Project (SIBP) (the project) by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB). With the completion of the two-phased project in December 2011, a terminal evaluation of the SIBP was required as part of established UNDP and GEF procedures.

2. In June 2012, UNDP engaged the services of **Pacific Rim Innovation and Management Exponents, Inc. (PRIMEX)**,⁵ a Philippines-registered international consulting firm, to carry out the terminal evaluation of SIBP as per the terms of reference (TOR) shown in **Appendix 1**.

3. **The terminal evaluation was conducted to** (i) assess and rate the project results, sustainability of project outcomes, catalytic effect of the project, and quality of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system; (ii) identify lessons learned and best practices from the project; and (iii) propose recommendations that might improve the design and implementation of other UNDP/GEF projects in the future. Looking at measurable current indicators, **the evaluation also utilized the Theory of Change (TOC) approach** to determine the likelihood that the desired long-term impacts of the project will be achieved in the future.

4. **The evaluation was carried out from June to August 2012**, and the Draft Terminal Evaluation Report (DTER) was produced and submitted to UNDP in September 2012. The Final Terminal Evaluation Report (FTER), which incorporated the comments of DENR-PAWB, UNDP, and other stakeholders on the DTER, was submitted to UNDP and DENR-PAWB in November 2012, and the highlights of the report were presented and discussed at a Dissemination Workshop held in Tacloban, Leyte on 29 November 2012. On the request of UNDP and DENR-PAWB, the FTER was revised to incorporate additional stakeholder comments at the said workshop.⁶

5. This FTER presents the findings and recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation of SIBP. It includes an executive summary and five sections: (i) introduction; (ii) methodology; (iii) project description and development context; (iv) findings (including project design and formulation, project implementation, project results, and project impact); and (v) conclusions, lessons, and recommendations.

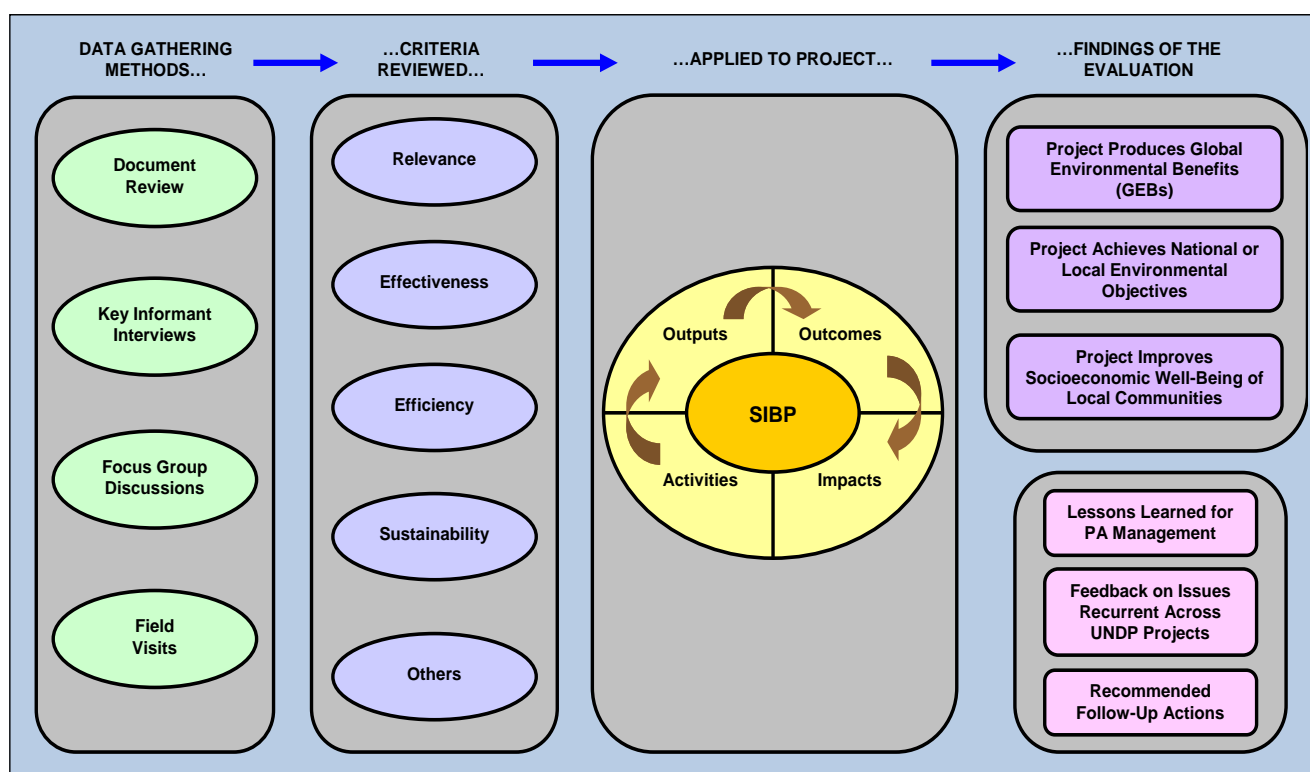
II. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6. As shown in **Figure 1** below, four data-gathering techniques were used, namely: (i) document review; (ii) key informant interviews (KIIs); (iii) focus group discussions (FGDs); and (iv) field visits. Analysis of the data that were gathered by these methods formed the basis for the evaluation of the project. The list of documents and reference materials utilized by the Evaluation Team is in **Appendix 3**; the list of persons met is in **Appendix 4**, the summary of field activities in **Appendix 5**, and the initial evaluation findings based on the results of the KIIs and FGDs in **Appendix 6**. Consistent with the requirements of UNDP and GEF, the main evaluation criteria included, among others, the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. The outcome of this analytical process is described in this report.

⁵ The PRIMEX Terminal Evaluation Team (TET) was composed of Mr. James T. Berdach, *International Evaluation Specialist*, and Dr. Lope Calanog, *National Evaluation Specialist*. Oversight supervision and editorial review and assistance was provided by Ms. Elvira C. Ablaza, PRIMEX President and CEO, as *Project Director*, and administrative and logistics backstopping was provided by Mr. Leo R. Pura, PRIMEX Senior Manager for Project Operations, as *Project Coordinator*.

⁶ A comment-response matrix showing the TET's responses to the main comments on the FTER is attached as **Appendix 2**.



Figure 1: Analytical/Evaluation Framework Used in this Terminal Evaluation

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

7. The SIBP was implemented by DENR-PAWB and partner nongovernment organizations (NGOs) as a two-phase project managed by UNDP and financed by a grant from GEF.⁷ SIBP was designed to establish and support the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) as the Philippines' largest terrestrial protected area (PA). The SINP, established by *Presidential Proclamation No. 442* in 2003, is zoned for multiple uses, including a strict biodiversity protection zone and sustainable use zones for livelihood activities such as sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, and ecotourism (**Fig. 2**)

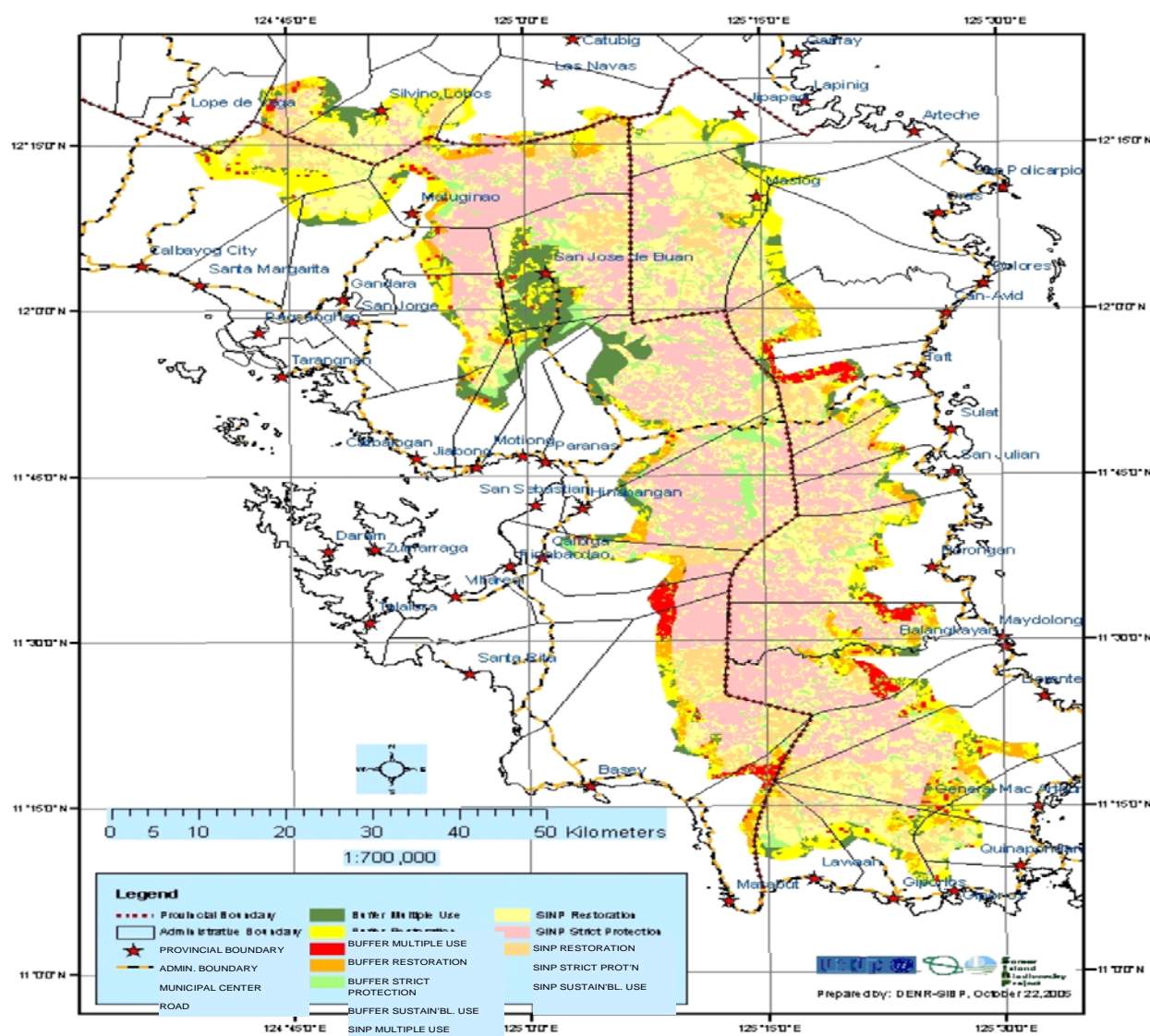
8. Samar Island, the third largest island in the Philippine archipelago, contains some of the Philippines' largest extant, unfragmented tracts of lowland rainforest. Although these forests are widely recognized as an important repository of biodiversity, this valuable resource has been under threat due to a variety of causes. A number of the problems have had adverse impacts on the environment and biodiversity of Samar Island, including the following:

- civil disorder problems in Samar which have, until recently, hampered conservation management;⁸
- illegal and destructive extractive activities, including poaching, illegal logging, and mining operations carried out without adequate environmental controls;
- high levels of poverty, forcing residents to engage in unsustainable livelihood activities;
- historically low levels of awareness about the importance of maintaining ecological balance, forest cover, watershed integrity, and preserving biodiversity; and
- land degradation and other adverse effects due to lack of coordination in local and regional land use planning.

⁷ GEF shared the cost of project interventions with other financiers, including GOP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

⁸ Civil order has now been restored, providing a historic window of opportunity to expand the conservation estate.

Figure 2: Map of Samar Island Natural Park (SINP)

Management Zoning Map of Samar Island Natural Park (Draft)

9. Since the start of SIBP implementation and the establishment of the SINP, a notable alleviation of many of the problems cited above has been observed. The positive effects brought about through the creation of the SINP and implementation of SIBP activities have helped to reverse many of the adverse impacts enumerated above. The establishment of the SINP has set in place a framework for providing protection for the unique, globally important biodiversity resources in Samar Island. Park management has been operationalized in partnership and cooperation with the principal stakeholders, including local government units (LGUs), forest edge communities, religious-based organizations, people's organizations (POs), NGOs, and other civil society organizations (CSOs).

10. Phase 1 of SIBP, initiated in 2001, placed emphasis on establishing the legal and regulatory framework needed to create the SINP, while Phase 2, which began in 2008 and concluded in December 2011, focused on strengthening PA management and implementing other supporting activities to promote greater sustainability. Other project interventions included (i) strengthening of participatory planning, process-response monitoring, and surveillance and enforcement functions; (ii) enhancing the conservation management capacities of communities; (iii) imparting conservation values to the wider Samareño society; (iv) backstopping advocacy operations; and (v) supporting the development of

conservation-compatible livelihoods. The project also supported the passage of three provincial ordinances banning logging and mining in the SINP.

11. **The immediate development objectives of the project included:**

- establishment of the SINP, including the establishment of a PAMB, staffing, capacity building, mapping, management planning, and operationalization of conservation functions;
- strengthening of linkages between park management and community stakeholders;
- integration and internalization of SINP into LGU-level plans and actions;
- awareness raising; and
- development and support of alternative livelihoods.

12. **The expected result of the project was the establishment of the SINP with broad-based stakeholder participation** in order to ensure that a representative sample of the forest biodiversity of the Philippine archipelago would be protected.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

A. Project Design and Formulation

13. The original concept and design of the SIBP, including the project framework, was detailed in the full project document submitted by UNDP to GEF in 2000. In April-June 2004, a midterm evaluation (MTE) was undertaken towards the end of SIBP's Phase 1 implementation in order to (i) assess its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability; (ii) determine its progress toward contributing to the achievement of the project goal and planned outcomes; and (iii) provide recommendations and lessons learned to improve Phase 2 implementation. A major recommendation of the MTE was to adjust the overall project design, logical framework (LF), budget, and work plan to achieve the side-by-side integration of both conservation and development objectives. **The MTE recommended that the SIBP be redesigned to revolve around three components, namely:**

- the establishment of a conservation system that would protect special sites, processes, and species across the island, with the SINP as the centerpiece;
- an integrated nature conservation and development program providing support for livelihoods and economic activities that are ecologically sustainable and socially beneficial; and
- an integrated threat reduction system that would deal directly with destructive practices that continue across the island.

14. However, it was recognized that redesigning the project around three components would require it to undergo another cycle of GEF evaluation, with accompanying delays in its implementation and timetable. Thus, UNDP and DENR agreed that it would be more appropriate to incorporate the suggestions and recommendations of the MTE within the existing component activities in a slightly revised LF.

15. **The TET recognized the soundness of pursuing the project's original design and strategy in implementing Phase 2 activities, with slight modification, rather than through a major restructuring.** The improved and revised project LF, which was adopted following the MTE, is summarized in **Table 1** below, and the revised LF is presented in **Appendix 7**. Annotated comments provide a means for comparing the revised version with the original one.



Table 1: Major Features of the Revised Project Framework

Goal	A representative sample of the forest biodiversity of the Philippines is protected.
Purpose	SINP is established and managed with broad-based stakeholders' participation.
Output 1	An adaptive management framework for conservation management is established and operational.
Output 2	Conservation functions are fully operationalized.
Output 3	Community-based conservation framework is tested and effective.
Output 4	Broad-based awareness of conservation values and management needs is imparted to forest edge communities and other key Samareño stakeholders.
Output 5	Conservation objectives are internalized in sector development planning, budgeting, and activity delivery at the provincial and municipal levels.
Output 6	Alternative conservation enabling livelihoods are in place, and the sustainability of wild resource use is assured.
Output 7	Mechanisms to finance recurrent activities are in place.

16. During the FGDs and KIs conducted as part of this terminal evaluation, **stakeholders identified the following features as strengths of project design:**

- Awareness raising and advocacy on biodiversity conservation (*religious groups, POs, LGUs*);⁹
- Provision of livelihood (*PNP, POs*);
- Training and capability building (*LGUs*);
- Teamwork, coordination, networking, and collaboration with LGUs and having team work (*LGUs, POs, DA, NEDA, DOT, academe*);
- Operationalizing the PAMB (*LGUs*); and
- Forest protection (*LGUs*).

17. **Perceived weaknesses identified by stakeholders include the following:**

- Weak law enforcement and apprehension/filing of cases (*religious groups, POs*);
- Inadequate financing to support proposed livelihood opportunities (*religious groups, POs*);
- Conflicting mandates of DENR (resource protection vs. utilization) (*religious groups, POs*);
- Inadequate technical assistance in the preparation of comprehensive land use plan (CLUP), forest land use plan (FLUP) (*LGUs*);¹⁰
- Weak implementation of plans like zoning, boundary delineation on the ground, and other PA management activities (*LGUs, POs*);
- Political interference, particularly in the failure to have SINP legislated by Congress (*DA, NEDA*);
- Exclusion of NGOs (*SIBF*) in the Phase 2 Project management (*POs*); and
- Very rigid Project implementation (*PENRO*).

1. Capacities of the Executing Agency (EA) and Partner Institutions

18. The evaluation found that DENR-PAWB at the national level and DENR Region 8 (RO-8) are the most appropriate agencies to guide project implementation. At the same time, local partners played an important role in directly carrying out required actions and activities.

19. In terms of mandate, PAWB is tasked, through *Executive Order (EO) 192*, to conserve the country's biological diversity through the establishment, management, and development of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). The DENR ROs, including that in Region 8, are mandated, also through EO 192, as the government agencies primarily responsible for the country's environment and natural

⁹ Throughout this document, italicized entries in parentheses indicate the stakeholders who provided the referenced information.

¹⁰ A technical group was formed to address this, but the LGUs expected the SIBP to do everything.



resources, whose mission is to mobilize the citizenry in protecting, conserving, and managing the environment and natural resources.

20. Both PAWB and DENR RO-8 have the technical capability and manpower complement to guide project implementation. In addition, the other dedicated technical and administrative personnel, who were hired specifically by and for the project, provided the necessary backstopping support to ensure effective and efficient project implementation.

21. Among the project's partner institutions, other national government agencies – such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Tourism (DOT), and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) – acted as key partners in supporting and implementing project activities. In addition, at the local level, the three provincial LGUs and concerned municipal offices, the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE), local NGOs, POs, religious groups, and other concerned stakeholders represented through the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (SIBF), have made the Project a very participatory and transparent undertaking, which **clearly demonstrated Project management and implementation with broad-based stakeholder support and participation**. These agencies and institutions were also seen as having adequate manpower and technical capability required to facilitate Project implementation.

2. Lessons from Other Relevant Projects

22. Some seven lessons distilled from several conservation programs implemented in the Philippines provided insights used in the design of SIBP (**Table 2**). Foremost of these programs was the *World Bank/GEF-funded Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project (CPPAP)*, which was implemented in 1993. It must be noted that SIBP Phase 1 implementation mirrored the CPPAP experience, where a combined GO-NGO (DENR-SIBF) management partnership was put in place.

Table 2: Lessons from Other Philippine Conservation Programs that Informed SIBP Design

Lessons	Design Features
Community participation cannot be assured without a commitment to empowerment, institution building, and strengthening social relations among stakeholders.	Inclusion of empowerment activities in Output 3 to level disequilibria in social relations among collaborating stakeholder groups.
Community-based conservation has been shown to be both time- and human resource-intensive, and the allocation of adequate time budgets and personnel is important.	Selection of eight-year time horizon for implementation, and strong investment in community outreach, social assessment, awareness raising, and local institutional strengthening.
Conservation basics, such as surveillance and enforcement should not be ignored when promoting integrated conservation and development approaches.	Strengthening of surveillance, enforcement, and other basic conservation functions as part of Output 2; allocation of the bulk of project resources towards field intervention.
There is a need for projects to maintain political neutrality.	Addressed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and accommodated in microplanning.
There is a need for common understanding among implementing agents regarding project objectives and strategies.	Clarification of project objectives and strategies with implementing agencies during Project design and further consensus building workshops scheduled, as necessary, during Phase 1
Congressional approval of PA status is time consuming and requires considerable advocacy to ensure smooth passage of enabling legislation.	Design of Output 2; strong advocacy function of PSC.
There is a need to ensure "due process" and transparency when appointing community representatives to village conservation communities (VCCs) and PAMB.	Clarification of "due process" and agreement with communities prior to formalization of management structures.

Source: SIBP Project Document, p. 32.

23. However, no mention is made of the *European Union (EU)-assisted National Integrated Protected Areas Programme (NIPAP)*, implemented in 1995-2000, which also generated valuable insights on PA management and establishment in the Philippines. Phase 2, which was mainly a DENR-run management scheme, was analogous to the NIPAP management strategy. However, the Project Document does not indicate whether this Phase 2 management scheme was adopted from the experiences of NIPAP.



3. Partnership Arrangements

24. The Project Document describes the proposed partnering arrangements among key players and actors in the implementation of SIBP. The document states that the project is to be executed by GOP, through DENR, specifically through PAWB and DENR RO-8. As the EA, DENR was to be responsible for the oversight and monitoring of all project activities. UNDP was identified as being jointly accountable with GOP for the administration of project funds. According to the Project Document, UNDP will be responsible for funds management and the final approval of payments to vendors, recruitment of consultants, procurement of equipment, and subcontracting arrangements, in accordance with the disbursement schedule.

25. The Project Document goes on to define the roles and responsibilities of the PSC in overseeing project operations.¹¹ The PSC was to be chaired by the DENR Undersecretary for International Commitment and Local Government Affairs and include representatives from DENR-PAWB, DENR RO-8, UNDP, DA, Provincial Governments (3 Governors), NGOs/POs (at least 1 NGO and 1 PO per province), FPE, League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) (3), NEDA, PENRO (3), and VCCs. The PSC is to meet twice a year in the first four years (Phase I) and annually in the remaining four years (Phase 2).

26. The Project Document also states that project implementation responsibilities would be shared between DENR (PAWB and RO-8) and Samar Island NGOs. DENR, as EA, was to designate officials for project oversight and as signatories. The National Project Director (PAWB Assistant Director) and Regional Project Coordinator (DENR RO-8 Regional Executive Director [RED]) were to constitute the counterpart personnel of DENR for the Project Management Office (PMO), which was created to supervise the day-to-day operations of the project. PMO staff were to include a Project Manager from DENR and a Co-Project Manager from an NGO, as well as technical and administrative support staff. DENR was to designate a Project Manager at a level of at least Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO)/Division Chief. The Samar Island NGOs, on the other hand, were to designate a Co-Project Manager, based on their own selection process.

4. Counterpart Resources

27. The project had a total funding allocation of US\$12,882,890. GEF provided the biggest portion of funding assistance, in the amount of US\$5,759,470, while UNDP contributed US\$1,524,320. USAID provided co-financing of US\$350,000, while FPE provided US\$935,300. GOP contributed counterpart funding of US\$4,251,600, while NGOs and religious groups contributed US\$62,200. Further information concerning counterpart resources is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Sources of Counterpart Resources, SIBP

Co-financing (Type/Source)	UNDP (US\$)		Government (US\$)		Partner Agency (US\$)		Total (US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants	1,524,320	1,524,320	4,253,000	4,253,000			5,777,320	5,777,320
* GEF					5,759,470	5,655,016	5,759,470	5,655,016
* USAID					350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
* FPE					935,300	935,300	935,300	935,300
* NGO/Religious Group					62,200	62,200	62,200	62,200
Leveraged funds				354,027 ¹²				
Loans/Concession								
* In-kind support								
* Others								
Total	1,524,320	1,524,320	4,253,000	4,607,027	7,106,970	7,002,516	12,884,290	13,133,863

¹¹ The PSC's main responsibility would be to approve annual work plans and progress reports, ensure implementation of the recommendations of independent evaluators, and coordinate advocacy functions, as necessary, to ensure the smooth passage of legislation for the SINP.

¹² The Project was able to leverage PhP14,869,153.45 (or about US\$354,027) in funding support from various sources (DOT, DAR, DTI, LGU, DENR-NGP, etc.), which was utilized to help finance a number of project activities, such as preparation of municipal forest land use plans (FLUPs), ecotourism development, involvement in the National Greening Program (NGP), capability building, provision of livelihood, and PAMB meetings (**Appendix 9**).



5. Assumptions and Risks in the PIF

28. As the initial conceptualization of the SIBP pre-dated GEF's requirement for the preparation of a Project Identification Form (PIF), no PIF is available for this project. However, information about assumptions and risks at the outset of project conceptualization can be gained from the Project Description Form (PDF) Block B grant application.¹³ This document identifies the primary risk as relating to the possibility that the then proposed decentralization process (devolution of specified functions to local governments) might be weakened through repeal or revision of the Local Government Code (LGC). However, this has not occurred during the intervening years, and **the implementation of the project, which involves numerous local partners, demonstrated strong alignment with the principles and objectives of decentralization.**

29. **Some other risks identified in the UNDP Project Document**, and comments on whether these materialized, are provided below:

- **Possible immigration to the area spurred by conservation incentives.** *This risk was rated low (L) and, indeed, this did not happen as reported in the Post-BRA report; no new settlements in the core zone of SINP were observed during the field surveys.*
- **Delays in obtaining congressional approval of PA status.** Despite the strong lobbying carried out under the project, and representations made to local congressmen, obtaining congressional approval for the SINP did not materialize. *This risk was rated high (H).*
- **Possibility for conflicts between stakeholder groups, particularly government and NGO players.** *Rated as a moderate (M) risk*, minor conflicts occurred during Phase 2, when the SIBF was no longer made a co-manager of the SIBP based on the policy decision made by the PSC.
- **Institutional rigidity possibly hampering the creation of a strong PASu office.** While some problems were encountered in this regard, *it is expected that this moderate (M) risk could be addressed* through the issuance of a Department Administrative Order (DAO), which will clearly define the duties and responsibilities of the PASu and its functional relationship with other DENR field offices. Such a DAO has been drafted and is undergoing revision.
- **Delayed processing of tenurial instruments.** This is an issue that needs to be immediately confronted. The tenurial security of legitimate occupants in the PA is still at stake in the absence of the issuance of the PACBRMA. However, it is anticipated that *the risk is now low (L)* as efforts are underway to facilitate the issuance of PACBRMA.
- **Lack of cooperation by local communities in arresting threats to the forest landscape.** While this risk is ever-present at some level, it has been minimized in Samar over the course of project implementation; hence, *it is rated here as moderate (M).* Local communities have shown greater awareness of problems that could result if the forest landscape is not properly managed and have changed their behaviour accordingly. This has been complemented by the introduction of sustainable revenue-generating alternatives to replace formerly widespread destructive practices. As one example, a number of those who used to be illegal loggers and wildlife poachers have now been deputized as forest guards.
- **Weak programming between GEF/co-financed project inputs.** The TET did not find that programming was the risk that needed to be confronted. Rather, the more pressing issue was the failure of the PSC to meet on time and approve the Project's AWP, on which the timely releases of budgetary allocations were dependent. *This risk is considered high (H).*

¹³ Accessible on the GEF website at www.thegef.org



B. Project Implementation

1. Assessment of Logical Framework

30. The original LF was very comprehensive and detailed in terms of indicators, assumptions and risks, and activities to be undertaken, to the extent that even the dates of deliverables were indicated. From a management perspective, this very detailed presentation did not allow implementors enough flexibility to adjust and make necessary decisions during project implementation. This may also be the reason why the project design was characterized as being too ambitious in the MTE.

31. While the TET found some of the observations and recommendations of the MTE to be valid, as earlier noted, they disagree with the major recommendation to restructure the project. The Team believes that the revised project framework is more succinct and practical and provides a good foundation for the attainment of the overall goal and objective of SIBP. Similarly, some completely new indicators were incorporated to capture the intent of each output. For instance, Output 6, which underwent the most extensive revision, has 11 new indicators that are more defined and directed towards the provision of livelihood opportunities (see **Appendix 7** for detailed comments/observations on the revised Project LF).

32. The project's accomplishments and performance, relative to the different components/outputs in the revised LF are described below.

2. Project Goal

33. The main goal of SIBP is ***“to protect a representative sample of forest biodiversity in the Philippines.”*** As indicated earlier, Samar Island, as part of the EVBZ and the Greater Mindanao Faunal Region (GMFR), contains one of the largest remaining tracts of relatively intact lowland forest in the Philippines. This ecosystem supports an exceptionally diverse assemblage of plant and animal species. Due to the long timeframe required to realize the project goal, it is not possible to achieve this during the life of the project.¹⁴ Therefore, the Theory of Change approach was utilized to analyze the potential for the desired long-term impact (i.e., project goal) to be attained in the future (see **Section IV-D; Fig. 3**). **The TOC analysis indicated that, with certain assumptions, it is highly likely that the project will achieve its desired result.** This is predicated on the fact that the project has already had many positive effects and accomplishments that relate to various components and outputs and has established a more favorable environment for achieving the overall project impact.

3. Project Purpose/Outcome

34. SIBP was successful in pursuing its main purpose/outcome of ***“establishing the SINP.”*** The project has also demonstrated a high level of success in involving a diverse consortium of stakeholder partners (e.g., LGUs, NGOs, POs, religious groups, academe) who have carried out a range of different functions, thus demonstrating that the SINP is managed ***“with broad-based stakeholder participation.”*** On 13 August 2003, then President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo issued *Presidential Proclamation No. 442* creating SINP, integrating five small NIPAS sites and critical habitats in Samar Island into one PA under the NIPAS. However, despite several efforts, the objective of passing the SINP Bill into law, which is a crucial and significant step in the NIPAS process, has not yet been realized.¹⁵ Despite this, SIBP has been relatively successful in preventing the establishment of illegal settlements within the core and buffer zones of SINP, as reported by the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) Team during the last three years of project operation.

¹⁴ This is normal in most LFs, especially for biodiversity conservation cum development projects like the SIBP, where the goals (partly the realization of global environmental benefits) are realized only after the life of the project and after major intermediate states are put in place and assumptions met, following the Theory of Change.

¹⁵ Project managers realized that external factors beyond their direct control were preventing the passage of the SINP Bill into law. Partly for this reason, at project midterm, emphasis was shifted from the legal definition of the SINP in Phase 1 to greater attention and support to strengthening on-the-ground operations of the PA and advocacy functions, in Phase 2.



4. Project Components/Outputs

35. **Output 1.** This output is concerned with “*the establishment and operationalization of an adaptive management framework for conservation*,” including activities related to the legislation of the SINP Bill, preparation of a GMP and annual operational plan, establishment of the PAMB, biodiversity monitoring and assessment, and issuance of necessary tenurial instruments to *bona fide* PA occupants.

36. SIBP spearheaded the preparation of various documents and resolutions necessary in deliberations on SINP legislation both at the House and Senate Committees on Natural Resources. It held coordination meetings with concerned authorities and officials to generate support for the SINP Bill. Sixteen resolutions of support from local government leaders and the religious sector were gathered and submitted to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (in both Houses) in support of the SINP Bill. SIBP was also instrumental in forming a lobby group to press for the immediate re-filing of the Bill in the new Congress. **Despite all these efforts, however, Congress failed to pass the SINP Bill.** Steps are currently underway for another island-wide rally/caravan, similar to the 2003 “Save Samar Caravan”, to push for approval of the SINP Legislation in the 15th Congress.

37. In December 2006, **the PAMB Executive Committee (ExeCom) approved the SINP Management Manual, together with the GMP, covering a 10-year period (2006-2016).** Towards project completion, revision of the GMP was underway. It is intended that the revised GMP will integrate new information addressing issues on climate change, disaster risk management, gender and development, and livelihood options for the communities.

38. **The SINP PAMB, with 301 members, was established and first convened in 2004.** Recognizing that it would be difficult to convene *en banc* meetings of the entire membership due to the sheer number of members (**Table 4**), three sub-PAMBs were created at the provincial level. The PAMB ExeCom and the sub-PAMBs, which are province-based, have met every quarter since their creation. So far, the SINP PAMB has passed and approved some 34 resolutions (**Appendix 8**).

Table 4: Number of Island-wide PAMB and Sub-PAMB members (en banc and ExeCom)

Location	<i>En Banc</i>	ExeCom
SINP (entire island)	301	21
Western Samar Sub-PAMB	147	8
Northern Samar Sub-PAMB	41	6
Eastern Samar Sub-PAMB	113	7

39. **Nine biological monitoring sites (BMSs) were set up and monitored bi-annually. Pre- (2002–2003) and post- (2011–2012) BRA studies have been completed, and the data collected entered into a database.** Significant findings of these studies include the confirmation of the habitat of *Raflessia manilla*. Also, the pre-BRA established the high level of species diversity in SINP, which the post-BRA confirmed, **with an overall Shannon Biodiversity Index of 4.98 reported.** Also completed under the project was the *Study on Spatial Cost/Benefit Analysis of Ecosystem Conservation in SINP*, which highlighted the valuation of all SINP biodiversity resources.

40. **Output 2.** This output was intended to put in place “*conservation functions in full operation in SINP*.” This was to be accomplished by (i) providing the required number of personnel; (ii) conducting capacity building programs; (iii) promoting complementation between the SINP and DENR local offices; and (iv) providing needed infrastructure, facilities, basic equipment and office amenities.

41. During the last three years of project operation, 16 DENR personnel were detailed to the SINP offices. This number is only half of the number of staff required to be deployed from existing DENR RO-8 offices following the provision of a draft DAO on the revised organization and staffing of the SINP, which defines the duties and responsibilities of the PASu and the functional relationships with other DENR field offices (**Appendix 9**). As of this writing, the proposed DAO is undergoing further refinement and review at the DENR Central Office, before it is endorsed to the Secretary for approval. It is intended that the



proposed DAO will iron out conflicts in duties and responsibilities relative to the issuance of resource use permits, collection of fees, and patrolling and law enforcement, including the confiscation of goods, apprehension of violators, and filing of cases regarding violation of the NIPAS and Wildlife Laws.¹⁶

42. At the time of the evaluation, **SINP had a total manpower complement of 30**. Of this total, 17 were detailed from various DENR offices, while the rest were hired contractually, with the costs of five administrative staff covered by the GOP counterpart and eight by GEF. **This number is relatively small compared to the ideal 142 staff recommended in the SINP GMP (2006–2016)**. To augment the limited manpower, the project partnered with several LGUs, including the municipalities of Paranas, Calbiga, Las Navas, Maydolong, San Jose de Buan, and Basey, in undertaking law enforcement, advocacy, and capability building activities. Aside from the additional manpower, these LGUs also provided some financial support to supplement the limited budget of the project.

43. **Despite their limited number, SINP staff have performed quite satisfactorily.** To enhance their capabilities, they have participated in a series of training and capacity building programs. Capacity training was also provided to the PAMB on Protected Area Management and Ecotourism Development. The list of trainings attended by SINP staff, including those activities implemented by the project to capacitate other stakeholders in Samar Island to help in the discharge of duties and responsibilities on biodiversity protection and conservation, is in **Appendix 10**.

44. **Construction of PA central headquarters, staffhouse, and two ranger stations was completed in December 2006.** Similarly, construction and installation of signages in three locations was completed, while an additional signage was scheduled for installation in the latter half of 2011. Now that the project has ended, maintenance of these facilities is being shouldered by DENR. However, similar to other PAs in the country, the budget and manpower requirements are not enough to adequately support continued maintenance. Implementing the revenue-generating projects identified in the REECS study would be one way of addressing **this need**.

45. **PA boundaries have been delineated** as per provisions of *Presidential Proclamation 744*. However, ground validation is ongoing, and installation of permanent markers will only commence once SINP has been formally legislated. It should also be noted that the boundaries between various zones within the SINP are quite complex (**Fig. 2**). For example, instead of large contiguous areas designated for strict protection, these are small and fragmented. This physical configuration, together with porous boundaries that are not demarcated on the ground, makes management and enforcement more difficult. Assistance was also provided to the Provincial Sub-PAMB of Eastern Samar in pushing for the approval of the resolution requesting the Governor to create the Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO).

46. **Output 3.** Despite changes to the indicators in the revised version of Output 3 (see **Appendix 7**), designed to “**test and effect a community-based conservation framework**,” the “old” indicators in the original LF were still used in reporting on the performance of the project. Having no other recourse, the TET used the existing performance reporting in analyzing the accomplishments for this component.

47. In 2006, **the design of the Community Outreach Program (COP) was completed**. Community development workers (CDWs) were deployed to conduct community assemblies and program orientation activities. They likewise facilitated the reorganization and formation of 62 Barangay Development Councils (BDCs). An assessment of the COP, which was conducted in 15 barangays, found that additional training, provided in 2011, was necessary to further capacitate the members. However, the report failed to mention the number of female community members who participated in the same trainings and were included in the COP. It must be noted, however, that there was no conscious effort to specifically target women or the impact of the project on women. Nonetheless, the project ensured that women were given equal opportunities in capability training, livelihood programs, and representation in the PAMB, including decision-making. The revision of the SINP Management Plan,

¹⁶ Republic Act (RA) 7586, *National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act*, and RA 9149, *Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act*.



which is currently undergoing consultation with stakeholders, incorporates the role of women and examines how they contribute to conservation and development, as well as determines how they may be able to equitably share benefits from their contribution to local productive output. Gender issues have been given focus in this updated SINP Management Plan to highlight the role of women in PA management, promote the welfare and empowerment of this long neglected and underprivileged sector of society, and enhance their role and contributions to conservation and sustainable development.

48. Another related action was the deputation of community members as forest guards. The latest reports showed that **some 66 volunteer groups have been organized in nine barangays in the municipalities of Silvino Lobos, Basey, Dolores, and Maslog.** They were trained in forest protection, environmental laws, and paralegal skills and are now waiting to be formally deputized by the DENR Secretary.

49. Some 15 POs in SINP have been assessed and found qualified to enter into PACBRMAs.¹⁷ **A total of 31 PACBRMA applications covering a total of 14,191.96 hectares (ha)¹⁸ were submitted to DENR RO-8 for review and evaluation.** However, with the recent changes in policy directives, significant delays have been encountered in the issuance of PACBRMAs, and **as of the time of this evaluation, no PACBRMAs have yet been issued.** This compares with a target of at least 15% of the SINP communities to be awarded this tenurial instrument, as articulated in the project framework.

50. **Output 4.** As in Output 3, the indicators used in reporting the progress of project implementation activities in Output 4 were those described in the original LF, viz., imparting broad-based awareness of conservation values and management needs to forest edge communities and other key Samareño stakeholders.

51. **As early as 2003, SIBP already had an approved Communications Strategy and Advocacy Plan,** which was used as a guide for information, education, and communications (IEC) and advocacy programs. Brochures, information kits, videos, posters, newsletters, billboards, radio public service announcements (PSAs), handbooks, calendars, and primers were among the materials produced, with SIBP support, to promote greater awareness about biodiversity conservation. Since 2003, a weekly radio program has been broadcast featuring SINP and project activities relating to the PA and biodiversity conservation. Partnering relationships with DOT and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) have been maintained for promotion of ecotourism activities such as kayaking and 'rubber-tubing.' The most recent addition has been the community-based ecotourism adventure activity, 'Ulot Torpedo Boat Extreme Ride,' launched in November 2010.

52. **SIBP likewise initiated agreements with the academe and private sector to support the management of the SINP.** A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the local electric cooperative was forged for the establishment of a tree planting site within SINP. Also, agreements with the provincial universities of Northwestern Samar and Eastern Samar were signed for their cooperation in implementing research and extension services, as well as the establishment of an Institute of Eco-Governance and Development Studies to participate in conducting research and advocacy campaigns for the Park. In addition, **14 elementary and high schools in Samar Islands have integrated biodiversity modules in their school curricula.** Monitoring of this initiative is ongoing.

53. Despite these numerous accomplishments, the PIRs fail to mention other specific deliverables, such as (i) number of networks or advocacy groups formed, (ii) number of LGU resolutions passed supporting SINP management, (iii) number of sectors involved in biodiversity conservation, and (iv) list of recipients of IEC materials produced.

54. **Output 5.** With regard to the **"mainstreaming of conservation objectives in sector plans, budgeting, and activity delivery at the local (provincial and municipal) level,"** some milestone activities have already been accomplished. For instance, **SIBP has completed integration of the GMP into the forest land use plans (FLUPs) and comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) in 14**

¹⁷ This is the tenurial instrument given to qualified migrants in PA that accords them 25 years of access and use of the area.

¹⁸ This total is broken down into: Samar, 8,907.60 ha; Eastern Samar, 4,271.30 ha; and Northern Samar, 1,013.06 ha.



municipalities within the SINP. Public hearings were likewise held with concerned *Sangguniang Panglalawigan*¹⁹ to secure municipal resolutions as commitments for support. The GMP was also presented to the Economic and Development Committee (EDC) of the Region 8 Regional Development Council (RDC) for information and endorsement.

55. **Related accomplishments include the provision of technical assistance and thematic maps** to the LGU of Basey for their use in the preparation of their FLUP as well as to the municipality of San Jose de Buan for delineating 240 ha of Mt. Huraw as a Strict Protection Zone (SPZ). However, the number of CLUPs, where the SINP GMP has been integrated, is not even 40% of the entire number of municipalities within the park. Therefore, considerable work remains to be done to fully integrate and mainstream PA and LGU planning instruments.

56. Another achievement of the project was the **completion of the Study on Benefit-Cost Analysis Framework for Ecosystems Services** in March 2011. Results of this study have been presented to the PAMB and other stakeholders (academe, LGUs, other agencies), and served as significant source of inputs in the formulation of sectoral plans like the Ecotourism Master Plan for Samar Island prepared by the DOT and the Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) of Maydolong, Balangiga, Basey, and Mondragon municipalities. The study was also useful in the identification of potential payment of ecosystems services (PES) schemes that may be applied, as well as basis in negotiating for the charging of user fees like the royalty fee for the extraction of *Almaciga* resin. The study will be published and included in the compendium of SIBP knowledge products.

57. **Output 6.** This output, “**putting in place alternative conservation enabling livelihoods and securing wildlife resources,**” is one of the challenging outputs of the project. It has three subcomponents: (i) non-timber forest products; (ii) ecotourism; and (iii) sustainable agriculture.

58. During Phase 1, **a feasibility study on the sustainable harvesting and utilization of rattan and almaciga resin was completed** in December 2003. Provisional harvest quotas for rattan have been produced in four CBFM areas within SINP. During Phase 2, the inventory of rattan in the community-based forest management (CBFM) area of KAPPAS (*Katatapuran nga Pederasyon han Parag-uma Han Samar*) was utilized in the **formulation of a harvest quota and sharing scheme between the SINP and the POs**. The computation and analysis of the inventory has been completed, and the results presented to, and approved by, the PAMB.²⁰ The revenue-sharing scheme is currently under negotiation.²¹

59. **Ecotourism development is one area where SIBP has been very active since 2002.** The project was instrumental in preparing an ecotourism business plan for the Sohoton Caves in Basey, which was supported by NEDA, DTI, DOT, and the Basey LGU. This led to the assurance by the Provincial Tourism Department to provide funding support for the renovation of the facilities and trails within the Sohoton Natural Bridge area. The project also forged agreements with Las Navas for the co-management of Pinipisakan Falls and for tour guiding in Ginagatusan Falls. In cooperation with DOT, the project conducted a training/workshop for homestay accreditation for the communities in Calbiga. Of the 18 applicants who indicated interest in the program, 12 have passed the accreditation process and are ready to proceed with their homestay project. Also, the project conducted tour guide training among selected POs in Barangay Ulol, Paranas. As an offshoot, one community was organized and formed the core for the community-based ecotourism adventure called 'Ulol Torpedo Boat Extreme Ride'. In addition, the project also conducted support training on financial management, organizational development, feasibility studies, carrying capacity, reporting system, and fee collection.

60. For sustainable farming, the linkage between communities and service providers, such as DA, was facilitated. Market assessments and development studies on priority crops and livestock were

¹⁹ Provincial Council.

²⁰ In the forested area of about 4,225 ha of KAPPAS, Inc., the projected harvestable volume for rattan below 2 cm in diameter was estimated at 248,700 linear meters (lm) and 128,050 lm for rattan with diameters of 2 cm and above.

²¹ During a recent PAMB ExeCom meeting (20 July 2012), a draft MOA was presented to the Board, where PAMB will get a revenue of P0.20 for every kilogram (kg) of *almaciga* resin harvested.



completed. The Project is now pilot-testing investment options for compatible livelihood among 62 communities in the core and buffer zones of SINP. One such option is the establishment of sustainable community-based nurseries to supply indigenous and disease-free plant materials for abaca, tropical fruit trees, medicinal herbs, and spices.

61. During the 3rd quarter of 2011, the project commenced the implementation of a biodiversity-compatible livelihood program in cooperation with the CBCP–NASSA. The program is currently being implemented in the three Diocesan Social Action Centers (DSACs) of Calbayog, Catarman, and Borongan, particularly in Barangays Cantubi and Caisawan in the municipality of Balangkayan (Eastern Samar); San Isidro and Epaw in Las Navas (Northern Samar); and Cansulabao and Bagacay in Hinabangan (Samar). It has four components, namely: (i) sustainable integrated farming (demo-farm/farm site development, rice, vegetables and high-value crops, tree farming); (ii) livestock and poultry raising (communal livestock and poultry raising, family-based livestock raising); (iii) community-based formation and strengthening; and (d) establishment of PACBRMA. While as of this writing, this program is barely a year old, it seems likely to have already contributed significantly to the attainment of Output 6. So far, farm lots for planting and demonstration purposes have been identified. Some farmer-cooperators have already started planting their farms with vegetables like pechay. Communal farms were also selected, procurement of draft animals has been done, and planting with agricultural crops is ongoing.

62. As part of community-based formation and strengthening, the DSAC has conducted Basic Orientation on Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Farming (BOSSA), Orientation and Skills Training on Community-based Entrepreneurship, and Community-based and Household-based Finance and Asset Management. While capacity building started with only a small number of project beneficiaries, it was anticipated that more members will be involved in the future. Capacity building focused on organic farming, agribusiness project planning, establishing functional CBOs, and handling and maintaining project sustainability. Skills training on goat and hog raising was conducted to complete the project infusion of livestock for breeding, which included topics on indigenous feeds and feeding, animal health and disease management, livestock growing and breeding, furrowing and lactating, solid waste management and composting, and integrated pest management.

63. **Output 7.** This output is concerned with “*setting up mechanisms to finance recurrent activities of SINP.*” Part of the recurrent costs comprised of staff salaries. Initially, the project operated with 30 staff including 17 who were detailed from various DENR local offices, five administrative staff hired under the GOP counterpart fund, and eight staff paid through GEF. With the completion of the project, the services of some contractual staff have already been terminated. To augment project activities, DENR local offices assisted in patrol and enforcement work, PAMB meetings, ecotourism development and visitor management, and various IEC activities. This approach helped to reduce the project’s operational expenses. Stakeholders are hopeful that should the DENR rationalization program materialize, a significant number of staff will be permanently assigned to SINP.

64. **Other strategies have been continuously vetted to identify possible financing schemes to increase the SINP Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF).** The result of the study on user fee systems, conducted in 2006, identified a wealth of potential sources of revenue for the park, which could bring in at least PhP27 million a year. This would be more than enough to finance the operations of the park, which have been projected at PhP24.5 million a year.

65. **The following actions relative to revenue generation were also undertaken:**

- Discussions with the academe (University of Eastern Philippines [UEP] and Eastern Samar State University [ESSU]) and the private sector on possible income generating projects;
- Negotiations with the manager of Guinabut-an Spring Resort, Brgy. Patag, Paranas, Samar regarding an ecotourism package;
- Construction of an eco-lodge within the premises of the SINP headquarters to provide accommodations to park visitors/tourists and collection of fees for overnight stays;



- Partnership with DOT for the promotion of ecotourism products; and
- Signing of a MOA with DTI for the conduct of an inventory and assessment of bamboo species in Samar Island to support the proposed bamboo enterprise using engineered bamboo (e-bamboo) as a potential alternative to wood and lumber products.

5. Partnership Arrangements

66. In general, the project followed the implementation arrangements outlined in the Project Document. GOP, through DENR-PAWB and DENR RO-8, implemented the project, while UNDP and DENR had joint oversight for the administration of project funds. **The performance of both UNDP and DENR-PAWB were perceived as satisfactory by most of the stakeholders interviewed.** However, according to some interviewees (*religious groups, PNP, LGU, DA*), DENR-PAWB's campaign for biodiversity conservation was overshadowed by DENR-MGB's strong pro-mining campaign. According to the PMO, there was some truth to this, especially during Phase 2 of the project, when funding for IEC and biodiversity conservation advocacy became limited. Also, during this period, the Arroyo government intensified its campaign for extraction of mineral resources, not only in Samar Island, but in the entire country in general. The local communities who directly benefited from mining²² perceived this positively because of the immediate return that mining provides, compared to the benefits of biodiversity conservation, which are only realized over a much longer timeframe.

67. With regard to UNDP, one respondent observed that *"its system is complicated instead of making it simple."* However, after closer examination, it was found that the respondent was referring to the Project Board, not to UNDP. The respondent's observation was related to disappointment with procedures of the Project Board with respect to the processing and approval of the Project's annual work and financial plan (AWFP). The respondent (a member of both the PAMB and the Project Board), noted that AWFPs took time to be approved by the Project Board, and more often than not, approved AWFPs differed from those endorsed by the PAMB.

68. For a while, a **Tripartite Committee** composed of DENR, NEDA, and UNDP was formed to provide overall direction. However, this was not found efficient as it delayed some project operations.

69. The **PSC, which was later renamed the Project Board, was found to be "too heavy", with senior-level staff of concerned offices serving as members.**²³ The PSC was mandated to meet once a year, but because it is was composed of senior officials, it was difficult to schedule meetings that would be amenable to all. This resulted in delays in the approval of the AWFP and the corresponding release of project funds.

70. During the interviews conducted as part of this evaluation, some respondents commented on **the micromanagement of the project by the PSC (or the Project Board) and UNDP.** While the responsibilities of these entities should have been confined to providing direction and oversight functions, it was reported that they were involved in minor details of project operations, e.g., priority setting of activities in the AWFP. The project implementers— PMO and some local stakeholders (e.g., NGOs)—preferred to prioritize advocacy work to hasten the legislation of the SINP. However, the PSC and UNDP, to some extent, assigned higher priority to the provision of livelihood, preparation of FLUPs, and the issuance of the PACBRMAs.²⁴

71. During Phase 1, the responsibility for project implementation was shared between DENR (PAWB and RO-8) and SIBF. However, in Phase 2, DENR exercised sole responsibility for project implementation, while SIBF was assigned the responsibility of lobbying for SINP legislation. This division of responsibility

²² Some residents of the local communities were directly hired by the mining projects and, in the process, benefitted from them. However, their number is small compared to the many other local stakeholders who voiced concern about the potential impacts of mining activities.

²³ The PSC was chaired by the DENR Undersecretary for Staff Bureaus and Project Management. Members were representatives from DENR-PAWB, DENR RO-8, UNDP, DA, 3 provincial governors, 1 NGO and 1 PO per province, FPE, President of LMP, NEDA, PENRO (3), and VCCs.

²⁴ During the interview with UNDP, key personnel characterized UNDP involvement as "hands-on," and represented that this degree of involvement was very much needed to ensure smooth project operations and financial accountability.



resulted in some friction among partners. One NGO commented that this arrangement ran counter to the concept of a system of “broad-based stakeholders’ participation in the management of SINP.” As a result, delays occurred in some project activities (e.g., implementation of the livelihood component), and the IA encountered difficulties in soliciting the full cooperation and commitment of a number of local organizations and communities.

72. While co-management was practiced in Phase 1, this did not always guarantee smooth implementation of the project. For one, extra money was spent for the salaries and travel allowances of the SIBF co-manager, which could have been used for other project operational activities. Co-management also resulted in some alleged biases, particularly in the granting of contracts (e.g., favoring SIBF for providing advocacy support to SIBP and other NGOs). The fact that not all SIBF contracts were successfully accomplished further heightened this impression. Nonetheless, it should still be possible to pursue other co-management activities (not necessarily through SIBF). Lobbying for congressional action and for the provision of livelihood opportunities to local communities are two areas where co-management could be successfully applied.

73. The friction that occurred with SIBF is viewed as temporary, since SIBP and SINP are now in their turnover/transition stage. In the long run, the present management set-up, where DENR, through the PASu and his staff, have full responsibility over SINP activities, is considered more viable in the absence of the park’s formal legislation and considering that SINP’s operational costs are now shouldered by the DENR. In addition, the existing set-up is aligned with the provisions of the *NIPAS Act*.

74. **Overall, the project was quite effective in establishing functional partnerships at all levels:** with NGOs, LGUs, government agencies (DTI, DOT, DENR, TESDA, DA, DAR, DSWD, DILG, DEPED, DOLE, DOST), academe, and various other community organizations. Partnering arrangements were particularly helpful in the areas of leveraging funds, conservation education, advocacy work, and promoting livelihood opportunities.

75. **Stakeholder Interaction.** As mentioned above, the project has been successful in establishing linkages and partnerships with various organizations and institutions in Samar Island for the implementation of its activities. **Significant examples of these partnerships include the following:**

- In Phase 1, the project worked closely with civil society and NGOs, largely through the SIBF, and provided them with the opportunity of co-managing the Project.
- A MOA was forged with the Environmental Legal Assistance Center-Eastern Visayas (ELAC-EV) to facilitate the provision of legal support for filing of cases in court.
- MOAs were signed with tour operators and nature and outdoor adventure clubs and with DOT Region 8 for promotion of the community-based ecotourism adventure, the ‘Ulot Torpedo Extreme Boat Ride’.
- A partnership was formed with the UEP for the establishment of the Institute of Environment and Eco-Governance and with the ESSU and Northwest Samar State University (NSSU) for the conduct of research studies on biodiversity resources within the SINP.
- A partnership is currently being negotiated with Voluntary Service Organization (VSO) for assistance in promoting Ulot River ecotourism. A VSO volunteer recently completed a detailed study on the ecotourism potential and products that can be tapped in relation to the Ulot River. Plans to boost the livelihood program of the Project are underway.

76. Also, while the national-level SINP Law has not been passed by Congress, **SIBP has been successful in advocating for the passage of several important ordinances by LGUs.** It is believed that these will reinforce the effectiveness and permanency of the PA. Through the *Local Government Code of the Philippines (RA 7160)*, the LGUs are not only given the power to draft and implement FLUPs in partnership with DENR, but on their own, they are mandated to enact local ordinances in establishing greenbelts, tree parks, and similar conservation projects. They are likewise duty-bound to pass regulations, supported by application of appropriate fines and penalties against violators practicing any illegal activities



which may endanger the environment (e.g., illegal logging or other prohibited gathering of natural resources). **So far, the three provinces within the SINP have already passed proactive regulations imposing a moratorium on the conduct of large-scale mining within their respective jurisdictions. At the municipal level, draft ordinances regulating the use of different natural resources, such as the collection of wildlife, are also being enacted.**

77. In order to obtain the same level of permanency as national legislation, parallel local legislation is being enacted by LGU-level bodies (e.g., provincial boards). Similarly, the land use plan contained in the SINP GMP is reflected and harmonized within the CLUPs of many of the affected LGUs within the SINP.²⁵

78. The strong support of civil society, LGUs, and communities, including NGOs, POs, and the clergy, has been a significant factor in the passage of local regulations and in implementing other key project activities.

6. Financing

79. **Overall, the Project posted an average budget utilization rate of 98.32% from FY 2004-2012 (Table 5), with about US\$98,561.20 remaining unspent.** Interviews conducted by the TET revealed that this was due mainly to delays in the approval of the project's AWFP. It was represented that the system of fund release and disbursement, which was dependent on the timely approval of the AWP, was easier in Phase 1 than in Phase 2.

Table 5: SIBP Disbursement of GEF Funds (US\$), by Year

Year	Budget	Expenditures	Delivery Rate (%)
Prior to 2004	1,250,035.46	1,968,458.00	157.47
2004	1,015,550.00	1,049,973.38	103.39
2005	1,039,554.00	992,976.21	95.52
2006	262,048.00	152,111.17	58.05
2007	14,733.00	9,772.00	66.33
2008	267,777.54	188,995.80	70.58
2009	560,083.00	356,378.41	63.63
2010	400,000.00	287,452.19	71.86
2011	733,000.00	536,663.19	73.21
2012	216,689.00	120,128.45	55.44
Total	5,759,470.00	5,662,908.80	98.32

80. During Phase 1, PMO received funds directly from UNDP, after approval of its AWFP by the PSC. The PMO then downloaded the required budget to PAWB, which then disbursed the funds and submitted financial reports to PMO, which compiled all the financial reports and then submitted these to UNDP. If there were no questions, succeeding releases of funds were made. During this period, only minimal problems in liquidation were encountered. The average disbursement was about 80.82% (FY 2004–2007).

81. In Phase 2, the system was reversed. PAWB received funds directly from UNDP, and the funds were downloaded to PMO, which utilized the funds and then submitted financial reports to PAWB. PAWB consolidated all reports and then submitted these to UNDP. Succeeding releases of funds were contingent upon utilization of at least 80% of the previous allotment. This procedure did not work well, as demonstrated by the low level of fund utilization of only 66.94%.²⁶ It must be noted that there were changes in project implementation in Phase 2, where project management was mainstreamed into the government system as part of the sustainability plan. **Since PAWB was the designated implementing partner/agency, it received funding directly from UNDP.** PAWB then downloaded the funds to PMO after the approval of its AWFP by UNDP, NEDA, and the Project Board.

²⁵ As of this writing, less than 40% of the municipal LGUs have integrated the GMP within their CLUPs. While it would be ideal if all the municipalities within SINP ultimately incorporated the GMP within their CLUPs, still the harmonization accomplished thus far between the PA GMP and the CLUPs must be regarded as a significant achievement.

²⁶ In part, this poor performance can be attributed to the delays incurred in the approval of the AWFP as well as in the processing and approval of various procurements.



82. Except in 2004, when the project overutilized its budget by almost 4%, it failed to spend its entire allotted budget in all other ensuing years. Nonetheless, based on audit reports (2009-2012), project expenditures were fairly and accurately presented and complied with UNDP's accounting policies and requirements. Apart from some delays, **performance in procurement processes was satisfactory**, i.e., transactions were found to be transparent, and a high level of accountability was maintained.

83. **Co-financing.** While efforts were undertaken to leverage funds to augment the budget required to sustain the project, such efforts were found insufficient. From 2006–2012, the project generated only about PhP14,869,153.45 in funding support from various sources, or only about PhP2.4 million per year (**Appendix 11**), which is just 10% of the projected recurrent cost of operating SINP, estimated at about PhP24.5 million per year. Leveraged funds were utilized to help finance a number of project activities, including preparation of municipal FLUPs, ecotourism development, involvement in the National Greening Program (NGP), capability building, provision of livelihood, and PAMB meetings.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

84. No special M&E tool was prepared for the project. Instead, M&E forms prescribed by both UNDP and DENR were adopted in monitoring the results and tracking the progress of project activities.

85. For UNDP, PIRs were regularly prepared and submitted from 2002–2011.²⁷ While the format of the PIR was revised over the years, important sections, such as those dealing with project performance (particularly on progress towards meeting development objectives based on the project's LF), were retained. In the 2011 PIR, additional effort was invested to prepare the biodiversity tracking tool required for GEF-assisted biodiversity projects, although technically, this documentation was not required, since the project pre-dated the introduction of the tracking tool.

86. However, the TET noted that, while an improved LF was formulated for Phase 2 implementation, most of the "old" Phase 1 monitoring indicators were used in accomplishing the required PIRs for Phase 2 (**Appendix 7**), instead of the new prescribed Phase 2 indicators. This suggests that project management was not rigorous in preparing monitoring reports. In effect, the PIRs reported progress based on indicators that did not match the revised project activities and components, making it difficult to accurately measure the accomplishments of the project.

87. For DENR, since SIBP was a foreign-assisted project, the Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office (FASPO) was tasked to monitor implementation. During Phase 1, performance evaluation reports (PERs) were used to track the project's progress. PERs have specific sections on annual performance (with subsections on physical results, financial analyses, assessment of the project's purpose, outputs, impacts, and sustainability, and comments and recommendations), as well as Grant financial utilization, GOP financial utilization, and current year and cumulative weighted accomplishments.

88. In Phase 2, specifically in 2009, FASPO prescribed a new monitoring tool, the FASPO Tracking Form (FTF), which was accomplished and submitted on a quarterly basis. FTF has three sections: (i) project profile; (ii) project results/outcomes; and (iii) project outputs/milestones by component. This is very similar to the PIR.

89. In addition to the above M&E tools and documents, the project also submitted annual reports²⁸ to concerned agencies including UNDP. A Project Completion/Terminal Report was also prepared in December 2011 and made available to various concerned entities. In addition, the Project was subjected to a midterm evaluation (MTE) in April-June 2004 and to this terminal evaluation.

90. While some lapses were noted in the M&E process and preparation of M&E reports, in general, the TET found the performance of this important component of the project as **moderately satisfactory (MS)**.

91. **Adaptive Management.** At project midterm, it was realized that in order to improve the prospects for achieving the project objectives, it would be necessary to step back from the narrow focus on solely

²⁷ It is important to note that the TET did not receive copies of the 2003 and 2005 PIRs.

²⁸ The TET was only able to obtain the 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2011 annual reports.



establishing the SINP as a legal entity, and bolster these efforts by placing greater emphasis on supplementary community-based initiatives to protect and conserve biodiversity. As pointed out earlier, the MTE recommended revising the overall project design, LF, budget, and work plan to achieve side-by-side integration of both conservation and development objectives. However, redesigning the project would have entailed disrupting the original timetable because it would have required another cycle of GEF evaluation. Hence, instead of adopting the recommendation of the MTE, UNDP and DENR decided it would be more appropriate to make some modifications in the project's existing LF, particularly in its seven components/outputs. **As a result, there was a notable shift in emphasis from Phase 1 to Phase 2 of the project.** This clearly demonstrated the ability of project managers to recognize and adapt to needs dictated by conditions on the ground and to use models and approaches most appropriate to respond to those conditions.

C. Project Results

1. Relevance

92. While policies and guidelines have changed through several GEF replenishment cycles, from project inception in the late 1990s to the present time, SIBP has remained highly relevant throughout its entire life. In its initial stages, the relevance of the project was based on the following considerations:

- The Philippines met the eligibility criteria described in paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF instrument. The project was eligible for GEF assistance under Operational Programme No. 3 (Forest Ecosystems). In particular, it satisfied eligibility criteria by: (i) invoking a highly participatory management strategy; (ii) being country-driven, initiated by Filipino authorities in accordance with their policy commitments; (iii) securing co-financing to share the costs of executing conservation measures and achieving the sustainable development baseline; and (iv) providing for long-term financial and institutional sustainability.
- The Philippines ratified the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)* in 1993, and the Project met CBD objectives in several ways, fulfilling requirements contained within Article 6 (General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use), Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring), Article 8 (In Situ Conservation), Article 10 (Sustainable Use Management), Article 13 (Conservation Awareness), and Article 17 (Information Exchange).
- The *UNDP's Country Cooperation Framework (CCF)* included environment and natural resources management as a key element of its program portfolio. UNDP supported components of the Philippines' *Agenda 21* and *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)* primarily by building institutional capacities to integrate conservation and development strategies with particular emphasis on poverty reduction.
- The proposed project was fully consistent with the objectives of UNDP country programs, especially in the area of sustainable livelihoods.

93. **Now at its completion stage, the project still remains relevant with respect to current GEF 5 and UNDP requirements as well as GOP priorities.** Specific parameters of project relevance, under current standards, are as follows:

- The project is relevant and consistent with the goal of GEF 5 biodiversity focal area, i.e., conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. It is also in line with *GEF's Biodiversity Strategic Objective (BD-SO) No. 1, "improve the sustainability of protected area systems,"* and *Biodiversity Strategic Objective (BD-SO) No. 2, "mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors."*
- The project is still within the priority thrusts of the *UNDP Portfolio for Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development*, which aims to meet the following objectives: "(i) strengthened, rationalized, and effectively implemented environment and natural resources policies, frameworks, and plans; and (ii) streamlined environment and natural resources (ENR) services



and strengthened sustainable development planning and implementation capacity.” It helps increase the capacity of LGUs and communities to effectively manage their local ecosystems, and promotes replication of best practices in other urban centers.

- Conservation of the country's biological diversity through the establishment, management, and development of NIPAS continues to be a priority undertaking of GOP, particularly DENR, through *Executive Order 192*.
- The project supports the conservation and protection of Samar Island's unfragmented tracts of lowland rainforest, which are considered the largest in the country and also widely recognized as an important repository for biodiversity. Samar Island belongs to the EVBZ, one of 15 such areas in the Philippines, and is listed as one of the 18 centers of plant diversity and nine endemic bird areas in the country.

94. With regard to local stakeholders' perceptions of the relevance of the project, the following feedback was gathered:

- The project is considered to be highly relevant and very timely, but lacks policy support, which leaves Samar Island vulnerable to mining (*LGU-Maydolong*).
- SIBP helped revive a “dying” and overexploited Samar Island, and stakeholders became unified in their advocacy for protection of biodiversity (*religious leaders, NEDA, DOT, DA*).
- The project is relevant in supporting national priorities for biodiversity conservation and is consistent with national development plans. It has supported advocacy, not only in terms of environmental issues, but also in raising awareness about climate change — the support of the project was instrumental in promoting the creation of the Samar Island Climate Change Commission. Also, without SIBP, illegal logging and mining would have escalated (*LGU-Paranas, LGU-Basey, PNP-Paranas, religious leaders, NEDA, DOT*).
- The project is relevant in addressing the needs of the local community, both in terms of environmental protection and improving socioeconomic conditions for the people. It was particularly helpful in sponsoring training seminars on alternative livelihood, making people aware of the need for protection of biodiversity, supporting the preparation of project proposals for fund generation, and instilling a sense of local identity and pride (*LGU-Paranas, PNP-Paranas, Ulot PO, KAPPAS, DOT*).
- Generally, more people still need to become better-informed about the project, and there are still major information gaps. While alternative livelihood opportunities have increased, and understanding and awareness have improved, illegal and damaging extraction of resources continue to take place in the project area (*POs, religious leaders, UNDP*).

95. Based on the foregoing, the project is generally rated as Relevant (R).

2. Effectiveness

96. Three criteria were used in determining the effectiveness of the project:

- effectiveness in achieving its expected outcome of establishing SINP as part of the Philippine NIPAS;
- perceived reasons why SINP has not been legally declared by the Congress; and
- rating on the efforts initiated by SIBP in establishing SINP as part of NIPAS.

97. Based on the reported accomplishments, SIBP was successful in meeting the first criterion. It played a major role in the establishment of SINP through the issuance of *Presidential Proclamation No. 442* on 13 August 2003. However, up to the project's closing in December 2011, the SINP Bill had not been passed into law by Congress. According to respondents, had there been sufficient funding to support further lobbying, this objective could have been realized (*POs*). Others believe, however, that political intervention prevented the approval of the SINP Bill (*POs, religious groups*).



98. As to the third criterion, the project was credited for its significant contribution in establishing SINP as part of the NIPAS. This effort was generally perceived as either highly satisfactory or satisfactory by key stakeholders in Samar Island (*PGENRO, UNDP, religious leaders, PNP-Paranas, POs*).

99. **As the project failed to fulfill all the criteria to make it highly effective, it is rated only moderately satisfactory (MS) with regard to this criterion.**

3. Efficiency

100. **In terms of efficiency in implementation, the project was rated satisfactory (S) based on the following considerations:**

- It posted a relatively high budget utilization of 98.32% of its funding allocation. The failure to fully utilize the budget allocation was generally due to delays encountered in the approval of the project's AWFP, which had repercussions on the timely procurement and delivery of project activities.
- According to some stakeholders, the project was efficient in utilizing the funds provided by funding institutions (*DOT, NEDA, LGU, PNP-Paranas*); other respondents (*DA, POs*) could not provide an opinion as they were not privy to information about how funds were utilized.
- The project performed quite well in leveraging funds from other sources (*NEDA, DA, DOT, PNP-Paranas*). However, the funds generated were still not sufficient to provide sustainable support for project operations over the long term (*religious leaders*).
- In forging partnerships, the project was also efficient, especially during the formation of the "Save Samar Caravan" in 2003 (*NEDA, DOT, DA, PO, PNP, LGU, academe*). Even during the terminal evaluation period, project staff were still performing effectively in their advocacy and maintaining good relationships with the local community and stakeholders.
- Finally, the project was also efficient in utilizing local resources in performing its functions, particularly in the creation of livelihood opportunities (*NEDA, DOT, PO, LGU, academe*).

4. Sustainability

101. To assess the sustainability of the project, four criteria were used: financial, institutional, socioeconomic, and environmental.

102. **Financial Sustainability.** The project was successful in establishing a foundation for potential mechanisms that could finance the operations of the SINP in the future. For instance, a revenue-sharing system for entrance fees from ecotourism enterprises (such as the Torpedo boat ride-Ulot, Lulugayan Falls, and Sohoton Cave) is in place. Rental fees for the use of SINP facilities (training room, lodges, visitor center, toilets, etc.) are being charged and used to cover recurrent costs. A user fee study provided a strong basis for identifying and assessing the potential sources of income that could fund the operation of SINP on a yearly basis. Under negotiation are arrangements for collection of a range of royalty fees including (i) fees for the harvest of *almaciga* resin; (ii) special use permit for lease of land for a transmitter site for a telecommunications company; (iii) tour and guiding fees (e.g., Borongan Laurente closed canopy forest visit); and (iv) concession fees for catering services.

103. While some of these potential revenue sources have been put in place, stakeholders opined that these are not adequate to sustainably support SINP operations (*LGU, PO, religious groups*). While it was acknowledged that ecotourism may have the strongest potential for sustainable revenue generation (*religious groups*), it was recommended that investment partnerships should be sought from the private sector to further support this (*religious groups, DOT*).

104. Accessing the IPAF remains a challenge to PA authorities. According to DENR officials, the IPAF mechanism does not work because of the strict process and burdensome requirements imposed by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). While IPAF funds have been generated through the operation of Sohoton Caves, these funds are dormant and not accessible.



105. **Institutional Sustainability.** In order to sustain and improve the functioning of the institutions relevant for SINP, it is necessary to further strengthen their capacities. This applies to the key institutional players in biodiversity conservation and forest protection, namely: PAWB-PASu, PAMB, VCCs, provincial and municipal offices, POs, and NGOs. The creation of the PAMB and the sub-PAMBs at the provincial level has been an important step toward the sustainability of the project. This is augmented by the strong support provided by NGOs and concerned groups like the religious sector in lobbying for the legislation of the SINP, including strong advocacy in forest protection and biodiversity conservation (*PMO*). While this terminal evaluation discovered some setbacks that could hamper institutional sustainability, such as the apathetic attitude of some LGUs on environmental conservation and forest protection (*religious groups, POs*), there are other LGUs (e.g., Calbiga and Paranas) that are very supportive in maintaining the SINP as a viable facility and institution (*LGUs, DA, NEDA, DOT*).

106. **Socioeconomic Sustainability.** In the early stages of the project, livelihood-oriented assistance programs were initiated by the project to help augment living conditions in local communities. Foremost of these were ecotourism projects in Paranas, Calbiga, and Basey, where local communities offered homestay and tour guiding services. Small livelihood grants were also provided to local communities in poultry production, coffee plantation, pineapple and vegetable gardening, and other agroforestry-based livelihood projects (*PMO*).

107. At a very late stage in its implementation, the project engaged the religious sector through the NASSA in preparing local communities for livelihood undertakings. Unfortunately, many respondents perceived that these efforts fell short of generating meaningful benefits for the target groups (*POs, religious groups, LGUs*). It is believed that the late start in initiating the NASSA-led livelihood component of the project adversely affected socioeconomic sustainability. In order to offset this effect, it will be necessary to explore other possible avenues for supporting livelihood initiatives, e.g., through DOT, DA, LGUs, NGOs, and the private sector.

108. **Environmental Sustainability.** The majority of stakeholders interviewed believe that illegal activities (illegal logging, mining, wildlife poaching, *kaingin*, and charcoal making) are still being practiced in the island, although they now occur on a significantly reduced scale as compared to the pre-project situation. The project is credited with having significantly contributed to the curtailment of such activities. In addition, evidence from the BRA studies appears to indicate that biodiversity resources are relatively stable. Periodic discovery of new habitats and the occurrence of species new to the area offer encouraging signs that environmental conditions are being sufficiently maintained to support the continued survival of important biodiversity resources.

109. However, the inherent complexities of protecting biodiversity within a large PA, where there are existing human settlements and resource uses, pose challenges to sustainable environmental management. The map depicting the different use zones of the SINP (**Fig. 2**) shows that the boundaries of these zones, as currently delineated, are extremely complex. Rather than having large contiguous areas set aside for strict protection, the areas are small, fragmented, and convoluted. This suggests that these zones were delineated along lines that define those areas where current pressures are still relatively low, and conflicting uses are more or less absent, most probably due to difficult access and remoteness from human settlements. However, the very complexity of the boundaries of these zones makes management highly challenging—it is an extremely difficult task to control access into such areas, due to highly porous boundaries, absence of clear boundary markers, and a lack of a finite number of easily controlled entry points. The lack of adequate numbers of trained staff and financial resources make effective enforcement even more difficult.

110. It also seems possible that some of the most critical areas for conserving vulnerable biodiversity resources may have been left out of the delineated zones for strict protection, simply because of the fact that there are too many conflicting uses currently going on in these areas, which would be very difficult to control.

111. Nonetheless, even with these drawbacks, the zonation plan for the SINP, as currently drawn, is a good start towards achieving successful management and protection of biodiversity. With sufficient political



will, and raising awareness of the importance of protecting the globally unique and irreplaceable biodiversity resources found within the SINP, it may be possible, through a series of progressive changes in zonation, to improve the management scenario dramatically over time.

112. Based on the above, **the project's overall sustainability is rated as moderately likely (ML)**, as there are still risks that will need to be addressed in order to ensure sustainability of the project in general.

5. Country Ownership

113. GOP has given high priority to the protection, conservation, and sustainable management of its natural resources and protected areas, including biodiversity. The government has conducted a comprehensive assessment of biodiversity resources and formulated a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Subsequently, DENR spearheaded the Philippines' *Biodiversity Conservation Priority-setting Program*, a system for prioritizing biodiversity sites nationwide according to the degree of urgency for conservation. Samar Island is one such site. The protection of biodiversity is also a key thrust that has been articulated in the nation's development plans (e.g., *Medium Term Philippines Development Plan 2004-2010* and *Philippine Development Plan, 2011-2016*). The project is also consistent with, and supportive of, a range of national legislation including the following, among others:

- *RA 7160, Local Government Code of 1991*, which gives power to the LGUs as comprehensive managers of all the natural resources found within their jurisdiction;
- *RA 7586, National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992*, which supports the mandate of the government to delineate and place under sustainable management all protected areas in the country and establishes a comprehensive integrated system of national parks and other designated protected areas, to secure the sustainable existence of native flora and fauna and conserve biodiversity; and
- *RA 9147, Philippine Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001*, which establishes a framework for protection of threatened flora and fauna. These features illustrate the high level of government ownership of efforts, such as the SIBP, that are aimed at conserving the country's unique and globally important biodiversity resources.

114. As proof of this high level of ownership, the SINP's GMP is now integrated into the AWFPS of the local DENR offices. However, because the SINP has not yet been given formal legal status through Congressional legislation, no regular budget is appropriated for its yearly operations. Nonetheless, local POs, NGOs, the academe, and the religious sector are working together in pushing for the immediate legislation of SINP. Other government agencies, particularly DOT, have "adopted" the SINP, allocating substantial resources for Samar island's tourism development, and showcasing the Park as one of the priority tourism destinations in Region 8. The academe has developed learning modules on biodiversity conservation, now being incorporated into elementary and high school curricula on the island. LGUs have passed local ordinances to help in forest biodiversity protection and in strengthening law enforcement. Finally, the Samar Island Partnership for Peace and Development (SIPPAD) and the Samar Island Climate Change Commission (SICCC) have been recently created to provide strong support in addressing illegal activities, environmental protection, and promoting climate change resiliency.

6. Mainstreaming

115. The major challenge that the project still faces is how to maintain and continue the work that has been initiated under SIBP, in the light of the facts that (i) Project funding support has ceased,²⁹ and (ii) formal establishment of the SINP has not been achieved by national legislation, and thus, no separate and secure budget is appropriated.

116. During the TET's consultation meeting with DENR RO-8 senior officials,³⁰ and during the exit conference with SIBP staff, including the Project Manager, commitments were made to include patrolling

²⁹ SIBP ended in December 2011, after which funding assistance ceased.

³⁰ The officials comprised the RED, PENROs and CENROs whose area of jurisdiction are within the coverage of the SINP.



and law enforcement within the SINP as part of their regular individual Work and Financial Plan activities. This is necessary as the project has no specific funds for such activities. In addition, they committed to help in advocacy campaigns and provide livelihood opportunities through the NGP.

117. Aside from DENR, other partner institutions such as DA, DOT, and NEDA have committed to continuously support the operations of SINP. DOT, in particular, has a long-term program on tourism in some of the priority ecotourism destinations within the park. Similarly, DA and NEDA have committed to provide support in developing livelihood opportunities.

118. While not all LGUs expressed support for the SINP, still a substantial number of them are committed to providing their assistance. In particular, SINP activities are already mainstreamed in the FLUPs of some of the municipalities adjacent to or within the park (**Appendix 12**). Similarly, some of the concerned stakeholders, particularly the academe and religious groups, have already made plans to accommodate support for community development through livelihood projects and IEC/advocacy work, in their programmed activities.

119. While the foundation has been laid for such institutional support, recognition of the SINP as an entity legislated by the Congress would likely provide significant benefits in sustaining biodiversity conservation and protection activities, as well as in keeping the momentum of partner institutions going.

120. **Other issues related to mainstreaming are the following:**

- A proposed DAO outlining the functional relationship between DENR and SIBP has already been submitted, but approval is still pending.
- While there are no longer funds available for forest protection through the project, community members have been engaged to participate in forest protection.
- An *Integrated Forest Protection Plan* was prepared during Project phaseout, with approval still pending. Likewise, the Special Order creating teams of CENROs that can operate anywhere within the SINP and apprehend violators of forest laws, is pending.

7. Catalytic Role and Replicability

121. As SIBP is a pioneering attempt in declaring an island-wide protected area in the Philippines, its replicability remains to be demonstrated. It will take a more extended “gestation period” before it can be conclusively determined that a system of PA management, such as the one put in place for the SINP, will be sustainable over the long term. Currently, a number of gaps still remain to be filled, and continuing effort is required to make improvements. An eight-year project implementation period is a relatively short period to prove decisively that this new PA system model will be viable in the Philippine setting.

122. That said, it is worth noting here that while still a “work in progress,” the SIBP has already demonstrated a number of tangible successes, and lessons for incorporating and replicating Project features to inform the design of subsequent projects. In fact, following the example of the SIBP, the UNDP/GEF NewCAPP³¹ was intentionally designed to allow more flexibility and adaptability, to enable it to adjust to emerging conditions that may not have been foreseen during the project’s design phase. This feature is modelled after the flexibility demonstrated by SIBP during its transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2.

8. Overall Results/Outcomes

123. The overall performance ratings of the SIBP, as determined through this Terminal Evaluation, are summarized in **Table 6** below.

³¹ The project, Expanding and Diversifying the National System of Terrestrial Protected Areas in the Philippines, is now more commonly referred to as the “New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project” (NewCAPP).



Table 6: Summary of SIBP Performance Ratings

Criteria	Rating	Comments
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of M&E	MS	There were some lapses in the preparation and submission of the M&E reports (PIR, PER, and FTF) as prescribed by UNDP and DENR. Nonetheless, these M&E reports were found sufficient for a basic understanding of the accomplishments and overall project performance.
M&E design at project start-up	Not applicable	The Project never had any M&E plan. Instead, it adopted the M&E forms prescribed by both UNDP and DENR in monitoring the results and tracking the progress of Project activities. For UNDP, the PIR was used, while for DENR, particularly FASPO, PERs were used in Phase 1 and FTFs in Phase 2.
M&E plan implementation	Not applicable	No M&E plan was developed for implementation.
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of Project implementation/execution	S	Overall performance of both UNDP and DENR-PAWB was perceived as generally satisfactory by the Samar Island key stakeholders. The project would not have accomplished its target outcome and resulted in sufficient impact had UNDP and DENR been remiss in their duties and responsibilities in the project.
Implementing partners/agency execution	S	Some stakeholders expressed the view that DENR-PAWB could have done more to help achieve a higher level of project success. Some even opined that the MGB's campaign for mining in Samar Island was more effective than the DENR advocacy for forest and biodiversity conservation. Nonetheless, this weakness is overshadowed by the strong partnership developed with local stakeholders who are now playing significant roles in forest protection and biodiversity conservation advocacy and law enforcement.
Executing Agency execution	S	Some respondents stated that UNDP had a tendency to "micro-manage" the project. UNDP defended its management decisions as necessary for ensuring effective and efficient implementation. Other respondents supported this and viewed UNDP management in a positive light, saying that this management style helped facilitate the project's activities.
Outcome: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of Project outcome	S	SIBP was successful in achieving its main outcome of <i>establishing the SINP</i> . However, <i>managing it with broad-based stakeholder participation</i> is still an ongoing and a long-term process. Nonetheless, SIBP was successful in preventing the establishment of illegal settlements within the core and buffer zones of SINP. Only its failure to have SINP legislated by Congress has prevented the project from garnering a Highly Satisfactory rating for this parameter.
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	R	The project has remained highly relevant since the time it was conceptualized until its completion in 2011. The project very much supports both the international and national call for biodiversity conservation and protection, which are still priority thrusts of the environmental community.
Effectiveness	MS	The project is credited for its significant accomplishment in establishing SINP under the NIPAS, an effort that has high visibility and recognition among key stakeholders in Samar Island. Had there been enough appropriation for lobbying, legislating the SINP could have been realized. Unfortunately, accomplishment of this objective has been hampered by influential politicians and other interest groups.
Efficiency	S	The project posted a relatively high budget utilization (98.32%) and performed quite well in leveraging funds, although the funds generated were not enough to provide substantial support for the project's sustainable operations. The project was also efficient in forging partnerships and linkages as well as in tapping local resources to augment its needs.
Sustainability: Likely (L), Moderately Likely (ML), Moderately Unlikely (MU), Unlikely (U)		
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability	ML	A variety of risks have been identified (financial, social, institutional, and environmental) and are briefly discussed below. The likelihood that these



Criteria	Rating	Comments
		risks would affect sustainability is regarded as moderate. Nonetheless, these risks must still be addressed to fully achieve the sustainability of the project.
Financial resources	ML	The project has put in place potential sustainable financing schemes that may help finance the operations of SINP in the future, such as the Torpedo boat ride on the Ulot River, and ecotourism activities in Lulugayan Falls and Sohoton Cave. SINP facilities (training venue, lodges, visitor center, toilets, etc.) are now rented out for a fee, although fees being generated are not enough to sustain operations. Nonetheless, there are many other possible financing schemes, such as royalties for extracting <i>almaciga</i> resin, which are now being explored in the SINP.
Socio-economic	ML	Small-scale livelihood initiatives were undertaken in the early stages of the project. Later, to accelerate progress in this area, the project engaged the services of NASSA, a religious group, to easily reach the target clientele. Unfortunately, this came quite late in the life of the project, and benefits to the targeted local communities were only partially achieved.
Institutional framework and governance	ML	Sustainability could be better assured by further strengthening the capacities of key institutional players in biodiversity conservation and forest protection. Some local government executives are still apathetic in regard to environmental protection. Nonetheless, a good number of LGUs and other partner institutions are committed to supporting the objectives of SINP.
Environmental	ML	While illegal logging, mining, wildlife poaching, <i>kaingin</i> (swidden agriculture), and charcoal-making are still practiced, they are now less prevalent than they were prior to the project. However, continued efforts are needed to enforce regulations and apprehend violators of forest protection and biodiversity conservation regulations.
Impacts: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N)		
Environmental status improvement	S	The pre- and post-BRA surveys confirmed that Samar Island has been able to establish a high level of species diversity in SINP, as measured by an overall Shannon Biodiversity Index of 4.98, which is indicative of a diversity of biological species.
Environmental stress reduction	M	The fact that the habitat of <i>Rafflesia manilla</i> has been continuously protected indicates that environmental stresses in Samar Island have been contained, and possibly reduced. Campaigns for conservation are still ongoing, particularly by concerned environmental groups.
Progress towards stress/status change	M	There is still an impending threat from some “development” projects like road construction, which pose danger to the fragile lowland forest ecosystem of Samar Island. A case in point is the proposed Basey to Maydolong connector road, which would pass through or lie adjacent to the Borongan-Llorente Closed Canopy Forest. The plan is to connect this road to the soon-to-be concreted P50-million 7-8 km barangay road from Maydolong town proper to Barangay Del Pilar. While the proposed road is being promoted as an ecotourism development project, this proposed development could put this significant tract of forest in danger without the necessary social and environmental safeguards. As the SINP GMP specifically prohibits construction of roads inside the park, there is legal basis to ensure that this development does not materialize.
Project Results: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Project Results	S	The project is generally successful in meeting its objective of establishing SINP as a protected area under the NIPAS. However, the final target of passing legislation to formalize this action has yet to be realized. Despite this, by strengthening biodiversity advocacy, forest protection, and sustainable livelihood activities, the project has laid a sound foundation for achieving a transitional condition to reduce illegal logging, wildlife poaching, and other forest destructive practices necessary to attain the desired goal of the project.

124. The TET found that the project has achieved a generally satisfactory (S) rating, as it is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, based on the following:



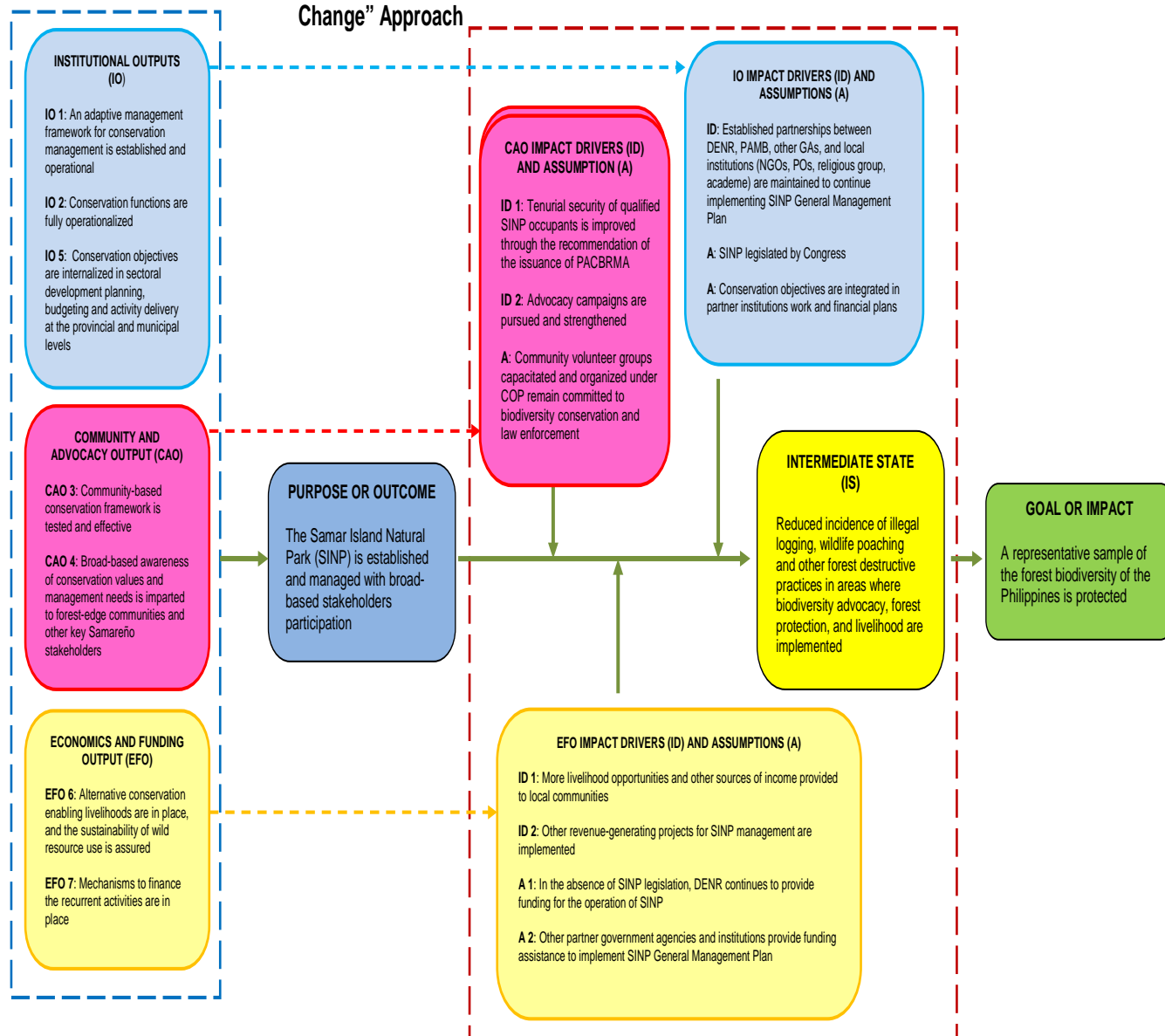
- The project was successful in meeting its major objective of establishing Samar Island as a PA under the NIPAS, and managing it with broad-based participation of the stakeholders through PAMB.
- Despite not being able to obtain SINP legislation, the project has put in place mechanisms that optimistically can achieve its main objective to conserve the remaining lowland intact forest of Samar Island.
- The project was relatively successful in preventing the establishment of illegal settlements within the core and buffer zones of SINP.
- The project was able to secure local legislation in support of the proclamation of the SINP. The resolutions from the three Samar provinces ban logging and mining in the PA, which the stakeholders see as the primary threats to biodiversity in Samar.
- The project has also been quite successful in establishing and in operationalizing the PAMB. The PAMB meets *en banc* once a year, while the provincial PAMBs meet every quarter.
- The project has an approved *Management Manual* and GMP covering a 10-year period (2006-2016), which is now undergoing revision to incorporate emerging issues on climate change, disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), gender and development, and livelihood, among others.
- Both the pre- and post-BRAs had established the high level of species diversity in SINP; in particular, the post-BRA reported an overall Shannon Biodiversity Index of 4.98.
- A draft DAO on the revised organization and staffing of the SINP, which defines the duties and responsibilities of the PASu and the functional relationship with other DENR field offices, has been formulated and is undergoing further refinement. The proposed DAO is intended to iron out conflicts in duties and responsibilities related to the issuance of resource use permits, collection of fees, patrolling, and law enforcement, including the confiscation, apprehension, and filing of cases in violation of NIPAS and wildlife laws.
- The project has completed the construction of the PA central headquarters, staff house, and two ranger stations. These facilities are being maintained and support sustainable SINP operations.
- The project successfully mobilized more active and committed local communities in PA management, biodiversity conservation, and advocacy work.
- Integration of the SINP GMP into the FLUPs and CLUPs of various municipalities will ensure conservation of important biodiversity in the area.
- Biodiversity conservation has been integrated into primary and secondary school curricula.
- Alternative conservation-enabling livelihoods are in place, which support the sustainability of wild resource use.
- The foundation for potential funding mechanisms for PA management has begun to be put in place.
- The creation of the Samar Island Partnership for Peace and Development (SIPPAD) and the Samar Island Climate Change Commission (SICCC) could define a supporting role for PAMB in addressing illegal activities and environmental protection concerns.

D. Project Impact

125. The project's long-term impact and main goal is "**to protect a representative sample of forest biodiversity in the Philippines.**" As this impact cannot be measured within the duration of the project, the Theory of Change (TOC) approach was used to determine the likelihood of achieving this desired impact in the future. Through this approach, the underlying elements essential to meeting the project's desired impact or goal can be identified. **Figure 3** provides the schematic flow diagram showing the interplay of various factors and elements in achieving the project's desired **impact of protecting a representative sample of the forest biodiversity in the Philippines.**



Figure 3: Flow Diagram for Attaining the Project's Desired Impact using the "Theory of Change" Approach



126. The seven project outputs fit within three major groupings: Outputs 1, 2, and 5 can be classified into “**Institutional Outputs (IO)**”; Outputs 3 and 4 comprise “**Community and Advocacy Outputs (CAO)**”; and the remaining Outputs 5 and 6 represent “**Economic and Funding Outputs (EFO)**”. Collectively, these different outputs have successfully laid the necessary foundation for “**establishing SINP and managing it with broad-based stakeholders’ participation**” (the project’s purpose or outcome).

127. While achievement of the project purpose or outcome is a very significant, positive, and encouraging accomplishment, it does not guarantee that the project’s desired **Impact** will be achieved. There is a need to identify the **new elements** that will provide the mechanisms to achieve the impact objective. In the context of the TOC, these elements³² are the **Intermediate State (IS)**, **Impact Drivers (ID)**, and **Assumptions (A)**.

³² ISs are the transitional conditions between the project’s outcomes and impacts that must be achieved in order to deliver the intended impacts. IDs, on the other hand, are the significant factors that, if present, are expected to contribute to the ultimate realization of the project impacts and that are within the ability of the project to influence. In addition, there are significant factors that, if present, are expected to contribute to the ultimate realization of the project impacts, but are largely beyond the power or control of the project to influence or address.

128. For the project's impact to be achieved, the transitional condition of having a “**reduced incidence of illegal logging, wildlife poaching and other forest destructive practices in areas where biodiversity advocacy, forest protection, and livelihood are implemented,**” or the IS, must be established first. In addition, there are several other factors that need to be put in place to realize this transitional condition or intermediate state. These factors (IDs and As) are identified according to the different project outputs discussed earlier.

129. **Under the Institutional Outputs (IO), the following ID and A must be present for the IS to be set in place:**

- **ID:** Established partnerships between DENR, PAMB, other government agencies (GAs), and local institutions (NGOs, POs, religious groups, academe) are maintained to continue implementing the SINP GMP.
- **A:** SINP is legislated by Congress.
- **A:** Conservation objectives are integrated in partner institutions' work and financial plans.

130. **For the Community and Advocacy Outputs (CAO), the following ID and A are identified:**

- **ID 1:** Tenurial security of qualified SINP occupants is improved through the recommendation of the issuance of PACBRMA.
- **ID 2:** Advocacy campaigns are pursued and strengthened.
- **A:** Community volunteer groups capacitated and organized under COP remain committed to biodiversity conservation and law enforcement.

131. **Finally, for the Economics and Funding Outputs (EFO), the ID and A necessary for the IS condition to be put in place are:**

- **ID 1:** More sustainable livelihood opportunities and other sources of income are provided to local communities.
- **ID 2:** Other revenue-generating projects for SINP management are implemented.
- **A 1:** In the absence of SINP legislation, DENR continues to provide funding for the operation of SINP.
- **A 2:** Other partner GAs, institutions, and private sector provide funding assistance to implement the SINP GMP.

132. The TOC analysis showed that **there is a high level of confidence that, once all the above conditions are met, the project's desired impact can be achieved.**

V. CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

133. **The conclusion of this terminal evaluation is that the project was generally successful in meeting its objective and purpose.** It has laid the foundation for the establishment of an island-wide protected area in Samar under the NIPAS. However, it fell short of achieving a key target due to reasons that were beyond the control of the project implementors. Specifically, the project had no control over when the Congress might pass the legislation to formally establish the SINP. This is an important step in the realization of the project's desired impact. However, the project was effective in putting in place the necessary elements that may help achieve this target in the long term. **Thus, the project's overall performance is rated as satisfactory (S).**

134. **Following are the lessons that have been drawn from this Terminal Evaluation:**

- **Establishment and management of an island-wide PA system, as in the case of SINP, is difficult.** Some schools of thought even suggest that it may be easier to manage individual small PAs or a network of PAs, rather than to establish and manage a PA over a much larger contiguous land area (Aswani and Hamilton, 2004; Roberts *et al.*, 2003; Cantu-



Salazar and Gaston, 2010).³³ This is especially true in the Philippine context, with its dense human population and numerous conflicting land use interests. Administratively, the existing PA is difficult to manage in the light of its large area, the large number of municipalities encompassed, and the large number of PAMB members. While the creation of sub-PAMBs was intended to alleviate some of these difficulties, they tended to “abuse” their authority, often acting independently to support localized interests without considering the interests of the PA in its entirety. **The objective of passing legislation for the formal establishment of the SINP turned out to be an overly ambitious target.** The project proponents failed to anticipate during the design period that there might be external factors beyond the control of project implementers that could derail this aspect of project implementation. In the case of legislating the SINP, this target did not materialize because of interference by political interests on the island. The lesson drawn here is to avoid including targets that are dependent on external factors that are beyond the control of the project.

- **The importance of effectively engaging and mobilizing the local communities, LGUs, and civil society in Project activities cannot be overemphasized.** Their role in supporting and maintaining an effective program of integrated conservation and development actions is vital to the sustainability of SIBP.
- **PMO should be provided with more independence and authority in decision-making.** PSC should provide direction and perform oversight function only; they should not become involved in the details of project implementation.
- **The high-level representation among members of the PSC caused problems.** It was difficult to find a common time for PSC members to meet because of their individual heavy schedules, commitments, and external responsibilities, resulting in delayed decisions which, in turn, affected project operations and implementation.

135. **Based on the findings of the terminal evaluation, a set of recommendations is made,** grouped according to the agencies or institutions that would be the most appropriate to respond to, and put, them into practice (**Table 7**). For similar projects in the future, implementation and partnership arrangements should not rely too heavily on the close involvement of high-level government officials, which, in the case of the SIBP, led to problems in convening meetings of the PSC. For instance, the PSC should have been chaired by the PAWB Director only, and the designated Project Director should have been any senior official of the Bureau (say, the Division Head of the Biodiversity Division), if not the Assistant Director. On the UNDP side, the Head of the Environment Department could have been the representative to the PSC. At the field level, only one of the three governors—not all of them—should have been included in the PSC, possibly with representation on a rotating basis. Similarly, perhaps only two to three mayors could have represented all the 37³⁴ mayors in Samar Island at the PSC at any given time, again, on a rotating basis.³⁵

³³ This sentiment was echoed by the PASu of SINP.

³⁴ The SINP covers 36 municipalities and one city.

³⁵ During the Dissemination Workshop held in Tacloban City, Leyte on 29 November 2012, the UNDP Country Director pointed out the importance of having higher-level representation, especially to exert influence on legislators to enact formal legal confirmation of the SINP. However, rather than having such high-level officials involved in the day-to-day management activities of the PA, it would be more efficient if such officials are simply be kept informed of PA management functions and encouraged to continue to press legislators in Congress to pass the SINP into law.



Table 7: Recommendations Based on the Terminal Evaluation Findings

Agencies/ Institutions	Recommendations
SINP Management Authority and DENR RO-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an evolving land use and management plan: As the SINP encompasses an area that includes human settlements and varied multiple uses, it is necessary to formulate a land use plan that will allow the PA zonation to evolve over time, moving from its current, highly-complex state, toward a simpler plan that permits both reasonable access to resources, and better control of strict protection zones, to enable more effective management. • Work for the immediate issuance of PACBRMAs to qualified SINP occupants. • Maintain partnerships between DENR, PAMB, other GAs, and local institutions (NGOs, POs, religious groups, academe). • Continue lobbying for the legislation of SINP. • Work harder for the SINP GMP to be integrated into the AWP of partner institutions. • Keep the momentum and commitment of local community groups and deputize community members to help in forest protection. • Provide more livelihood opportunities; rather than channeling this only through the NASSA, other implementing arms (like the DOT, DA, LGUs, NGOs and the private sector) could be tapped to fast-track the dissemination process. • Implement revenue generating schemes as recommended by the user fee study. • Work to leverage more funding support. • Revisit and update the park's GMP in the light of recent developments in the area.
DENR-PAWB	PAWB to provide continuous guidance on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lobbying for the legislation of SINP; • facilitating the immediate issuance of PACBRMAs to qualified SINP occupants; • providing a stronger advocacy campaign to address the concern that the mining campaign by MGB is more powerful than that for biodiversity protection; and • helping in sourcing the necessary funds for the Park Management Authority to function more effectively.
DOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the establishment of other ecotourism projects and other capability building programs, including livelihood to local communities.
LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in forest protection and biodiversity conservation by passing more relevant ordinances and creating local forest guard positions. • Implement livelihood projects for local communities, which offer alternatives to utilizing biodiversity resources from the park.
DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch more agriculture-based livelihood projects.
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in ecotourism projects in Samar Island and help promote ecotourism industry in the island.
Religious groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement stronger advocacy campaigns against illegal activities.

136. It is also recommended that UNDP should consider avoiding designing future projects that may be overly ambitious for any of several reasons. While the justifications for establishing Samar Island as a protected area under the NIPAS are very clear, fully achieving this in reality was made difficult due to external political interference, as well as the inherent complexities of effectively harmonizing biodiversity conservation, within the context of multiple land and other resource uses existing in the large land area designated as the SINP.

137. To address the latter issue, it is recommended that, for future sustainability planning of the SINP, a vision for the long-term evolution of a sustainable land management plan be formulated. This vision should encompass and guide a gradual, phased transition from the current complex and difficult management scenario, to a simpler and more efficient one, through the consolidation and simplification of boundaries of various use zones within the PA. By eliminating porous boundaries, establishing clear permanent markers, and creating a limited number of entry control points, especially into strict protection zones, management and conservation of biodiversity resources, even within an area as large as the SINP, becomes simpler, and therefore more effective and achievable.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

CONSULTANTS' TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex VI

Purpose

The evaluation of the SIBP Project will assess and rate project results, the sustainability of project outcomes, the catalytic effect of the project, and the quality of the project's monitoring and evaluation systems. The evaluation will also identify "lessons learned and best practices" from the SIBP Project and offer recommendations that might improve design and implementation of other UNDP/GEF Projects.

Background

The Samar Island Biodiversity Project (SIBP) is a special project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) with funding from the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It is expected to run for eight years divided into two phases of four years each. Project officially commenced in March 2001.

SIBP aims to establish the Samar Island Natural Park in order to conserve the rich biodiversity resources in the Island and to reduce poverty among the local communities. The SINP would cover approximately 333,300 hectares of natural forests and a buffer zone of about 125,400 hectares that spans across the three provinces, covering 36 municipalities and 1 city. The area serves as the upper catchments of 25 watersheds and a source of water for domestic, agricultural, commercial and industrial uses. It is home to almost 200,000 people, more than 90% of whom are dependent on the forest and other natural resources for food, medicines, fuel and livelihood.

There are broadly seven strategic outputs for which the Project is responsible for:

- (a) Establishment of an adaptive management framework which includes the completion of the legal requirements leading to the establishment of the Samar Island Natural Park as a protected area, the preparation of the Five Year Management Plan, the conduct of biological resource assessment and management zoning.
- (b) Strengthening the Protected Area Institutions such as the Protected Area Management Board and the Protected Area Office
- (c) Operationalization of a community-based conservation system through the Survey and Registration of P.A. occupants and the Community Outreach Program.
- (d) Imparting awareness of conservation values and threats to key stakeholders which involves production of IEC materials and advocacy activities
- (e) Integration of conservation objectives in sectoral planning through assistance to LGUs in land use planning and assistance to the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation in strengthening its advocacy role.
- (f) Assistance in ensuring sustainable use of existing biodiversity resources through technical assistance in sustainable farming, non-timber forest products development and eco-tourism.
- (g) Fund-support generation

The project is designed as a two-phase project. Phase I was implemented from January 1999-December 2006 (no cost extension was granted for the period January 2004-December 2006 since the project operationally started on the ground in March 2001). While Phase II run from January 2007-December 2011.

Like any project monitoring and evaluation, this final evaluation is conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and is to be undertaken by the project team and the UNDP CO, who will commission an independent consultant, with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework matrix provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These, along with the objectives, procedures and tools described in the M&E plan presented in the project document will form the basis on which the proposed final evaluation of the first phase of the SIBP will be built.

To achieve the above outcomes, the GEF has provided US\$5,759,470.00; the government, and private stakeholders, collectively provided a total of US\$4,858,000.00 in co-financing in the form of activities and/or projects.

Specific Objectives

The evaluation of the SIBP Project should properly examine and assess the perspectives of the various stakeholders. The following areas should be covered in the final evaluation report:

1) General Information about the Evaluation

The final evaluation report should include information on when the evaluation took place; places visited; who was involved; the key questions; and, the methodology. The final evaluation report will also include the evaluation team's TOR and any response from the project management team and/or the country focal point regarding the evaluation findings or conclusions as an annex to the report.

2) Assessment of Project Results

The final evaluation will assess achievement of the project's objective, outcomes and outputs and will provide ratings for the targeted objective and outcomes. The assessment of project results seeks to determine the extent to which the project objective was achieved, or is expected to be achieved, and assess if the project has led to any other short term or long term and positive or negative consequences. While assessing a project's results, the final evaluation will seek to determine the extent of achievement and shortcomings in reaching the project's objective as stated in the project document and also indicate if there were any changes and whether those changes were approved. If the project did not establish a baseline (initial conditions), the evaluator should seek to estimate the baseline condition so that achievements and results can be properly established.

Assessment of project outcomes should be a priority. Outcomes are the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs. Examples of outcomes could include but are not restricted to stronger institutional capacities, higher public awareness (when leading to changes of behavior), and transformed policy framework. An assessment of impact is encouraged when appropriate. The evaluator should assess project results using indicators and relevant tracking tools.

To determine the level of achievement of the project's objective and outcomes, the following criteria will be assessed in the final evaluation:

- ✚ **Relevance:** Were the project's outcomes consistent with the focal areas/operational program strategies and country priorities?
- ✚ **Effectiveness:** Are the actual project outcomes commensurate with the original or modified project objective?

- ✦ **Efficiency:** Was the project cost effective? Was the project the least cost option? Was the project implementation delayed and if it was, then did that affect cost effectiveness? Wherever possible, the evaluator should also compare the cost-time vs. outcomes relationship of the project with that of other similar projects.

The evaluation of relevancy, effectiveness and efficiency will be as objective as possible and will include sufficient and convincing empirical evidence. Ideally the project monitoring system should deliver quantifiable information that can lead to a robust assessment of the project's effectiveness and efficiency. Outcomes will be rated as follows for relevance, effectiveness and efficiency:

- **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency;
- **Satisfactory (S):** The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency;
- **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency;
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency;
- **Unsatisfactory (U)** The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency;
- **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objective, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

While rating the project's outcomes, relevance and effectiveness will be considered as critical criteria. If separate ratings are provided on relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, the overall outcomes rating of the project may not be higher than the lowest rating on relevance and effectiveness. Thus, to have an overall satisfactory rating for outcomes, the project must have at least satisfactory ratings on both relevance and effectiveness. The evaluators will also assess other results of the project, including positive and negative actual (or anticipated) impacts or emerging long-term effects of a project. Given the long term nature of impacts, it might not be possible for the evaluators to identify or fully assess impacts. Evaluators will nonetheless indicate the steps taken to assess long-term project impacts, especially impacts on local populations, global environment (e.g., reduced greenhouse gas emissions), replication effects and other local effects. Wherever possible evaluators should indicate how the findings on impacts will be reported to the GEF in future.

Capacity Development

The effects of the SIBP Project activities on strengthening the capacities of key relevant government bodies, private sectors, people/community organizations or civil society organizations will be assessed.

Leverage

An assessment of SIBP Project's effectiveness in leveraging funds that would influence larger projects or broader policies to support its goal will have to be conducted.

Awareness Raising

- SIBP Project's contribution to raise awareness of environmental issues and of the GEF will be examined;

- SIBP Project's contribution to promote policy or advocacy activities and collaboration among communities will be assessed.

3) Assessment of Sustainability of Project Outcomes

The final evaluation will assess the likelihood of sustainability of outcomes at project termination, and provide a rating for this. Sustainability will be understood as the likelihood of continued benefits after the GEF project ends. The sustainability assessment will give special attention to analysis of the risks that are likely to affect the persistence of project outcomes. The sustainability assessment should also explain how other important contextual factors that are not outcomes of the project will affect sustainability. The following four dimensions or aspects of sustainability will be addressed:

- ❖ **Financial resources:** Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GEF assistance ends (resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and trends that may indicate that it is likely that in future there will be adequate financial resources for sustaining the project's outcomes)?
- ❖ **Socio-political:** Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the long term objectives of the project?
- ❖ **Institutional framework and governance:** Do the legal frameworks, policies and governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems for accountability and transparency, and the required technical know-how are in place.
- ❖ **Environmental:** Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? The final evaluation should assess whether certain activities will pose a threat to the sustainability of the project outcomes.

On each of the dimensions of sustainability of the project, outcomes will be rated as follows:

- ✚ **Likely (L):** There are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
- ✚ **Moderately Likely (ML):** There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
- ✚ **Moderately Unlikely (MU):** There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
- ✚ **Unlikely (U):** There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability. All the risk dimensions of sustainability are critical. Therefore, the overall rating for sustainability will not be higher than the rating of the dimension with lowest ratings. For example, if a project has an 'Unlikely' rating in either of the dimensions then its overall rating cannot be higher than 'Unlikely'.

4) Catalytic Role

The final evaluation will also describe any catalytic or replication effect of the project. If no effects are identified, the evaluation will describe the catalytic or replication actions that the project carried out. No ratings are requested for the catalytic role.

5) Assessment of Monitoring and Evaluation System

The final evaluation will assess whether the project met the minimum requirements for project design of M&E and the implementation of the Project M&E plan. GEF projects must budget adequately for execution of the M&E plan, and provide adequate resources during implementation of the M&E plan. Project managers are also expected to use the information generated by the M&E system during project implementation to adapt and improve the project. Given the long duration of many GEF interventions, projects are also encouraged to include long-term monitoring provisions to measure mid-term and long-term results (such as global environmental effect, replication effects, and other local effects) after project completion. The final evaluation report will include separate assessments of the achievements and shortcomings of the project M&E plan and of implementation of the M&E plan.

M&E during Project Implementation

- **M&E design.** Projects should have a sound M&E plan to monitor results and track progress towards achieving project objectives. An M&E plan should include a baseline (including data, methodology, etc.), SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely) indicators and data analysis systems, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results and adequate funding for M&E activities. The time frame for various M&E activities and standards for outputs should have been specified.
- **M&E plan implementation.** The final evaluation should verify that: an M&E system was in place and facilitated timely tracking of progress towards the project objective and outcomes by collecting information on chosen indicators continually through the project implementation period; annual project reports were complete, accurate and with well justified ratings; the information provided by the M&E system was used during the project to improve project performance and to adapt to changing needs; and, projects had an M&E system in place with proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities to ensure data will continue to be collected and used after project closure.
- **Budgeting and Funding for M&E Activities.** In addition to incorporating information on funding for M&E while assessing M&E design, a separate mention will be made of: whether M&E was sufficiently budgeted at the project planning stage; and, whether M&E was adequately and timely funded during implementation.

Project monitoring and evaluation systems will be rated as follows on quality of M&E design and quality of M&E implementation:

- ✚ **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** There were no shortcomings in the project M&E system.
- ✚ **Satisfactory(S):** There were minor shortcomings in the project M&E system.
- ✚ **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** There were moderate shortcomings in the project M&E system.
- ✚ **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** There were significant shortcomings in the project M&E system.
- ✚ **Unsatisfactory (U):** There were major shortcomings in the project M&E system.
- ✚ **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** The Project had no M&E system.

The overall rating of M&E during project implementation will be solely based on the quality of M&E plan implementation. The ratings on quality at entry of M&E design and sufficiency of funding both during planning and implementation stages will be used as explanatory variables.

Monitoring of Long Term Changes

M&E of long term changes is often incorporated in GEF supported projects as a separate component and it may include determination of environmental baselines, specification of indicators, provisioning of equipment and capacity building for data gathering, analysis and use. This section of the final evaluation will describe the actions and accomplishments of the project in the establishment of a long term monitoring system. The review will address the following questions:

Did this project contribute to the establishment of a long term monitoring system? If it did not, should the project have included such a component? What were the accomplishments and shortcomings in establishment of this system? Is the system sustainable, i.e. is it embedded in a proper institutional structure and has financing? Is the information generated by this M&E system being used as originally intended?

6) Assessment of Processes that Affected Attainment of Project Results

Among other factors, when relevant, it is suggested that the evaluation team considers the following issues affecting project implementation and attainment of project results. However, evaluators are not expected to provide ratings or separate assessment on the following issues but they could be considered while assessing the performance and results sections of the report:

- ❖ **Preparation and readiness.** Were the project's objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its timeframe? Were the capacities of executing institution and counterparts properly considered when the project was designed? Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design? Were the partnership arrangements properly identified and the roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project approval? Were counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities), enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place at project entry?
- ❖ **Country ownership/drivenness.** Was the project concept in line with the sectoral and development priorities and plans of the country? Are project outcomes contributing to national development priorities and plans? Were the relevant country representatives, from government and civil society, involved in the project? Did the recipient government maintain its financial commitment to the project? Has the government approved policies or regulatory frameworks that are in line with the project's objectives?
- ❖ **Stakeholder involvement.** Did the project involve the relevant stakeholders through information-sharing, consultation and by seeking their participation in the project's design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation? For example, did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns? Did the project consult and make use of the skills, experience and knowledge of the appropriate government entities, NGOs, community groups, private sector, local governments and academic institutions in the design, implementation and evaluation of project activities?
Were perspectives of those that would be affected by decisions, those that could affect the outcomes and those that could contribute information or other resources to the process taken into account while taking decisions? Were the relevant vulnerable groups and the powerful, the supporters and the opponents, of the processes properly involved?
- ❖ **Financial planning.** Did the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allowed management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allowed for timely flow of funds. Was there due diligence in the management of funds and financial audits? Did promised co-financing materialize?

- ❖ **Implementing/Executing Agency's supervision and backstopping.** Did Implementing/Executing Agency staff identify problems in a timely fashion and accurately estimate their seriousness? Did Implementing/Executing Agency staff provide quality support and advice to the project, approve modifications in time and restructure the project when needed? Did the Implementing/Executing Agencies provide the right staffing levels, continuity, skill mix, and frequency of field visits for the GEF projects?
- ❖ **Co-financing and Project Outcomes and Sustainability.** If there was a difference in the level of expected co-financing and actual co-financing, then what were the reasons for the variance? Did the extent of materialization of co-financing affect the project's outcomes and/or sustainability, and if it did affect outcomes and sustainability then in what ways and through what causal linkages?
- ❖ **Delays and Project Outcomes and Sustainability.** If there were delays in project implementation and completion, then what were the reasons? Did the delay affect the project's outcomes and/or sustainability, and if it did affect outcomes and sustainability then in what ways and through what causal linkages?

7) Lessons and Recommendations

The evaluators will present lessons and recommendations in the final evaluation report on all aspects of the project that they consider relevant. The evaluators will be expected to give special attention to analyzing lessons and proposing recommendations on aspects related to factors that contributed or hindered: attainment of project objectives, sustainability of project benefits, innovation, catalytic effect and replication, and project monitoring and evaluation. Evaluators should refrain from providing recommendations to improve the project. Instead they should seek to provide a few well formulated lessons applicable to the type of project at hand or to GEF's overall portfolio. Final evaluations should not be undertaken with the motive of appraisal, preparation, or justification, for a follow-up phase. Wherever possible, the final evaluation report should include examples of good practices for other projects in a focal area, country or region.

Methodology

The evaluation will consist of a desk review of relevant project documents and reports related to the planned evaluation and of the GEFs including but not limited to project periodic reports, phase 1 evaluation report, technical reports/documents etc. The expert will then conduct focused group discussions, meetings, and interviews with the relevant personalities, stakeholders and other partners on topics and issues that relate to the implementation and impact of the project. The Expert is expected to become well versed as to the objectives, historical developments, institutional and management mechanisms, project activities and already documented "lessons learned" of the project. Information will be gathered through document review, group and individual interviews and site visits. More specifically, the evaluation will be based on the following sources of information:

- Review of documents related to the project such as project document, quarterly and annual progress reports, other activity/component specific deliverables, reports and evaluation, if there are any, etc.
- Structured interview with knowledgeable parties, i.e., Project Director, Project Personnel, Sub-Contracting Parties/Entities, National Consultants, UNDP Country Office Counterparts, members of the Project Steering Committee/s/ Project Board, Community-Based/Peoples Organization/s, Project Beneficiaries, etc.
- A number of visits to project sites, if feasible. The site visits should be discussed with the PAWB and UNDP.

Timing and Submission of the Report

The SIBP Project evaluation will begin on February 2012 and should be completed by the April 2012. A first draft evaluation report will be prepared by the expert within the evaluation period and initially will be shared with the Implementing Partner and the other stakeholders for further deliberations and in order to obtain feedback necessary for finalization. A final report will be prepared and delivered within two weeks after the evaluation exercise highlighting important observations, analysis of information and key conclusions including its recommendations. The report (in 10 copies) will be prepared and submitted to the UNDP CO copy furnished the DENR-PAWB.

Roles and Responsibilities

The UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity will assist the UNDP CO and members of the evaluation team in preparing for the final evaluation of the project. The evaluation team will be composed of an independent highly qualified expert together with an independent national consultant. The Implementing Partner shall provide in advance copies of the necessary documents needed by the experts during the evaluation period. Likewise, the PAWB shall provide the list of contact persons representing the various stakeholders of the project, which will be the basis for the tentative itinerary/schedule of activities, which the expert will prepare. The PAWB will finalize the schedule of activities in consultation with the expert and UNDP CO staff. The PAWB and UNDP-CO, Manila will coordinate the logistical arrangements for the evaluation.

Outputs

The following are the required outputs of the final evaluation:

- 1) A succinct written review of the status of the SIBP Project discussing the above points and that may include relevant maps or tables pertinent to the review where available. The report should be delivered to UNDP and the PAWB not later than April 30, 2012 in hard copy form plus CD-ROM in electronic file format e.g. MS Word.
- 2) Presentation of the evaluation findings and recommendations to the UNDP, PAWB, Project Board and PMO
- 3) Complete Final Evaluation Report (hard copy and in electronic format)

Budget

All the costs incurred for the conduct of the evaluation shall be charged against project funds. The interested individuals or group of consultants should submit a proposal with a budget estimate for consideration by the Selection Committee. Payment of Expert/s' professional fees shall be made in accordance with the Contract to be issued in this regard.

Team Composition*One International Consultant*

He/she should be knowledgeable on biodiversity conservation with solid experience in project management and evaluation. He/she will be part of the Evaluation Team that would assess the project's results, sustainability of project outcomes, project's M&E system, processes in achieving project's results, and identify lessons learned and recommendations. Specifically, he/she will specifically provide analysis of the project's overall performance in generating the global environmental benefits as it envisions achieving/contributing to.

One National Consultant

He/she must have extensive knowledge in the environment situation of the Philippines, with experience in developing performance indicators, project appraisal and evaluation of development projects. He/she will be part of the Evaluation Team that would assess the project's results, sustainability of project outcomes, project's M&E system, processes in achieving project's results, and identify lessons learned and recommendations. Specifically, he/she will provide analysis of the project's overall performance vis-à-vis its replicability and sustainability in the Philippine context.

Qualification Requirements

- 1) Evaluators must be independent of both the policy-making process and the delivery and management of assistance to the SIBP Project. They should not have been engaged in the activities to be evaluated, or responsible in decision-making roles for the design, implementation or supervision of the project. In cases where a member of an evaluation team has been involved with some aspects of the project, this member should refrain from evaluating those aspects. In cases where project evaluation team members are not independent, are biased and are not free of conflict of interest, UNDP will put in place a final evaluation quality control review by its independent evaluation office.
- 2) Evaluators will be impartial and will present a comprehensive and balanced appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the project or activity being evaluated.
- 3) The evaluation team should comprise of professionals with strong evaluation experience, with requisite expertise in the subject matter of the project, and with experience in economic and social development issues.
- 4) Evaluators should be knowledgeable about the relevant policies of the GEF.
- 5) Evaluators should ensure that while conducting the final evaluation they take into account the views of all relevant stakeholders. The TORs for this GEF project's final evaluation and its schedule should be made known to key stakeholders.
- 6) Evaluators should become familiar with the project document and should use the information generated by the project including, but not restricted to, baseline and information generated by its M&E system. Evaluators should also seek the necessary contextual information to assess the significance and relevance of results.

Specific qualifications of the members of the Evaluation Team are as follows:

At least 5-10 years of proven experience with:

- Legal and policy analysis in natural resource management
- The logical framework approach and other strategic planning approaches;
- M&E methods and approaches (including quantitative, qualitative and participatory);
- Planning, design and implementation of M&E systems;
- Training in M&E development and implementation and/or facilitating learning-oriented analysis sessions of M&E data with multiple stakeholders;
- Data and information analysis
- Report writing.

She/He must also have:

- A solid understanding of environmental management , with a focus on participatory processes, joint management, and gender issues;
- Familiarity with and a supportive attitude towards processes of strengthening local organisations and building local capacities for self-management;

- Willingness to undertake field visits and interact with different stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- Computer skills;
- Leadership qualities, personnel and team management (including mediation and conflict resolution);
- Language skills as required

Desirable:

- Knowledge of the focal area in which the project operates;
- Understanding of UNDP and GEF procedures;
- Experience in data processing and with computers.
- Experience in the evaluation of technical assistance projects, preferably with UNDP or other United Nations development agencies and major donors. If possible, experience in the evaluation of GEF-funded biodiversity conservation projects.

This undertaking shall require a consultancy firm or consortium of firms in the field of 1) ENR management preferably on biodiversity conservation and PA management 2) capacity building 3) project management and 4) results-based monitoring and evaluation, that has worked within the Philippines or the ASEAN region.

The consulting firm shall have the following qualifications:

- a) Must have 5-10 years of experience in ENR management preferably on biodiversity conservation and PA management within the Philippines or ASEAN region
- b) Must have 5-10 years of experience in planning, designing and implementing M&E systems;
- c) Preferably with network experience in dealing with LGUs, Community-based organizations, government agencies, donors for at least 5 years

Appendix 2

SIBP TERMINAL EVALUATION COMMENT AND RESPONSE MATRIX

SIBP TERMINAL EVALUATION COMMENT-RESPONSE MATRIX

No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
UNDP COMMENTS				
1.	On the specific lesson learned: "Emerging schools of thought suggest that it may be easier to manage individual small PAs or a network of PAs, rather than to establish a PA over a much larger contiguous land area". Please elaborate on this a little, and identify which schools of thought they are referring to? Some references to literature or reports would be helpful also.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was actually drawn from PASu Villanueva himself in one of the conversations held with him. This section was expounded and some references were also incorporated in the discussions, both in the Executive Summary section and Chapter V of the TER to substantiate the lessons generated. The authors and publications/literature cited above are added in the list of references. 	Yes	Done. Revisions made in the Executive Summary, Chapter V, para. 134, and References (Appendix 3).
2.	On Output 1, item #44, maybe it will be good to cite also that one of the strategies employed by the Project to augment manpower constraints was to partner with other agencies and organizations to help out execute the activities.	Agreed. This is one of the main strengths and accomplishments of the Project. Additional sentences are added to highlight the partnership and support provided by the LGUs in particular in augmenting the manpower constraints.	Yes	Done. See revised para. 42.
3.	On Output 5, item #59, how does the study contributed to the achievement of the output?	The cost benefit study referred to in item #59 served as significant source of inputs in the preparation of some sectoral plans, as well as in providing the foundation for developing PES schemes, that could pave the way for sustainable financing. Thus this is a significant contribution to addressing a key requirement to achieve sustainability.	Yes	See revised para. 56.
4.	On Output 6, can you also include assessment of the NASSA's accomplishments vis-à-vis its contribution to the achievement of the output.	At the time of the draft TER, the TET was still awaiting data from PAWB. These have now been received and information has been included in the final TER.	Yes	See para. 62.
5.	On item 67, last sentence, can you please elaborate on the system of UNDP being a complicated one? It would be better to cite specific cases to substantiate this so that findings of the TE are based on validated facts.	This is a direct quote by one of the respondents, not to be attributed to the TET. To clarify this, further consultation was made with the PMO. In the revised FTER, this was elaborated to refer NOT specifically to the UNDP, but more particularly to the Project Board, in the aspect of processing and approval of the Project's AWP.	Yes	Done. See revised para. 67.



No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
6.	On item 69, please also substantiate that PSC and UNDP tend to micro-manage the Project. It would be better if this can be validated and evaluated if at all has any bearing on the partnership arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This comment was raised by the ET during the interview with Grace Tena, Baby Supetran and Joseph D'Cruz. They agreed that UNDP had kept tight reins on the project, especially as concerned funds disbursement, audit and monitoring etc. According to UNDP this was necessary, because DENR/PAWB had a strong tendency to want to utilize project funds to support other recurring Bureau functions (e.g., NGP), rather than apply them for SIBP-specific activities. The TET agrees that this style of management by UNDP was necessary and appropriate, and the wording in the TER has been modified to reflect this. 	Yes	See para. 70.
7.	On Item 70, the changes in the implementation arrangements were done because the PA has been established already and the management of the SINP is now under PAMB with PASU providing secretariat support. The TET could probably assess whether this move has been effective to the Project and to the management of SINP in general. Or the Project could have explored the co-management arrangement for SINP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It could be concluded from the complaints and inefficiencies that arose (see paragraph 72), that this system for management could be strengthened. Greater attention on the part of the PAMB and PASu to effectively engaging other local partners would be the obvious first step in improving PA management. Discussions on the assessment made on the effectiveness of the Phase 2 management set up versus co-management in Phase 1 is included in the revised TER. 	Yes	Done. See paras. 70-73.
8.	On the co-financing, kindly confirm with PAWB the amount of co-financing. Per 2012 PIR, they reported USD75.4M. Their actual expenditures as of June 2012 were USD5.6M, which is about 97% of the total project fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing information has been provided. 	Yes	See revised Tables 3 and 5.
9.	On item 105, it will be good if the TET could cite what had been done by the Project to ensure institutional sustainability. I think the effort of the Project to ensure that there is a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many citations in the TER regarding project accomplishments in institutional coordination and relationship-building, public awareness raising, etc., all of which contribute to institutional sustainability. Worth 	Yes	See para. 105.

No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
	clear functional relationship between and among stakeholders over the management of the SINP can contribute to institutional sustainability.	mentioning among these accomplishments are: (a) the creation and active performance of the PAMB and sub-PAMBs; and (b) the continuing partnership in lobbying for the legislation of the SINP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We agree with the reviewer's comment about the value of clearly defining stakeholders' roles and responsibilities. Re-emphasis in the revised TER on the pending issuance of the DAO that will delineate and harmonize the functions of the SINP staff and the DENR field offices, including other stakeholders will help ensure institutional sustainability of the Project. 		
10.	On item 106, please note that even before NASSA was engaged, there have been efforts relevant to this. I think it is worth noting that the ecotourism development in the area can also be a source of alternative but sustainable economic livelihood for the communities (eg. home stay programme, tour guides, etc.).	We agree that ecotourism efforts should be highlighted as one possible option to support socioeconomic sustainability. In addition to this, there are other livelihood projects cited that were implemented prior to the engagement of NASSA, and these are already highlighted in the revised TER.	Yes	See paras. 106-107.
11.	On Environmental Sustainability, do you think that the mechanisms, tools, and systems that have been put in place by the Project can contribute to environmental sustainability?	Yes. By all accounts, the Project actions and activities, as well as mechanisms put in place by the project, have contributed to noticeable improvements in environmental sustainability since Project inception (e.g., reduction/curtailment in illegal logging and other destructive practices). Sustainability will depend upon the continuation of efforts to enforce laws, strengthen awareness, and create alternative economic options.	No	
12.	Please elaborate on the recommendation on the livelihood concern. What could be the other implementing arms that the Project could have pursued to fast track implementation process?	The Project was hindered by the delay in implementing livelihood activities. Moving forward, it will be important to tap all available resources from all interested partners; in addition to NASSA, other entities like DOT, DA, LGUs, NGOs and the private sector could be tapped.	Yes	See para 107.

No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
13.	I suggest that in the recommendation part, if you can segregate the items which could be addressed by DENR, PASu, LGUs, UNDP, PAMB, etc. Since the Project has ended, the TET recommendations can help in ensuring that the gains of the Project will be sustained even without GEF support, hence, it will be good if the recommendations will be clustered according to who can respond and act on them. As for the UNDP part, the TET recommendations can input to our future project development and management guidelines and approaches.	We agree. The suggestion is now incorporated in the revised recommendation section of the TER.	Yes	See revised paras. 135-137 and Table 7.
14.	Kindly include Joseph D. Cruz, UNDP Regional Adviser on Biodiversity, on the list of interviewees	Done.	Yes	See updated Appendix 4.
DENR/PAWB COMMENTS				
15.	Please elaborate on the statement, "PAWB's campaign for biodiversity conservation was overshadowed by DENR's Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)'s strong pro-mining campaign" in item #67.	The views of PAWB on this statement were sought, and specific reasons like limited funding for IEC and the biased priority of the Arroyo government on mining were cited in the revised TER.	Yes	See para. 66.
16.	Drop the last sentence in item # 105 "Some of these are active in awareness-raising and advocacy, but have not been actively engaged in protection (POs)", as this refers more to operations than institutional sustainability. Try to put this in appropriate section of the TER.	Done.	Yes	Done. See para. 105.
17.	Please note that no PACBRMA has been issued yet to any qualified occupant of SINP. Please correct statement in Item # 127,	Done. The concerned Impact Driver was revised to state: "Tenurial security of qualified SINP occupants is improved through the recommendation of the issuance of PACBRMA."	Yes	Done. See para. 130 and Figure 3.



No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
	specifically ID 1 of the Community and Advocacy Outputs			
18.	Correct the comments that the concreting of the 7-8 road will pose danger to the Borongan-Llorente Closed Canopy Forest in Table 6, as well as in the Evaluation Rating Table.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clarification is already made in the revised sections of the TER. The following corrections are inserted: "A case in point is the proposed road that will connect Basey to Maydolong which will pass through or adjacent to the Borongan-Llorente Closed Canopy Forest. The plan is to connect this road to the soon to be concreted P50-million 7-8 km barangay road from Maydolong town proper to Barangay Del Pilar. The proposed road is being pushed in the guise of ecotourism tourism development." 	Yes	Done. See revised Table 6 and revised Executive Summary.
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE PROJECT BOARD MEETING ON NOVEMBER 29, 2012				
19.	UNDP Country Director, Mr. Toshihiro Tanaka, pointed out that there is a need for higher level representation on the project board, especially to exert influence on legislators to enact legislation for the legal establishment of the SINP	While the TET agrees in principle with the suggestion that higher-level influence is needed to persuade legislators to take appropriate actions to support the SINP, the TET is firm on its stand and maintains its recommendation that implementation of a project similar to SIBP should not rely too heavily on close involvement of high-level government officials for regular project activities and decision-making. The main consideration here is the smooth implementation of the project and not just in the aspect of PA legislation, which we think is just one of the many activities of the project. In the first place, the objective of legislating the SINP should not have been included in the project design because of its over-ambitiousness as a target.	Yes	Footnote 35 added to acknowledge the UNDP Country Director's concern.
20.	UNDP (Ms. Tena) suggested making specific recommendations for the design of future projects. Specific points taken into consideration in this regard were the possible over-ambitiousness of the SIBP with respect to (i) targeting the formal legislation of the SINP, and (ii) establishing a single PA covering a very	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraphs were added in the Summary of Conclusions, Lessons, and Recommendations section of the TER on the over ambitiousness of the objective to legislate the SINP because of the possibility of political intervention. It was recommended to UNDP that in designing similar projects in the future, the influence of external factors that could derail the attainment of such a target should be seriously 	Yes	See paras. 134-137 and Table 7.



No.	Reviewer Comment	Evaluation Team Response	Change to be Made in Final TER? (YES/NO)	Final TER section/paragraph reference (if YES); other comments
	large land area, vs. several smaller ones that might be easier to manage.	considered; and that including such targets should be avoided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specific recommendation was also added that suggests developing an evolving management plan for the SINP, moving from the current highly complex state of intermingled uses, to one that would result in simpler and more effective management. The cornerstone of such a plan would be to implement a simplification of the zoning of core and buffer/mixed use zones within the park. This sets the stage for a possible course of action for the sustainability planning that now lies ahead for SINP management, and could also guide design of future UNDP projects. 		
21.	Director Mundita Lim's comments that PAWB's role should be relegated to mainly providing of guidance in the management of SINP (ref. letter from PAWB Dir. Mundita Lim to UNDP Country Director Tanaka [undated])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendations on the PAWB's role in the future management of SINP were revised following the observation and comments of Director Lim. 	Yes	See Table 7.
22.	Adjustments should be made on the amount of funding utilization based on the more recent report rendered by the Project's Planning Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments given on the Efficiency of the project under the Evaluation Rating Table (both in the Executive Summary and Main Text sections of the TER) were changed and made High from the previous Low budget utilization observation. Similar changes were made in the discussions, as well as in Table 5, in the Financing section of the TER; budget utilization figures were adjusted to reflect the more recent funding status reported by the Project's Planning Officer. 	Yes	Done. See Tables 5 and 6.

Appendix 3

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- Aswani, S. and R. Hamilton. 2004. The Value of Many Small vs. Few Large Marine Protected Areas in the Western Solomon Islands. *SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin* No. 16. March 2004.
- Cantu-Salazar, L. and K.J. Gaston. 2010. Very Large Protected Areas and their Contribution to Terrestrial Biological Conservation. *Bioscience*, 60:10.
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- _____. 2012. *Audit Report on SIBP for CY 2011*. Quezon City, Philippines.
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). n.d. *SIBP Annual Reports, CY 2007, 2009-2011*. Quezon City, Philippines.
- _____. n.d. *FASPO Tracking Tools for Foreign-Assisted Projects (Template)*. Quezon City, Philippines.
- _____. n.d. *Performance Evaluation Report for SIBP, 2005*.
- Department of Tourism (DOT) Region 8. n.d. *Matrix of Ongoing Projects and Programs on Tourism in Region 8 (2012-2014)*. DOT Office, Tacloban City, Philippines.
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- Quimio, J.M. and T.A. Patindol. 2012. *(Post) Biological Resources Assessment in Samar Island Natural Park, Samar Island*. Report prepared for SIBP.
- Roberts, C.M., S. Andelman, G. Branch, R.H. Bustamante, J.C. Castilla, J. Dugan, B. Halpern, K.D. Lafferty, H. Leslie, J. Lubchenco, D. McAndie, H.P. Possingham, M. Ruckelshaus, and R.R. Warner. 2003. Ecological Criteria for Evaluating Candidates Sites for Marine Reserves. *Ecological Applications* 13:199-214.
- Rosales, R. and A.P. Carandang. 2006. *Development of User Fee System for SINP*. Prepared for ENR and UNDP-GEF.
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- _____. 2006. *Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) Management Manual* (June 2006 – May 2016). Prepared through the Samar Island Biodiversity Project of DENR with funding support from GEF-UNDP.
- _____. 2012. *Documentation of Best Practices and Lessons Learned in the Implementation of SIBP*. April 2012.
- _____. n.d. *Project Implementation Reports (PIR) for CY 2002, 2004, 2006-2011*. Submitted to GEF-UNDP.
- Talisayon, S., P. Ong, and P. Hunnam. 2004. *Mid-Term Evaluation of SIBP*. DENR, GEF-UNDP. June 2004.
- UNDP. 2000. *SIBP Project Document*. Makati City, Philippines.



- _____. 2004. *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the Philippines (2005-2009)*.
- _____. 2012. *Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*. UNDP Evaluation Office, New York, USA.
- _____. n.d. *Country Programme Action Plan between the Government of the Philippines and United Nations Development Programme (2005-2009)*.
- UNDP-GEF-DENR. 2011. *SIBP Project Completion/Terminal Report*. December 2011.



Appendix 4

LIST OF PERSONS MET BY THE EVALUATION TEAM

LIST OF PERSONS MET AND INTERVIEWED DURING THE FIELD DATA GATHERING

A. DENR Officials

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|----|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Forester Manolito D. Ragub | OIC Regional Executive Director (and former SIBP Project Manager), DENR Region 8, Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City |
| 2. | Dr. Arturo N. Salazar | PENRO, Borongan, Eastern Samar |
| 3. | For. Ranulfo Q. Arbiol | PENRO, Catarman, Northern Samar |
| 4. | For. Elpidio E. Simon | PENRO, Catbalogan City, Samar |
| 5. | For. Eugene B. Mozo | CENRO, Catarman, Northern Samar |
| 6. | Atty. Dario O. Suarez | CENRO, Sta. Rita, Samar |
| 7. | Ms. Delia A. Benitez | CENRO, Dolores, Eastern Samar |
| 8. | For. Moises B. dela Cruz | CENRO Borongan City, Eastern Samar |
| 9. | For. Baldomero Nunez | CENRO Pambujan, Northern Samar |

B. PAWB Staff

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| 10. | Ms. Janette Garcia | Senior Environmental Management Specialist, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, North Ave., Quezon City |
| 11. | For. Juliana Balogo | Technical Assistant-Project Staff, SIBP Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, North Ave., Quezon City |

C. UNDP Staff

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| 12. | Ms. Baby Supetran | Energy and Environment, UNDP Philippines, 30th Floor, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, 1226 Makati City, Philippines |
| 13. | Ms. Grace Tena | Energy and Environment, UNDP Philippines, 30th Floor, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, 1226 Makati City, Philippines |
| 14. | Mr. Joseph D. Cruz | UNDP Regional Adviser on Biodiversity |

D. SIBP Staff

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| 15. | Forester Angelito B. Villanueva | Protected Area Superintendent, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 16. | Mr. Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. | PARMU Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 17. | Mr. Felix D. Bernal | BMS Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 18. | Ms. Zenaida Baisa | Chief, Planning Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 19. | Ms. Eires M. Mate | Chief, Training Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 20. | Mr. Paquito P. Dabuet | Chief, FPLE Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 21. | Mr. Jerry P. Pluma | GIS-Digitizer, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 22. | Mr. Ernesto Duran | Chief, ADMIN, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 23. | Ms. Milagros A. Paloma | SDO, Asst. Planning Officer, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |



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| 24. | Mr. Myron O. Garcia | Head, Community Development Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 25. | Mr. Elpidio V. Cabahat | FPLE Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 26. | Mr. Alan C. Reyna | In Charge, GIS Unit, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |
| 27. | Mr. Jose Ferdinand Reyes | Driver, Samar Island Natural Park, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar |

E. Partner LGUs

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| 28. | Ms. Teresita C. Cabueñas | Environmental Management Specialist II and Ecotourism Focal Person (soon to be designated as the Municipal Environment Officer [MENRO], Municipality of Calbiga, Samar |
| 29. | Mr. Aniceto J. Cabueñas | Municipal Economic and Enterprise Officer, Municipal Economic and Enterprise Office (MEECO), Municipality of Calbiga, Samar |
| 30. | Mr. Allan C. Gacuma | Barangay Captain, Brgy. Panayuran, Municipality of Calbiga, Samar |
| 31. | Mr. Douglas Antonio B. Eloja, Jr. | Police Inspector , Philippine National Police, Municipality of Paranas, Samar |
| 32. | Mr. Romelo Anade | Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Paranas, Samar |
| 33. | Ms. Joy C. Salazar | Tourism Officer, Municipality of Paranas, Samar |
| 34. | Mr. Manuel C. Orijola | Municipal Planning Officer, Municipality of Basey, Samar |
| 35. | Mr. Balbino B. Estorninos | Municipal Administrator, Municipality of Basey, Samar |
| 36. | Hon. Henry Afable | Mayor, Municipality of Maydolong, Eastern Samar |
| 37. | Hon. Daniel Baldono | Vice Mayor, Municipality of Maydolong, Eastern Samar |
| 38. | Ms. Roxy A. Afable | Municipal Tourism Officer, Municipality of Maydolong, Eastern Samar |
| 39. | Ms. Camila C. Sarmiento | PENRO, Provincial Capitol Bldg., Catarman, Northern Samar |

F. Partner Government Agencies

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|-----|------------------------|--|
| 40. | Mr. Antonio Gerundio | Regional Executive Director, Department of Agriculture-Region 8, Tacloban City |
| 41. | Ms. Karina Rosa Tiopes | Regional Director, Department of Tourism-Region 8, Tacloban City |
| 42. | Ms. Virginia Mabute | PEP Coordinator, NEDA-Region 8, Tacloban City |

G. POs and NGOs

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| 43. | Mr. Danilo Miralles | President, ULOT Federation, Municipality of Paranas, Samar |
| 44. | Mr. Ian Mosquisa | Social Action Center (SAC) Coordinator, Borongan, Eastern Samar |
| 45. | Mr. Agustin Docena | Chapter President, Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation, Borongan, Eastern |
| 46. | Ms. Penafrancia Singson | President, Kauswagan han Cansolabao Association, Inc., (KCAI-Women's Group), Tenani, Municipality of Paranas, Samar |



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| 47. | Ms. Beatriz J. Boleche | Vice President, Sohoton Ecotourism Services Association, Basey, Samar |
| 48. | Mr. Alberto L. Baus | President, Kasugbong, han Turista an mga Paraguma para Proteheran Kagugub-an Isla han Samar (KATUPPIS), Maydolong, Eastern Samar |
| 49. | Mr. Valentin B. Tenedero | President, Catubig Association for the Protection of Watershed Area (CAPWA), Catubig, Northern Samar |

H. Religious Group

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| 50. | Most Rev. Emmanuel C. Trance,
D.D, Bishop of Catarman | Bishop's Residence, Catarman, Northern Samar |
| 51. | Fr. Theoderic Calumpian | Borongon Parish, Borongan, Eastern Samar |
| 52. | Fr. Cesar Aculan | Calbayog Parish, Calbayog City, Samar |

I. Academe

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|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 53. | Mr. Edgar Peque | Instructor, Eastern Samar State University,
Borongon City |
| 54. | Mr. Jaime F. Sanico | Director, Extension and Training Services,
University of Eastern Philippines, Catarman,
Northern Samar |
| 55. | Dr. Justino M. Quimio | Professor, College of Forestry and Environmental
Science, Visayas State University, Baybay, Leyte |
| 56. | Dr. Teofanes A. Patindol | Professor, College of Forestry and Environmental
Science, Visayas State University, Baybay, Leyte |

J. Others

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| 57. | Ms. Elaine Springgay | Ecotourism and Enterprise Advisor, VSO |
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Appendix 5

REPORT ON ACTUAL FIELD ACTIVITIES

**REPORT ON ACTUAL FIELD ACTIVITIES
(KIIs, FGDs, and Field Observations)**

Date	Target Respondents / Participants	Activity	Venue / Place	Actual Person Interviewed / Representatives	Remarks
July 8 (Sun)	Arrival (Jim Berdach and Lope Calanog)	PM Flight	Tacloban City		
July 9 (Mon)	PNP – Paranas, (PC Insp. Douglas Antonio B. Eloja, Jr.) Protection and law enforcement	KII	Paranas, Samar		Same
	Hon. Felix T. Babalcon, Jr., Mayor, Paranas	KII	Paranas, Samar	Romelo Anade, Municipal Agricultural Officer	Not available
	Danilo Miralles, President PO – (Ulot Federation)	KII	SINP HQ, Paranas, Samar		Same
	TORPEDO group (Ecotourism)	FGD	SINP HQ, Paranas, Samar		Same
	TORPEDO boat ride	Actual field experience	Paranas, Samar		Did not push through because of heavy rain
July 10 (Tues)	Site visit to Lulugayan Falls and Rapids	Field observation	Calbiga, Samar		Pushed through as planned
	PAMB Execom	Observe how PAMB meeting is held			Postponed for July 20, 2012
	Hon. Melchor F. Nacario, Mayor, Calbiga	KII	Calbiga Municipal Office	Teresita C. Cabueñas, Environmental Management Specialist II and Ecotourism Focal Person (soon to be designated as MENRO)	Not available; he's in Korea
July 11 (Wed)	Hon. Junjie Ponferrada, Mayor, Basey	KII	Basey, Samar	Manuel C. Orejola, Municipal Planning Officer And Balbino B. Estorminos, Municipal Administrator	Not available
	PO – Sohoton Services Association (SSA)	FGD Cave exploration	Sohoton Cave, Basey, Samar		Pushed through as planned
July 12 (Thu)	Hon. Candida Gabornes, Mayor, Lawaan, Eastern Samar	KII	Lawaan, Eastern Samar	None	No interview conducted. The Mayor was not available and did not assign a replacement. (Jim Berdach left for Manila)



Date	Target Respondents / Participants	Activity	Venue / Place	Actual Person Interviewed / Representatives	Remarks
	Hon. Henry Afable, Mayor, Maydolong	KII	Maydolong, Eastern Samar		Pushed through and even had Vice Mayor Daniel Baldono and the MPDO Ben in the meeting
	PO- KATUPPIS c/o Roxy A. Afable, Municipal Tourism Officer Livelihood – ecotourism	FGD	Maydolong, Eastern Samar		Pushed through
July 13 (Fri)	Bishop Varquez	KII	Borongan, Eastern Samar	Fr. Theoderick Calumpian (Odick)	
	Agustin Docena, SIBF, Chapter President	KII	Borongan, Eastern Samar		He was supposed to be interviewed on July 14, but volunteered to be interviewed ahead.
	Social Action Center – Ian Mosquisa. SAC Coordinator (local community interview and site visit)	KII / site visit	Borongan, Eastern Samar		The site visit to a SAC site did not push through.
	ESSU- (conducted the post perception survey) Eastern Samar State University (Attention: Dr. Eva P. Palada, President; Dr. Reynaldo A. Lombrio)	KII	Borongan, Eastern Samar	Edgar Peque	Ms. Eva Palada was sick.
July 14 (Sat)	KCAI (Women's Group) Kauswagan han Cansolabao Asso. Inc.) (Penafrancia Singson, President)	FGD	Tenani, Paranas, Samar		Pushed through with more than 20 members
July 15 (Sun)	Rest day		Tacloban City		
July 16 (Mon)	DENR officials (RTD, PENRO, CENRO) and OIC RED Manolito D. Ragub	FGD and KII	DENR Office, Tacloban City		Nine DENR senior staff (CENRO and PENRO participated
July 17 (Tues)	NEDA (Virginia Mabute) – operations and management	KII	Tacloban City		Pushed through
	DOT (Director Tiopes) - Ecotourism partnership	KII	Tacloban City		Pushed through
	DA (Director Gerundio) – Livelihood and capability building	KII	Tacloban City		Pushed through
July 18 (Wed)	Bishop Abarquez	KII	Calbayog City		Not available
	Bishop Trance	KII	Catarman, Northern Samar		Two other priests joined in the discussions
	Hon Paul Daza, Governor	KII	Capitol Bldg., Catarman, Northern Samar	Ms. Camille C. Sarmiento , PGENRO	
July 19 (Thu)	PO – Catubig Association for the Protection of Watershed Area (CAPWA) (Valentin Tenedero, President)	FGD	Catubig, Northern Samar		Pushed through



Date	Target Respondents / Participants	Activity	Venue / Place	Actual Person Interviewed / Representatives	Remarks
	Dr. Jaime F. Sunico, UEP	KII	Catarman, Northern Samar		Additional respondent as recommended by Ms. Girlie Garcia of PAWB
July 20 (Fri)	Fr. Cesar Aculan Catbalogan	KII	SPARK, Calbiga, Samar		Replacement for Bishop Abarquez
	PAMB meeting	Observation	SPARK, Calbiga, Samar		Replacement for the postponed PAMB meeting
	Dr. Justino M. Quimio VSU	KII	SPARK, Calbiga, Samar		For the post BRA study – Flora component
	Dr. Teofanes A. Patindol VSU	KII	SPARK, Calbiga, Samar		For the post BRA study – Fauna component
	Media (Leyte-Samar Inquirer) – Saruel Maniado	KII	Tacloban City		Did not push through because of PAMB meeting
	NULOC - Jason Garrido – ecotourism trainings and promotion	KII	Tacloban City		Did not push through because of PAMB meeting
July 21 (Sat)	SIBP Staff with RED Ragub	FGD Validation and exit conference	DENR Office, Tacloban City		
	Homeward bound				

Appendix 6

INITIAL FINDINGS OF FGDs AND KIIs

INITIAL FINDINGS OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS¹ (8-12 July 2012)

Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
<p>Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?</p> <p>Overall performance and impact of SIBP in the achievement of GEBs and national/local environmental protection objectives, as well as in the improvement of socio-economic well-being of local communities</p>	Over the last 5 years, have you noticed any significant changes in the number of birds, wildlife, and other biodiversity that can be seen in the forested areas in and around SINP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase (Paranas LGU) • Decreasing population of the Philippine deer (CAPWA) and birds (Bishop) • Decreasing incidence of poaching and selling of birds, illegal logging (Basey LGU) • Stable in Calbuiga (DA) • No changes; there are still illegal activities despite efforts on advocacy campaigns (ULOT) • Mentioned: Philippine Eagle (Paranas LGU), wild pig (CAPWA) • Indigenous trees such as lawaan and bagonito (ULOT, Paranas LGU) • Monkey and Kalaw (Paranas LGU) • Parrot, pigeon (Basey LGU) • They teach the tourists about flora and fauna; they have teaching and learning component. (DOT) • No significant changes; poaching is common. (ESSU) • Wildlife species are few or have decreased in number. (Fr. Odick, PGENRO, Sohoton, KATUPPIS)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of wildlife has a minimal increase (UEP) • Increased because before commercial logging is rampant as well as hunting of wild pigs for consumption (MAYDOLONG) • The number of wildlife was reduced (KCAI) • No knowledge about the population of wildlife in the area (NEDA)
	Has there been any reduction/increase in the total area of primary forests in SINP over the last five years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I cannot say so because I have not been there; also no satellite imagery and that is the importance of demarcation (A. Docena) • Increase (Paranas LGU) • Watershed has been protected (CAPWA) • No change (ULOT) • Primary forests reduced but still balanced (Fr. Odick) • Primary forests increased (UEP) • Forest size is maintained because of reforestation and rehabilitation (KCAI) • No knowledge about the condition of the primary forest (NEDA) • Forest size increased because of regeneration (IAN SAC, Torpedo)
	Were there new biodiversity species discovered since the implementation of SIBP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None (Paranas Police, ULOT, Paranas LGU) • There are sightings of Philippine eagle as well as endemic trees which were almost 500 years old (MAYDOLONG) • Monkey and hornbill (KCAI) • There are dipterocarp forests (PGENRO) • Monitor lizard, dove, wild chicken (Sohoton) • Banog and lawin (KATUPPIS) • Kalaw, bleeding heart pigeon (Torpedo)

¹ Presented during the exit conference with SIBP staff and PAWB and UNDP held at DENR Region 8 Conference Room, 21 July 2012.



Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
	Were there cases of environmental disturbances like illegal logging, wildlife poaching, etc. that have been reduced over the last 5 years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes (A. Docena, CAPWA, ULOT) • Decreased (A. Docena, DA, Paranas LGU) • No more commercial logging, but needs to be sustained (DA) • Illegal logging decreased from 100% to 25% • Flash floods (Basey LGU) • Continuous illegal logging (Bishop) • Illegal logging reduced when the SIBP started because the local occupants were given alternative livelihood. (DOT) • Mining activity still exists. (EESU) • Mining is still rampant as well as illegal logging. (Fr. Odick) • Poaching of wildlife still increasing but the local community report incidents of poaching in bryg level only. (UEP) • Illegal logging used for charcoal making is reduced. (KCAI) • There is still illegal logging and mining operation. (NEDA) • There is still hunting of wildlife; no empirical data on poaching (PGENRO) • Hunting is still rampant. (KATUPPIS) • Illegal activities are also present. (UNDP)
	What is the most important experience and lesson learned from SIBP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - realization on the protection of the forest especially ecotourism - realization on its great contribution to the livelihood of the people - participatory process - Law enforcement should be part of protection. (Paranas Police) - boost self-confidence (ULOT) - establish concern regarding illegal activities in the area (ULOT) - advocacy on environment as key to protection and climate change (Bishop) • They were asked for some development area because DENR needed to come up with a map in relation to mining. They love the community based rural tourism because it gives a sense of identity and pride to the local occupants. (DOT) • They got involved in SIBP because of their course related to agro forestry. SIBP/SINP exposed the students to field work. (EESU) • They were involved in SIBP through NASA. (Fr. Odick) • Through SIBP, they were able to come up with eco-governance that will be used in College of Law. (UEP) • They help in the promotion of the Borongan Laurente Closed Canopy forest as one of the ecotourism destinations in Samar. (MAYDOLONG LGU) • They participate mostly in the seminars. (KCAI) • Usually involved in meetings. (NEDA) • Helped more on persuasion and encouragement in environment issue (PGENRO); they were organized by SIBP. • They are in charge of tour guiding. (KATUPPIS) • More on advocacy (IAN SAC, Torpedo)

Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal areas, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels? Relevance to CBD, national plans, programs, priorities and thrusts, and local projects	How would you rate the relevance of SIBP in terms of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very relevant (Bishop) - The SIBP helped in reviving the abused Samar Island. • Relevant (Basey LGU)
	a. supporting the objective of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very relevant and very timely but they lack the policy support which make the place vulnerable to mining. (MAYDOLONG)
	b. supporting the national priorities for biodiversity conservation, and consistent with national development plans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant (Paranas Police, Paranas LGU) • Helps in terms of advocacy not only in terms of environmental issue but also in ecology and climate change (Fr. Odick)
	c. addressing the needs of the local community, both in terms of environmental protection and improving the socio economic condition of the people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant (Paranas Police, ULOT, Paranas LGU) - giving/training on alternative livelihood (Paranas Police, KAPPAS) - holding of seminar (Paranas Police) - awareness on protection of biodiversity (KAPPAS) - preparation of project proposal for fund generation (KAPPAS) - However, more people still need to know about the project. • Give them a sense of identity and pride.(DOT) • Livelihood is not enough but understanding has increased (Fr. Odick) • There is extraction of resources. (UNDP)
Effectiveness: To what extent have/will the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been/be achieved? Achievement of the project's expected outcomes and objectives	Is SIBP effective in achieving its expected outcome of establishing SINP as part of the Philippines Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes (Paranas LGU, Bishop) • The effort is satisfactory. (PGENRO, IAN SAC) • NIPAS has congressional legislation. (UNDP)
	Why has a law formally declaring the PA not yet been passed by Congress?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAMRIA failure (A. Docena) • Lack of provisions in the appropriation of the bill (A. Docena) • Political dynamics (ULOT)
	How would you rate the efforts initiated by SIBP in establishing SINP as part of NIPAS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory (Paranas Police)
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards? Efficient utilization of project funds and support	How would you rate the level of efficiency of SIBP implementation in terms of:	
	a. utilization of funds provided by UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory (Paranas Police, Bishop) • Don't know since new in the position (DA) • As far as collaboration is considered, funds were utilized. (DOT) • Generally, no problems in funding, but there were some delays. (ESSU) • Depends on the funding agency (UEP)
	b. leveraging of funds from other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly satisfactory (Bishop) • Satisfactory (Paranas Police) • Moderately satisfactory (DA) - There are interested groups • In terms of leveraging funds, it is also efficient. (DOT) • Not enough. (FR. ODICK) • They are very good at leverage of funds. (NEDA)
	c. forging partnerships and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly satisfactory (A. Docena, Paranas LGU) • Moderately satisfactory (DA) • There is a strong linkaging and partnership with the LGU (UEP)

Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
	d. utilization of local resources (human and other natural resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly satisfactory (Paranas LGU) LGU is very active. (A. Docena) Helps in tourism and other additional alternative livelihood. (DOT) Utilization of people was also strong. (UEP)
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results? Long term sustainability and viability of project results	What are the revenue-generating schemes implemented by SIBP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No knowledge (Paranas Police) Rental fee for the use of facilities (A. Docena, ULOT) Torpedo boat ride (A. Docena, ULOT) Entrance Fee (ULOT) Tour guiding (DOT, SOHOTON) Catering services (DOT, KCAI) Telecom sites in the area. (UEP, PGENRO) Weaving (SOHOTON) Planting (SOHOTON, TORPEDO) Through activities (UNDP)
	Are there resource users fees collected already in the park?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (Paranas Police, A. Docena, Paranas LGU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental of facilities (Paranas Police) No, still in the process (ULOT) Tour fee (TORPEDO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fee for the tour and porter of at least 500 per visitor. No entrance fee, barangay fee only. (KATUPPIS)
	Has SIBP generated enough revenue for the park?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't know (Paranas Police) Yes from Torpedo and crop production (Paranas LGU) No <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough to be stable and provide for the operational fees (A. Docena, ULOT) Still not enough. (FR ODICK)
	Are officials and leaders in the municipalities who were trained by SIBP continuously playing active roles in the activities of the management of the Project and PA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (Paranas Police, ULOT, Paranas LGU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They do awareness campaigns and knowledge sharing. (ULOT) The attitude of the local leaders was moderately satisfactory. (PGENRO) Some (A. Docena)
	Are there network or advocacy groups formed on biodiversity conservation or law enforcement/protection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (Paranas Police, A. Docena, DA, ULOT, Paranas LGU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -example: 2003 Caravan against logging and mining (ULOT)
	How active are the concerned LGUs in passing resolutions supportive of SIBP programs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active (A. Docena, Paranas LGU, Basey LGU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -responsible in pursuing municipal ordinances - very supportive (DOT) - Become cooperative. Provide support and counterpart. (UEP) - Showed support in environmental campaigns (MAYDOLONG) - LGU showed commitment in the project (FR ODICK) Not all the LGU are active. (IAN SAC) Not sure (Paranas Police)
	Are the resource conservation and management strategies of SIBP now fully operational?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (Paranas Police) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in the number of illegal activities It is not yet enough. Still needs other sources because the present sources were far behind the cost of the activities. (PGENRO)
	How involved are the key stakeholders, POs, NGOs, local communities in the implementation of SIBP activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of awareness of the local community increased. (EESU) Involved the governor and other local executives. (NEDA) Promote the conservation and embrace it. (UNDP) In terms of the support of local communities, it is in different levels. (DOT)



Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
	Has the creation of SINP stimulated creation of new or increased opportunities for sustainable livelihood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It strengthens the community especially in livelihood. (MAYDOLONG) They were given full knowledge about this. (UNDP)
Other Criteria		
Overall Project Design (including the Logical Framework)	Please identify any features of SIBP which you feel constituted.... major strengths in Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood (Paranas Police, CAPWA) Partnership, Linkaging, and Networking (A. Docena, DA, Bishop, EESSU, UEP, NEDA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government agencies are working together. Making associations/. (KATUPPIS) Advocacy (CAPWA, Paranas LGU, Bishop, MAYDOLONG) Capacity building (CAPWA, Paranas LGU) Awareness Raising (ULOT, IAN SAC, TORPEDO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate the community in the importance of environment as well as the use of IEC materials. (KCAI) The making of GNP. Operationalization because it makes the DENR aware that they should work with the LGU. (PGENROO) Forest protection (Paranas LGU) Teamwork and they work fast. (DOT) Ecotourism (TORPEDO)
	or major weaknesses in Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More on the management plan, proposed projects and activities. (MAYDOLONG) Enforcement of stronger law. (KATUPPIS) Line of authority, delineation of functions, and conflicting agenda. (IAN SAC) Livelihood (TORPEDO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for the alternative livelihood (ULOT, Bishop) Utilization of funds. (UEP, TORPEDO) Supporting the formulation of FLUP Implementation of the KRS. Fixated. (PGENRO) Protection (CAPWA) Apprehension (CAPWA) Monitoring weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In monitoring. Lack of constant communication. (EESSU) Management; Designation of people in the PA management (A. Docena) Lack of people (Paranas LGU) Dealing with people. (DOT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with the governor and other local executives. (NEDA) For them there is no weakness if everyone will help each other. (KCAI)
Project Structure/Management Framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue on accessing the road (MAYDOLONG)
Project Finance and Co-Finance	What are the variances encountered relative to planned and actual expenditures of the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partly protection (A. Docena)
	How much funding assistance was leveraged by the project from other sources?	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Please assess the M & E system implemented by SIBP in terms of: M & E Design at project start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did some feasibility study. (DOT) Monitoring tool is already planned in the proposal. (NEDA)
	M & E system implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of actual operation, it still lacks because mining increased. Political intervention is also a



Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> problem. (FR ODICK) Has little understanding in the operation/ implementation. (EESSU)
	Overall quality of M & E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Capacity of Executing and Implementing Agencies	Please comment on the performance of UNDP in carrying out supervision and backstopping functions to SIBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory (DA, Bishop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% successful - Rating: 7 (UEP) - Rating: 8. They are receptive, strict and if there are some problems they will immediately address it. (NEDA) - They were happy that UNDP saw the potential of Samar. The execution of funds is okay. (DOT) - They are very substantive. They deliver their task well. (IAN SAC) Moderately Unsatisfactory (ULOT)
	Please comment on the performance of DENR-PAWB in carrying out supervision and backstopping functions to SIBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory (DA, Bishop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong collaboration among DA, LGUs, and other government agencies was established. (DA) - 70% successful - Rating: 8 (UEP) - Rating: 7 (NEDA) - The performance is also okay and same as the UNDP. (DOT) - Through the efforts of DENR the reduction in the forest biodiversity is compensated. (FR ODICK) Moderately Satisfactory (ULOT)
Mainstreaming and Country Ownership	Are plans and programs introduced by SIBP, including conservation, protection, and economic strategies like ecotourism, incorporated in the CLUP or related local development plans of the LGUs inside SINP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated at the provincial level (IAN SAC)
	Are the conservation and protection efforts of SIBP now fully integrated into the plans and programs of concerned DENR field offices (CENRO and PENRO)?	
Country Ownership	Have the concerned government agencies allotted financial resources and/or passed/issued policies and regulations to continuously implement project's initiated activities?	
Catalytic Role	Are there cases in which the design of SIBP or its major strategies have been replicated outside the SINP area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None (ULOT)
	Involvement in the implementation of SIBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement in the apprehension of illegal activities (Paranas Police) Involvement in the ground work (A. Docena) and advocacy caravan (A. Docena, CAPWA) Involvement in the development of the project (A. Docena, Bishop, Basey LGU) Involvement in capacity building and information dissemination campaigns (CAPWA, Paranas LGU) PO representative of PAMB (CAPWA, ULOT) Member of the Executive Council (CAPWA)

Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Initial Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the provision of livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the Ecological Committee of SIBP (DA) - Through NASSA (Bishop) • Member of the PA Board and PAMB (DA) • Involvement in advocacy campaigns (Bishop, FR ODICK, CAPWA, Paranas LGU)
Problems in Involvement and how solved		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No problem in Phase 1 (A. Docena) • Problem in Phase 2 due to the non involvement of SIBF (A. Docena) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem due to the discontinuity of the Phase 1 to Phase 2 (A. Docena) • In terms of implementation. (UNDP) • In implementation of livelihood, the problem is the value of the people. (FR ODICK) • Funds (KCAI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delayed releases of funds (A. Docena) - Funds in making the souvenir items like T-shirts. (SOHOTON) - Funds and additional toilet facilities. They make temporary toilet for the visitors. (KATTUPIS) • Problem with people participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People refuse to join since they are afraid that the DENR will get their lands. (CAPWA) - Solved through massive information campaign by CAPWA. - Difficulty in convincing people (Bishop) - The main problem is the PO they are passive. More encouragement. (DOT) - Sustaining active member. They encourage the LGU/NGO, discuss with them the opportunities. (UEP) • Conduct of illegal activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal logging (CAPWA) • Political dynamics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicting roles of DENR (protect and regulate) (Bishop) - The problem is with the LGU/NGO and leaders. (PGENRO) • Outvoted during PAMB meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cannot solve since they are outnumbered (ULOT) • Communication problem (Basey LGU) • Identifying the respondents for the survey. They replaced the respondents. (EESSU) • In advocacy, one of the major problems is the loss itself. There are many discrepancies. (FR ODICK) • The main problem is the road access going to the Borongan Laurente closed canopy forest. (MAYDOLONG) • Livelihood problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of formal training in the fundamentals of catering services. To solve this, they ask help. - Lack of technology on poultry farming and hog raising (Bishop) • Few visitors. They solved it through promotions. (TORPEDO) • No problems because their comments in the management plan were considered. (NEDA) • None (DA, Paranas LGU)
General Observation / Recommendations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination is very important. (UEP) • Everyone should work for their environment because if they don't no one will do it for them. (KCAI) • Conceptualization is important. Everybody should be involved in the ownership of the community. (NEDA)





Appendix 7

REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK WITH COMMENTS

REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK WITH COMMENTS

	Revised Indicators (I)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions and Risks (A&R)	Comments/Remarks
Goal: A representative sample of the forest biodiversity of the Philippines archipelago is protected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of indicator forest-dependent species of Samar (Philippine cockatoo, Rufous Hornbill, Long Tailed Macaques, Philippine Warty Pig, Flying Foxes, <i>Acerodon Jubatus</i> & <i>Eonycteris Robusta</i>) 2. Habitat monitoring in yr 2008 indicated that there has been no reduction in the total area of primary forest from 1999 baseline (199,248 ha) 3. Connectivity maintained between two largest primary forest blocks with no net reduction in biological corridor beyond yr 1999 baseline (distance between block 18 kilometers; corridor area 15,700 ha) 4. No decrease in canopy cover of secondary forest beyond yr 2003 baseline (116, 585 in PA; 156, 391 in buffer zone) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biannual biological surveys in transect plots (baseline to the concretized in year 1 and adjusted for seasonability) 2. Terminal biological Evaluation 3. Satellite mapping Imagery (to determine no total reduction in forest cover) 4. Annual monitoring record 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samar Island forest ecosystems contain the best remaining sample of biodiversity within the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic area 2. Viable populations of threatened species remain within the SINP 3. Adaptive management strategy enables interventions to be geared towards new management challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators and A&R are the same as those in the original logframe Slight modification of MOV 1; MOV 3 is new; and MOVs 2&4 are similar to those in the original logframe
Purpose: The Samar Island Natural Park is established and managed with broad-based stakeholder participation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for legislative approval of PA status obtained by the end of 15th Congress 2. No new openings for settlement within SINP core area and buffer zone beyond 2000. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SINP Law 2. Monitoring records (NSO survey and SRPAO database) baseline (5% allowable margin) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National economic priorities will not thwart approval of proposed legislation 2. Community-based conservation strategy (COP) effective in controlling in-migration into SINP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators are generally the same as in the original logframe MOVs and A&Rs are totally different from those in the original logframe



	Revised Indicators (I)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions and Risks (A&R)	Comments/Remarks
			3. Stakeholders' receptivity to proposed conservation remain high	
Output 1: An adaptive management framework for conservative management is established and operational	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for Legislative approval of PA status obtained by end of 15th Congress 2. 10-year Management Plan reviewed/assessed and updated 3. Operational plans 4. Biodiversity assessed/valuated and database established 5. Tenurial instrument effectiveness assessed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law 2. Copy of updated 10-Year SINP Management Plan 3. Copy of annual operational plan 4. BMS reports 5. Issued copy of PACBRMA/CBFM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicators and MOVs are totally different compared to those in the original logframe • No more statements of A&R in the revised logframe although there were four A&Rs in the original logframe
Output 2: Conservation functions are fully operationalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framework on functional relationship of CENRO, PENRO and PASu developed and approved 2. Capacity development program developed and assessed for PAMB and PASu on PA Management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framework and agreement/minutes, policy/DAO 2. Training design and reports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These indicators and MOVs are totally different from those in the original logframe. • No statements of A&R
Output 3: Community-based conservation framework is tested and effective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tool to assess the effectiveness of COP framework developed 2. Community based conservation framework assessed 3. Capacity development for the organized communities 4. 15% of SINP communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodic report and documentation 2. Documentation reports/No. of COP Brgy./POs evaluated 3. Training design and reports 4. No. of Tenurial instruments issued 5. List of deputized community volunteers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indicators and MOVs are completely different from those in the original logframe • No statements of A&R

	Revised Indicators (I)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions and Risks (A&R)	Comments/Remarks
	issued with Tenurial instrument 5. No. of community members especially women empowered in community based conservation			
Output 4: Broad-based awareness of conservation values and management needs is imparted to forest-edge communities and other key Samareno stakeholders	1. No. of network or advocacy groups formed and sustained for biodiversity conservation 2. No. of resolutions of LGUs passed supporting SINP management 3. No. of sectors involved in biodiversity conservation 4. Increased coverage of conservation issues in media	1. Copy of updated advocacy and communication plan 2. Copies of resolution minutes 3. Documentation reports 4. List of recipients of IEC materials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators 1, 2, and 3 are new statements; while Indicator 4 is same as the one in the original logframe MOVs are different from the original logframe. No statements of A&R
Output 5: Conservation internalized in sectoral development planning,	1. Conservation objectives integrated in local development plans 2. No resolutions for the adoption of FLUP including mechanisms to monitor development operations	1. Municipal and Provincial Forest Land Use Zoning prepared 2. Monitoring report	1. Successive LGU's and provincial authorities will respect ex ante agreements to delimit the SINP from logging and mining activities and respect other terms of the conservation agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1 is similar to the original Logframe; Indicator 2 is new MOVs are different from the original Logframe Same statement of A&R
Output 6: Alternative conservation enabling livelihoods are in place, and the sustainability of wild resource use is assured	1. Framework on biodiversity conservation compatible livelihood reviewed and enhanced 2. Benefit sharing scheme and harvest quota of NTFPs developed 3. No. of community-based resourced mgt. framework and resource use	1. Livelihood Framework approved by SINP-PAMB 2. Reports 3. Copies of CRMFs and RUPs 4. Reports 5. Reports 6. No. of MOAs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators and MOVs are totally new but more defined compared to the original logframe No statements of A&R



	Revised Indicators (I)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions and Risks (A&R)	Comments/Remarks
	plans/permits of CBFM holders assessed and/updated 4. Biodiversity compatible farming system established and enhanced 5. No. of farmers adopting ecologically benign harvest techniques 6. Community consensus on ecotourism development and mgt strategies obtained 7. Site specific ecotourism business plan developed 8. Ecotourism promotion and marketing strategies developed 9. No. of partnership on ecotourism development established and operationalized 10. No. of ecotourism host communities capacitated 11. Increase in the number of tourists/visitors by 50% in 2011 (2008 baseline) (first time)	7. Partnership agreement 8. Training and progress reports 9. Report 10. Report 11. Report		
Output 7: Mechanism to Finance the Recurrent Activities are in Place.	1. No. of user fee mechanisms implemented and monitored 2. Increase in SINP income by 10% annually (baseline 2007)	1. Resolutions approved 2. Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators and MOV are completely different from the original Logframe No statements of A & R

Appendix 8

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY PAMB *EN BANC*

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY PAMB *EN BANC*

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Date Approved	Remarks
2004-001	Resolution Forming the Provincial Sub-PAMB with al Representatives of LGUs, NGO's PO from each Province as Members	26 November 2004	1st General Assembly, Catbalogan, Samar
2004-002	A Resolution to Create an Executive Committee for the Whole SINP-PAMB and Executive Committee be formed for each Provincial Sub-PAMB	26 November 2004	1st General Assembly, Catbalogan, Samar



Appendix 9

DRAFT DAO ON THE REVISED ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF THE SINP

DENR Administrative Order
No. 2011- _____

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF THE SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK (SINP), DEFINING THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA SUPERINTENDENT AND FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DENR FIELD OFFICES

Pursuant to the provisions of RA No. 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992, and DAO No. 2008-26, its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations, Presidential Proclamation No. 442 establishing the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) and its Buffer Zone, SINP PAMB Resolution No. 1 series of 2005 Resolution approving the PAMB Manual of Operations, and in order to ensure the protection of biodiversity and promotion of sustainable and participatory development of the SINP, the revised organization and staffing of the SINP, defining the duties and responsibilities of the Protected Area Superintendent and the functional relationship with other DENR Field Offices is hereby established:

I. The SINP - SINP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) will be headed by the Protected Areas Superintendent (PASu), who shall be the Chief Operating DENR Officer at the site responsible for the overall execution of policies, plans, and programs. He shall be assisted by an Assistant Protected Area Superintendent (Asst. PASu) in protected area operation and supervision.

The SINP-Protected Area Office (PAO) is hereby established to be located at Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar.

The Organizational Structure of the SINP-PAO is illustrated in Annex A and shall form an integral part of the Order.

A. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK-PROTECTED AREA SUPERINTENDENT

A.1 Regulatory Matters

- a. Enforces laws, rules and regulations to protect the area from trespassing, damage, vandalism and illegal occupancy. In his capacity as Seizure Officer as defined under DAO 97-32 within SINP, he/she shall assume custody of the apprehended items. Upon the recommendation of the PASu, the disposition of confiscated items shall be subject to the clearance from the PAMB except those items that are held under *custodia legis*, those that are the subject of donation, those that must be deposited with appropriate government agency, and those that will be utilized for the DENR's own needs in accordance with the existing related rules and regulations;
- b. Issues permits for the use of facilities and amenities except for those considered as special uses as defined under this DAO 2004-59 FLA;
- c. Issues certification whether the proposed activity / project is allowable or not within the management zone;
- d. Issues cutting permit for planted trees for a volume of up to five (5) cubic meters per applicant per year for traditional and subsistence uses by ICCs/IPs and tenured migrants only. Provided further, that the total volume of extraction does not exceed the limit set by the PAMB and the



- location of extraction is within the appropriate site within the multiple use zone;
- e. Issues Certificate of Origin and/or transport permits for natural resources other than natural grown timber and other products collected/gathered from the protected area in accordance with the resource use instruments/agreements or gratuitous permits issued by the PAMB and/or the DENR;
 - f. Submits quarterly progress report to the PAMB;
 - g. Serves as the Head Secretariat to the PAMB and its Executive Committee;
 - h. Collects and/or receives pertinent fees, charges, donations and other income for the protected area. Provided, that such fees, charges, donations and other income collected/received shall be reported regularly to the PAMB in accordance with the existing guidelines;
 - i. Prepares and recommends to the PAMB the annual work and financial plan of the protected area based on the SINP Management Plan;
 - j. Develops management information system to ensure that relevant and updated information is available for planning, monitoring and decision-making; and
 - k. Performs other relevant functions that the Regional Executive Director (RED) or PAMB may authorize.

A.2 Administrative Matters

- a. Establishes a productive partnership with the local community, particularly with groups concerned in the planning, protection and management of the SINP;
- b. Integrates the roles of the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), DENR and Other Government Agencies (OGAs) in the operation of the SINP;
- c. Takes the lead in the preparation and implementation of the SINP General Management Plan specially in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of research studies, survey and inventory, ecotourism, restoration, rehabilitation and alternative management zones and other projects of the SINP and its buffer zone;
- d. Takes the lead in the implementation of various activities related to the establishment and management of SINP;
- e. Evaluates the performance of the SINP staff based on the prescribed performance evaluation system;
- f. Recommends the designation of a protected area staff to perform functions other than those inherent to their position in their Protected Area Office, provided, that it does not entail reassignment or detail to another office;
- g. Approves the application of leave of absence of SINP staff of not more than 30 days;
- h. Approves the local travel of SINP staff outside the protected area/or established buffer zone not exceeding 30 days;
- i. Approves the flexi-time schedule of SINP staff subject to existing Civil Service Rules and Regulations;
- j. Submits reportorial requirement of the RED, PAWB and the PAMB regularly;
- k. Observes and/or complies with the proper flow of the SINP office documents; and
- l. Recommends the approval of Job Order Contracts.



A.3 Financial Matters

- a. Collects and/or receives permit fees, charges, donations, endowments, grants and other income shall be deposited in a trust account in the name of the SINP with authorized government depository bank, and utilized in accordance with the COA Circular Letter No. 2003-005 dated 21 November 2003. Such income received shall be reported quarterly per DAO No. 96-22 to the PAMB. Provided, finally that the book of accounts shall be maintained duly certified by the Accountant or Bookkeeper of the SINP in accordance with DAO No. 96-22
- b. Approves payrolls, disbursement vouchers purchase requests, purchase orders and other expenses;
- c. Prepares and submit financial statements required by DENR, Commission on Audit (COA), Department of Budget Management (DBM), PAMB and other agencies; and
- d. Prepares and recommends for PAMB approval the Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) of the SINP;

B. THE PENROs/CENROs OF THE THREE PROVINCES OF SAMAR ISLAND

The PENROs/CENROs for each of the province covered by the SINP shall coordinate with the PASu on all matters relating to the implementation of SINP's plans and programs, to include: forest protection, community-based forest management, biodiversity monitoring system, ecotourism, and collection of fees for Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) within their respective province. Their duties and responsibilities, define as follows:

1. Enforce established rules and regulations to protect and preserve the protected area from trespass and illegal occupancy;
2. Serve as Seizure Officers within his area of operation thereby assuming custody of apprehended items;
3. Conduct summary administrative seizure proceedings of apprehended forest products in accordance with DAO No. 97-32.
4. Upon prior clearance from the respective Provincial PAMB, recommend to the Regional Executive Director through the PASu the disposal of confiscated cultural and natural resources such as artifacts, forest products, wild flora and fauna, marine or fishery and mineral resources, except those resources that are held under custodia legis; those that are subject of donation; those that must be deposited with appropriate government agency and resources that will be utilized for DENR own infrastructure needs;
5. Recommend the issuance of special uses permit for game fishing, camping and other short-term and low-impact recreational activities to be undertaken for not more than one (1) week;
6. Recommend the issuance of clearance of cutting permit for trees manifested in multiple use buffer zones involving volume within the authority of the PENRO/CENRO for traditional and subsistence uses only in accordance with the General Management Plan (GMP);
7. -Recommend the issuance of Certificate of Origin, transport permits, and other relevant permits for natural resources and other protected area products collected/gathered from the area in accordance with approved research agreements, gratuitous permits and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) approved by the PAMB and DENR, where applicable; and
8. Recommend the issuance of special use permits on public infrastructure projects in designated multiple-use and established buffer zones where no timber cutting is involved, subject to the approved GMP of SINP, provided that the issuance of



a special use permit is subject to the submission by the applicant for the required ECC for Project. Provided, further, that special uses permit shall be received only upon determination by an appropriate DENR Office that no condition of the ECC for the Project has been violated.

C. THE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT BOARD (PAMB)

1. Approves policies, guidelines, plans and programs, proposals agreement and other related documents including Manual of Operations for the management of SINP;
2. Facilitates the ground delineation and demarcation of the boundaries of the protected area and buffer zone;
3. Ensures the Management Plan of SINP and the Regional Development Plans and Comprehensive Land Use Plans are harmonized;
4. Ensures the implementation of programs are prescribed in the management plan of SINP;
5. Monitors and evaluates the progress in the implementation of the Management Plan including the harmonized plans of the local government units;
6. Monitors and assesses the performance of the PASu and compliance of partners to the terms and conditions of any undertaking, contract or agreement;
7. Resolves conflicts or disputes among tenured migrants communities, (between tenured migrant communities; and
8. Recommend fees and other charges to the Secretary for the use of the SINP area.

D. THE UNITS TO PROVIDE STAFF FUNCTIONS TO THE PASu ARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Administrative Staff

- a. Provide the general administrative and support services;
- b. Assist in personnel management and implementation of Civil Service rules and regulations;
- c. Prepares human resource development plan to include career management programs and other resource interventions;
- d. Management training, workshop and conference; and
- e. Assist the PASu in Financial Management

1.1 Administrative Unit

Procurement Assistant

- a. Consolidate purchase request for supplies, equipment and services;
- b. Prepare canvass forms, abstract of bids, inspection and acceptance reports on supplies, equipments and services;
- c. Prepare vouchers including attachment of supplies, equipments and services;
- d. Responsible for the monthly reports of gasoline of all project vehicles;
- e. Review and maintain systematic files of Driver's Daily Log (DDL);
- f. Responsible for the arrangement on booking/reservation of hotels, venue for training/meeting and other project related activities;
- g. Prepare contracts of services of consultancy and job orders and maintain records on file; and
- h. Perform other duties as maybe assigned by the superior.

Administrative Assistant

- a. Assist the PASu in prioritizing communications/project activities and plans for effective project implementation;
- b. Responsible in providing administrative support to the office of the PASu including handling of routine letters and queries written or verbal, scheduling of appointments, answering phone calls, and miscellaneous activities;
- c. Ensure proper filing of all office correspondence and (SINP) documents;
- d. Provide administrative support in all the activities related to the Training and records/library Unit; and
- e. Perform other duties maybe assigned by the PASu.

Asset Management Assistant

- a. Maintenance of detailed inventory record of all nonexpendable equipment using the government prescribed coding system and format for inventory record;
- b. Issuance and updating as maybe necessary of ARE items released to personnel;
- c. Maintenance of a list of all items deployed to each field office together with names of individual recipient;
- d. Conduct of annual physical inventory of items and preparation of a certified physical inventory report as of December 31 indicating, among others, the location and condition of equipment;
- e. Ensure physical safety of items including obtaining fire and theft insurance coverage;
- f. Promptly report and investigate of cases of vehicle accidents, damage, loss or theft of items;
- g. Promptly report accidents, damage or loss in writing to the RED, which shall undertake necessary investigation; and
- i. Conduct regular preventive maintenance done in competitive process. Replaced parts shall be disposed of in accordance with the internal guidelines and procedures of the government.

2. Finance Staff

- a. Prepare annual financial plan in coordination with the Planning and Policy unit;
- b. Prepare financial statements for submission to DENR Regional Office, COA, DBM and other offices;
- c. Maintain the SINP book of accounts;
- d. Process vouchers for payment and ensure that supporting documents are complete and proper in accordance with accounting and auditing rules and regulations; and
- e. Assist the PASu in the effective Management and Operation of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) Sub-fund for SINP in accordance with the Rule 18, DAO no. 2008-26 Revised IRR No. 7586 or the NIPAS Act of 1992.

Bookkeeper

- a. Maintain a systematic file of all vouchers and supporting documents for SINP;



- b. Maintain a systematic book of accounts which records all financial transaction of the SINP;
- c. Prepare updated ledger of all cash outflow and liquidations;
- d. Prepare monthly disbursements reports which reflects both actual expenditures and bank statements;
- e. Assist the accountant in the preparation of financial reports and schedules;
- f. Assist in the reconciliation of expenses per accounting and budget records/reports for purposes of budget monitoring and control; and
- g. Perform other duties as may be assigned by the Immediate Supervisors.

3. Planning and Policy Unit

- a. Assist the PASU in the preparation and implementation of the SINP General Management Plan;
- b. Prepare the SINP Annual Work Plan (AWP) and consolidate into one document the financial plan prepared by the Administrative and Finance Unit into Work and Financial Plan;
- c. Develop and implement protected area data based management, monitoring and evaluation system;
- d. Formulate and implement SINP policies and guidelines in accordance with RA7586 and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulation (DAO 2008-26)
- e. Assist the PASu in providing secretariat services to Protected Area Management Board (PAMB);
- f. Install and maintain the SINP Management Information System (MIS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) as the depository of SINP data and information;
- g. Initiate the Integration of SINP plans and programs to the Local Government Units within the administrative jurisdiction of the SINP, national government agencies and other institutions; and
- h. Prepares the SINP monthly, quarterly and annual progress report required by the department, PAMB and other offices.

4. Biodiversity Management Section

- a. Conduct biological resources assessment/inventory and determine its characteristics, uses and values;
- b. Implement and conduct Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS);
- c. Conducts resources management planning and updating with emphasis on on-site activities as a strategy of enhancing and integrating existing biodiversity conservation efforts;
- d. Undertake resources rehabilitation and restoration;
- e. Undertake wildlife management, protection and conservation;
- f. Provide technical assistance on boundary delineation of the protected area;
- g. Conduct patrolling and monitoring in the protected area;
- h. Implement and enforce ENR laws, rules and regulations within the SINP area;
- i. Assist the PASu in the conduct of administrative seizure proceedings of apprehended forest products in the protected area; and
- j. Coordinate with government law enforcement agencies in the execution of ENR law, rules and regulations.



5. Community-Based Ecotourism Section

- a. Assist in the implementation of Community-Based Ecotourism project within SINP as per approved Ecotourism Development Plan;
- b. Facilitate in the conduct of consultation/coordination with concerned stakeholders in forging Ecotourism partnership development;
- c. Design tour guiding and interpretation;
- d. Develop rescue and visitor safety management; and
- e. Conduct recreational zone management.

6. Community Outreach Section

- a. Review and validate the result of the Survey and Registration of Protected Area Occupants (SRPAO) within SINP;
- b. Assist in the identification of Community-Based Program (CBP) areas;
- c. Assist in the conduct of IEC on Community-Based Program implementation and linkages with LGUs and other stakeholders;
- d. Assist in the organization of tenured migrants for CBP participation;
- e. Assist in the processing of application for the issuance of Protected Area Community-Based Resource Management Agreement (PACBRMA);
- f. Provide technical assistance in the preparation of Community Resource Management Plan (CRMP) by PACBRMA holder in accordance with the manual on the establishment of CBP in Protected Area;
- g. Provide technical assistance in the implementation of planned activities per CRMP by the PAMB thru the PASu;
- h. Develop a sustainable resource utilization and sustainable livelihood programs for tenured migrants and other resource dependent communities; and
- i. Facilitate access to basic social services from concerned institution for tenured migrants and other resource dependent communities of SINP.

7. Stakeholders Participation and Management Section

- a. Assist the PASu in the implementation of IEC plans and projects;
- b. Assist the PASu in advocacy promotion of the SINP;
- c. Assist in the development and production of information materials, education and visitors program;
- d. Assist the PASu in forging partnership and linkage with the LGUs, NGOs, PO and other institutions; and
- e. Prepare press releases.

II. STAFFING

The SINP-Protected Area Office shall be composed initially of personnel reassigned and deployed from other units/offices of the regional, PENRO and CENRO Offices. All SINP-PAO positions specified in the staffing pattern may be source through redeployment and reallocation of filled positions through the transfer and conversion of vacant positions.

The Regional Executive Director is hereby authorized to reassign personnel in accordance with the authority provided in the manual of approvals and Civil Service Commission (CSC) rules and approval by the DBM.



NO.	POSITION TITLE	SALARY GRADE
1	Protected Area Superintendent	26
3	Assist. PASu	
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE SECTION	
1	Administrative Officer III	18
1	HRMO I	
1	Records Officer	
1	Cashier	
1	Accountant	
	PLANNING AND POLICY	
1	Planning Officer III	
1	Computer Programmer	
	BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SECTION	
1	Biodiversity Conservation Specialist III	18
1	Biodiversity Conservation Specialist II	15
1	Forest Management Specialist II	
1	Botanist	
1	Zoologist	
1	Veterinarian	
1	Law Enforcement and Protection Officer	15
1	Asst. Law Enforcement Officer	
2	Protected Area Rangers/Wardens	
	COMMUNITY-BASED ECOTOURISM SECTION	
1	Civil Engineer III	
1	Tourism Development Officer	
1	Marketing Specialist	
	STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION AND MANAGEMENT SECTION	
1	Sociologist II	
1	Community Development Officer II	
1	Economist I	
1	Social Worker I	
	COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM	
1	Community Development Officer	
3	Community Development Assistant	

III. FUNDING SOURCE

Funds for this purpose shall be chargeable against the general appropriation for the Samar Island Natural Park pursuant to the provision of the Annual General Appropriations Act.

IV. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

In the interim, all personnel reassigned or deployed to the SINP-PAO shall continue to receive corresponding salaries, allowance and other benefits, until such time that the DBM shall issue a Notice of Organization, Staffing, and Comprehension Act (NOSCA). Upon receipt of the approved NOSCA, the Regional Executive Director shall prepare the appointment papers of the personnel concerned subject to civil service laws, rules and regulations and the intend policies of the department.

V. REPEALING CLAUSE

All Orders and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provision of this Order are hereby revoked and/or amended accordingly.

This order shall take effect immediately.



Appendix 10

LIST OF TRAININGS ATTENDED BY SINP STAFF

LIST OF TRAININGS ATTENDED BY SINP STAFF

Title of Training Local/international	Date	Duration	Venue	Personnel	Gender		Cost/Participant (PHP or USD)	Attended/ Conducted	Remarks Conducted By
					Male	Female			
A. Local Training									
1 2nd National Conference on Developing Community Based Rural Tourism	January 12-14, 2011	3 days	Subic Bay, Olongapo City	Angelito B. Villanueva	1			ATTENDED	ISST, DOT
2 Seminar Workshop on RA 9470 and Basic Records Management	March 13-18, 2011	5 days	Manila	Eires M. Mate		1	14,674.88	ATTENDED	Philippine National Archives
3 Orientation on the undp Implementation of Internation Public Sector accounting system (IRSAS)	March 30-april 1, 2011	1 day	Manila	Ernesto S. Duran Melanie B. Solis	1	1		ATTENDED	UNDP
4 National Conference on Governance and Local Development Towards sustainable Management of Forest Resources-compatible Livelihood and Poverty Alleviation	April 26-30, 2011	5 days	Manila	Angelito B. Villanueva Zenaida R. Baisa Ranulfo Q. Arbiol Fidel R. Adal George F. Guillermo	4	1	16,679.56 15,367.56 16,212.56 16,673.00 16,112.56	ATTENDED	PAWB, HARIBON
5 Team Building and Freedom Climb	June 10-14, 2011	5 days	Borongan City, Eastern Samar	SIBP Staff and personel	15	8	19,550.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP
6 Procurement Training for UNDP Supported Programs and Projects	July 3-6, 2011	4 days	Metro Manila	Ernesto S. Duran		1	10,423.76	ATTENDED	UNDP
7 Outdoor Guideship Training for Mountainguides	July 5-7, 2011	3 days	Brgy. San Gabriel, Maydolong, Eastern Samar	31 - PO members from KATUPPIS 1 - LGU of Maydolong 7 - SIBP Staff			15,000.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
8 Skills Training on Handicraft Making Using Indigenous Materials	July 7-9, 2011	3 days	Balangiga, Eastern Samar	13-Brgy. Guinmaayohan 3 -Brgy. Maybunga 3 - Brgy. Cag-olango 3 - Brgy. Sta. Rosa 3 - Brgy. San Miguel			5,880.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP, DAR, DTI, LGU of Balangiga
9 Local GuidesField Exposure	July 30-August 1, 2011	3 days	Donsol and Bulusan, Sorsogon	17 PO members 6 -DENR Field Offices 1 - LGU Basey 1 - LGU Province of Samar 2 - LGU Calbiga 2 - DOT 7 -SIBP Staff 2 -PAWB			117,526.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
10 Forest Protection and law Enforcement cum Environmental Laws Seminar	September 6-9, 2011	4 days	Hotel Alejandro, Tacloban City				24,970.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
11 Capability Building Training	September 27-29, 2011	3 days	Sabin Resort Hotel, Ormoc City	13 PAMB members 15 -SIBP/SINP Staff 1 -DENR 1 -PAWB			275,530.25	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
12 National Convention and Forum of the Society of Filipino Foresters	September 19-24, 2011	3 days	La Carmela de Boracay	Manolito D. Ragub Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Angelito B. Villanueva Ernesto S. Duran Felix D. Bernal Allan c. Reyna Paquito P. Dabuet Amira M. Orabe Elpidio V. Cabahit, Jr. Zenaida R. Baisa Julie Balogo	8	3	177,701.85	ATTENDED	Society of Filipino Foresters



Title of Training Local/international	Date	Duration	Venue	Personnel	Gender		Cost/Participant (PHP or USD)	Attended/ Conducted	Remarks Conducted By
					Male	Female			
13 Cross Visit to Carood Watershed	October 18-21, 2011	4 days	Province of Bohol	Eires M. Mate Jenna T. Igdalino			2 19,920.00	ATTENDED	Volunteer Service Organization (VSO), SIBP/SINP
14 Payment of Environmental Service Workshop	November 16-17, 2011	2 days	Tacloban City	Angelito B. Villanueva Zenaida R. Baisa Ernesto S. Duran Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Felix D. Bernal Myron O. Garcia Eires M. Mate 3 - DENR R8 personnel	6	3		ATTENDED	
15 Handicraft Livelihood Training	December		SINP Training Hall, Tenani, Paranas, Samar	9 -BOSIS 4 -TORPEDO 4 -PHABSAI 1 -KAPPAS 2 -TAP 7 -BUFAIDAI 1 -ULOT FEDERATION			24,000.00	CONDUCTED	Volunteer Service Organization (VSO), SIBP/SINP
B Foreign Training									
1 Economic Ecosystem Service and Biodiversity Workshop	June 28-29, 2011	2 days	Hanoi Vietnam	Angelito B. Villanueva		1	19,375.00	ATTENDED	ACB
2 Educational Tour to Kota Kinabalu	November 29-December 5, 2011	5 days	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	2 SINP staff 2 academe 11 PAMB members	12	3	737,093.18	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
A. Local Training									
1 Management Effectiveness Assessment	January 27-30, 2010	4 days	Antipolo City	Eires M. Mate Paquito P. Dabuet		1	15,916.00 7,602.00	ATTENDED	PAWB
2 Participatory Cave Management Planning	June 7-12, 2010	6 days	San Rafael, Bulacan	Ernesto S. Duran	1		14,674.88	ATTENDED	PAWB
3 Spatial Cost Benefit Analysis	June 16-18, 2010	3 days	SINP, Tenani, Paranas	Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Jerry Pluma Elpidio V. Cabahit, Jr. Ernesto S. Duran Edwin Gad- R8 Eduardo Corbilla - R8 PAWB Staff = 2			8,860.00	ATTENDED	REECS
4 Ecotourism Technical Training for Borongan-Lllorente Closed Canopy	July 14-15, 2010	2 days	Governors Session Hall Borongan, Eastern Samar		21	11	14,699.50	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
5 Technical Working Group Orientation, Creation and Workshop on Forest Land Use Plan									
- Taft, Eastern Samar	July 20-21, 2010	2 days	SB Hall Taft, Eastern Samar		25	13			
- Balangiga, Eastern Samar	July 22-23, 2010	2 days	SB Hall Balangiga, E. Samar		22	16	67,200.00		
- Balangkayan, Eastern Samar	July 26-27, 2010	2 days	SB Hall Balangkayan, E. Samar		19	19			
- Las Navas, Northern Samar	November 4-5, 2010	2 days	SB Hall, Las Navas, N. Samar		17	8	55,463.00		
- Pinabacdao, Samar	November 18-19, 2010	2 days	Pinabacdao Farmers Center		15	9			
6 Management Effective Assessment Orientation to PAMB Members			Farmer' Training Center				158,400.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
- Northern Samar	July 26-27, 2010	2 days	Catarman, Northern Samar		16	18			
- Western Samar	July 29-30, 2010	2 days	Fame Hotel		15	17			
- Eastern Samar	August 1-2, 2010	2 days	ESADEF, Hall		20	14			



Title of Training Local/international	Date	Duration	Venue	Personnel	Gender		Cost/Participant (PHP or USD)	Attended/ Conducted	Remarks Conducted By
					Male	Female			
7 SIBP and DepEd Workshop on Developing a Monitoring	September 1-3, 2010	3 days	SINP Training Hall Tenani, Paranas		1	15	48,307.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
8 Project Proposal Development	September 8-10, 2010	3 days	Hotel Alejandro, Tacloban	Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Eires M. Mate Angelito B. Villanueva Ernesto S. Duran Felix D. Bernal Allan c. Reyna Paquito P. Dabuet Zenaida R. Baisa	6	2		CONDUCTED	PAWB
8 Orientation/Lectures on Environmental, Laws, Rules and Regulation for Prospective Members of Community Volunteers and processing of Deputation Papers per DAO 2008-22 dated September 30, 2008	September 15-16, 2010	3 days	Silvino Lobos, Northern Samar		24	19	57,132.00	CONDUCTED	SIBP/SINP
9 Training on Simplified Financial management for System for Ecotourism People's Organization within SINP	September 24-25, 2010	2 days	Hotel Alejandro, Tacloban City		15	16	19,720.00	CONDUCTED	
10 Focus Group Discussion for Gender and Devt.	October 1, 2010	1 day	SINP Training Hall		4	13	4,000.00	CONDUCTED	
11 Enhancement of Kainging Farms and Adopting Agroforestry Technology	October 14-16, 2010	3 days	SINP Training Hall		13	14	20,470.00	CONDUCTED	
12 Ecoguiding Seminar Workshop	October 19-31, 2010	10 days	Subic Bay, Olongapo City	Eires M. Mate		1	19,200.00	ATTENDED	International School for Sustainable Tourism
13 ASEAN Regional Workshop on PA Integration	November 8-11, 2010	4 days	Sommerset Millenium, Makati	Manolito D. Ragub	1		4,500.00	ATTENDED	ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
14 National Convention and Forum of the Society of Filipino Foresters	November 11-13, 2009	3 days	Dakak Park and Beach Resort Dapitan City Zamboanga del Norte	Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Manolito D. Ragub Primitivo c. Galinato, Jr. Ernesto S. Duran Felix D. Bernal Allan c. Reyna Paquito P. Dabuet Amira M. Orabe Elpidio V. Cabahit, Jr. Zenaida R. Baisa	8	2	152,343.60	ATTENDED	
B Foreign Training									
1 Developing Ecotourism using Natural Resources in Asian Countries	March 28-April 24, 2010		Japan	Angelito B. Villanueva	1		27,187.84	ATTENDED	JICA
A. Local Training									
1 Community Based Ecotourism Approaches: Applications of Results and Concepts	January 23-26, 2009	4 days	Catbalogan, Samar	Angelito B. Villanueva Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr. Eires M. Mate Romeo H. Grefaldeo	3	1	14,071.00 14,071.00 14,071.00 14,071.00	ATTENDED	PAWB
2 National Planning Workshop on the Philippine Tarsier conservation and Management	February 2-8, 2009		Bohol	Felix D. Bernal	1		7,560.00	ATTENDED	
3 Raptor Identification, survey, observation protocol, rescue and retrievals and on Philippine Eagle Conservation	February 2-11, 2009		Malagos, Davao City	Eires M. Mate		1		ATTENDED	



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Page 4

Title of Training Local/international	Date	Duration	Venue	Personnel	Gender		Cost/Participant (PHP or USD)	Attended/ Conducted	Remarks Conducted By
					Male	Female			
4 9th Philippines Speleological Society Cave Congress	May 11-16, 2009	6 days	Basey, Samar	Angelito B. Villanueva Eires M. Mate Romeo H. Grefaldeo Ernesto S. Duran	3	1	10,200.00 10,200.00 10,200.00 10,200.00	ATTENDED 40,800.00	
5 Reforestation Trainers Training Program	March 22-27, 2009	6 days	VISCA, Baybay, Leyte	Allan C. Reyna	1		3,960.00	ATTENDED	
6 Forum workshop on Implementation and Monitoring of Community Based Program in Protected Areas	July 9-10, 2009	2 day	Quezon City	Manolito D. Ragub Myron Garcia Agustin Docena (PAMB)	3		13,960.00 13,960.00	ATTENDED	
7 Outdoor/River Guideship Training for Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop	July 14-16, 2009	3 days	SINP Headquarters, Brgy. Tenani, Paranas, Samar	25 POs of ULOT Watershed Model Forest Stakeholders Federation			14,105.00	14,105.00	
8 SMALL BUSINESS AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION How to Start and Manage Souvenir Shop Small Business for Community Based Ecotourism Beneficiaries	August 12-13, 2009	4 days	Palo, Leyte	14 pax POs from SSA PAPUFA, CAFASS, UWMFSF 4 LGU from Paranas, Calbiga, Basey 8 Homestay owner from Calbiga, Basey 1 from Philippine Army 2 Bukid Outdoor Group			45,985.00		SIBP
9 Seminar Workshop on Platform on Knowledge Sharing for Executives	August 9-15, 2009	6 days	Tagaytay	Manolito D. Ragub	1		23,992.00	ATTENDED	
10 Result Based Monitoring and Evaluation	November 3-7, 2009	5 days	Tagaytay	Manolito D. Ragub Zenaída R. Baisa Eires M. Mate	1	2	15,072.00 15,072.00 15,072.00	ATTENDED	UNDP
11 National Convention and Forum of Society of Filipino Foresters Inc.	November 4-8, 2009	5 days	Sta. Cruz Manila	Angelito B. Villanueva Crisostomo E. Badeo, Jr Amira M. Orabe Myron Garcia Paquito P. Dabuet Allan C. Reyna Felix D. Bernal Ernesto S. Duran Elpidio V. Cabahit	8	1	17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00 17,233.00	ATTENDED	Society of Filipino Foresters
A. Local Training									
1 Training/Workshop on Biodiversity Monitoring Approaches: Applications of Results and Concepts	January 23-26, 2008	4 days	PAWB, Manila	Felix D. Bernal Paquito P. Dabuet Allan C. Reyna Elpidio V. Cabahit, Jr.	3		14,071.00 14,071.00 14,071.00 14,071.00	ATTENDED	
2 Training on Handicraft Souvenir Items Making	June 2-6, 2008	5 days	Malabal Food Park Calbiga, Samar	20 POs - 15 - CAFASS - 5 - PAPUFA 5 LGUs			1,362.00	CONDUCTED	



Appendix 11

CO-FINANCING LEVERAGE FUNDS

CO-FINANCING LEVERAGE FUNDS

SIBP LEVERAGED FUND																			
ACTIVITY	Date	CONTRIBUTION																	
		SIBP	DENR			Municipal LGU	Provincial LGU	TESDA	MCC	PO	NGO	DOT, R8	UWMFSF	VSO	PART./BEN	DAR-MO	DTI-CARP	OTHERS	NASSA
Forest Land Use Planning			Northern Samar	Eastern Samar	Samar														
1. Mondragon Forest Land Use Plan Public Hearing Municipality of Mondragon, Northern Samar	19-Jun-06	14,600.00				5,000.00													19,600.00
2. Technical Working Group (TWG) Orientation on FLUP Framework and Preliminary Land Use Zoning Workshop and Gathering of Secondary Data Municipality of Llorente, Eastern Samar	25-Sep-08	22,200.00				10,000.00													32,200.00
3. Creation and Orientation of TWG and Forest Land Use Planning Municipalities of Pinabacdao and Hinabangan, W. Samar and Las Navas, Northern Samar	October 22-23; 26-27; November 4-5, 2009	83,700.00				5,000.00													88,700.00
4. Creation and Orientation of TWG and Forest Land Use Planning Workshop Municipalities of Taft, Balangiga and Balangkayan, Eastern Samar	July 20-21; 22-23; 26-27, 2010	67,900.00				30,000.00													97,900.00
2nd FLUP Workshop Municipalities of Pinabacdao, Samar and Las Navas, Northern Samar	November 4-5; 18-19, 2010	55,450.00				20,000.00													75,450.00
5. Presentation of draft, public hearing and facilitate approval of resolution for integration and adoption of FLUP Municipalities of Taft, Balangiga, Balangkayan, Eastern Samar; Pinabacdao, Samar and Las Navas, Northern Samar	December 7-8; 19-10; 13-14; 16-17; 2021, 2010	149,600.00				50,000.00													199,600.00
6. FLUP activities in the municipalities of Calbiga, Basey, Marabut, Samar and Lawaan, Balangiga, Llorente, Balangkayan and Borongan, Eastern Samar	September 5, 6-8, 9, 2011	24,970.00				40,000.00													64,970.00
7. FLUP activities Marabut, Calbiga, Paranas, Pinabacdao, Gandara, Samar; Llorente, Lawaan, Taft, Dolores, E. Samar; Mondragon and Las Navas, Northern Samar	December 12-29, 2011	66,220.00				66,000.00													132,220.00
Capability Building																			
1. Training on Handicraft Souvenir Items Making	June 2-5, 2008	28,375.00				11,250.00				14,500.00	2,500.00								56,625.00
4. Cross Visit to Carood Watershed	October 18-21, 2011	17,600.00												88,935.00					106,535.00
5. Skill Training on Handicraft Making (Bayong and Bags) using Indigenous Material (bariw)	December 7-9, 2011	30,400.00							5,000.00					40472.5			6,200.00		82,072.50
Livelihood																			
1. Skills Training on Handicraft Making Using Indigenous Materials (Bariw) in three barangays in Lawaan, Eastern Samar		27,000.00				5,000.00									5,000.00	5,000.00	17,449.00		59,449.00
2. Skills Training on Handicraft Making Using Indigenous Materials (Bariw) for Barangay Guinmaayohan, Balangiga, Eastern Samar		5,800.00				27,000.00									5,000.00	5,000.00	11,246.95		54,046.95
3. Skills Training on Handicraft Making Using Indigenous Materials (Bariw) for Brgy San Rafael Taft, Brgy San Rafael Hinabangan Samar, Brgy San Isidro, Tenani, Lokilokon, Paranas Samar		31,500.00												21,689.00	5,000.00		6,200.00		64,389.00



National Greening Program			2,532,000.00	4,033,700.00	6,262,000														12,827,700.00
Ecotourism																			
1. Launching of Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop	November 24-30, 2010	114,607.00				77,000.00			74,750.00		50,900.00								317,257.00
2. Promotion and marketing of SINP Ecotourism Sites	11-Aug-11	11,600.00				8,000.00					6,000.00								25,600.00
3. Promotion and marketing of UWEL thru ABS-CBN	2-Oct-11	24,750.00				12,500.00	13,875.00												51,125.00
ABS-CBN/TFC Shoot in Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop		10,000.00									15,000.00								25,000.00
Proposal Packaging, Forestland Use Planning and Ecotourism Assessment Training		21,830.00				21,000.00													42,830.00
Homestay Accommodation Services cum Nature Interpretation Orientation Seminar		61,100.00				6,000.00					23,500.00								90,600.00
Handicraft/Souvenir-Making Skills Training		25,875.00				11,250.00	25,000.00												62,125.00
ECOTOURISM LOGFRAMING cum TOURISM PRODUCT COSTING SEMINAR-WORKSHOP		37,170.00									6,800.00								43,970.00
Seminar-Workshop on Basic Inn-Keeping Procedures for the Homestay Program		94,614.00				3,000.00					40,000.00								137,614.00
Outdoor/River Guideship Training for Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop		88,820.00																	88,820.00
Community-Based Ecotourism Training (Las Navas) Construction of View Deck and Boat Landing Project		400,000.00				300,000.00													700,000.00
SMALL BUSINESS AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION: How to Start and Manage Souvenir Shop Small Business for Community-Based Ecotourism Beneficiaries		98,085.00																	98,085.00
Support to hosting of ecotourism events (Samar Island Ecotourism Trade Fair)		27,000.00				250,000.00													277,000.00
Pre-Fabricated Concrete Blocks and Concrete Round Post		100,000.00				61,110.00													161,110.00
Construction of 3-room ecolodge o Materials, supplies and labor o Confiscated lumber donation		473,050.38				100,000.00													573,050.38
Ecotourism Technical Training for Borongan-Llorente Closed Canopy Forest cum Biodiversity Awareness Raising Campaign o Food and supplies o Venue and sound system o Resource Speakers		63,960.00				6,000.00	3,000.00												72,960.00
Assessment of Ulot and Calbiga Ecotourism Sites		65,550.00				22,000.00					67,476.00								155,026.00
Promotion of Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop by ABS-CBN and DOT o Food and supplies o Transportation and accommodation		32,200.00									20,000.00								52,200.00
Signing of Memorandum of Agreement Between SIBP and DTI		3,625.00												3,840.00					7,465.00
Launching of Ulot Watershed Ecotourism Loop/TORPEDO		130,509.00				70,000.00					50,900.00	74,750.00							326,159.00



ACQUISITION OF ULOT RIVER GUIDING EQUIPMENT AND GEAR						100,000.00												100,000.00	
Promotion and Marketing of SINP Ecotourism Sites		7,000.00									15,250.00							22,250.00	
Site Assessment of Borongan- Llorente Closed Canopy Forest (BLCCF)		8,250.00								2,500.00	10,000.00							20,750.00	
INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF LOW-IMPACT VISITOR'S FACILITIES WITHIN THE BASE CAMP OF BLCCF		22,628.00								8,000.00								30,628.00	
First Eastern Visayas Outdoor Festival (EVOF)																			
o BANOG																			
o ESSU																			
o LGU Maydolong																			
o LGU Balangkayan																			
o Borongan City																			
o LGU Llorente																			
o Cong. Ben Evardone																			
o Boy Abunda																			
o Globe Telecom																			
o FPE		232,120.00				62,500.00					50,000.00						313500	658,120.00	
Continuing IEC		1,500.00															10,000.00		
Almaciga Resin Tapping Techniques and Management Training		4,500.00															30,000.00	34,500.00	
PAMB Meetings (Counterpart funds)																			
1. 6th SINP PAMB Meeting	CY 2007	21,000.00								17,500.00								38,500.00	
2. 9th SINP-PAMB Meeting	CY 2008	25,000.00			25,000.00													50,000.00	
3. 16th SINP-PAMB Meeting	1-Aug-11	23,000.00					23,000.00	22,500.00										68,500.00	
4. SINP-PAMB Special Meeting	14-Nov-11	25,000.00															36,000.00	61,000.00	
4. SINP-PAMB Regular Meeting	25-Apr-12	2,000.00														23,000.00		25,000.00	
5. SINP-PAMB Special Meeting	5-Jun-12	2,000.00					40,000.00											42,000.00	
6. SINP-PAMB Regular Meeting	21-Jul-12	2,000.00			20,000.00	79,375.00												101,375.00	
TOTAL		2,885,658.38	2,532,000.00	4,033,700.00	6,368,000.00	1,018,860.00	158,750.00	63,000.00	22,500.00	79,750.00	28,000.00	355826	151,096.50	15,000.00	10,000.00	44935.95	376,500.00	36000	17,754,811.83
																			14,869,153.45
																			(Leveraged Fund)



Appendix 12

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH DRAFT FLUPs AND STATUS OF THEIR PREPARATION

**LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH DRAFT FLUPs AND STATUS OF THEIR PREPARATION
(as of December 2011)**

Municipalities	Forest Land Use Planning Process					
	Primary and Secondary Data Gathering	Creation and Orientation of Technical Working	Conduct of Workshops	Presentation of Draft FLUPs	Conduct of Public Hearing	Resolution of Adoption Obtained (Remarks)
1. Las Navas, Northern Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature of SB
2. Mondragon, Northern Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature of SB
3. Basey, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	Complete with resolution
4. Marabut, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
5. Gandara, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
6. Calbiga, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
7. Pinabacdao, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
8. Hinabangan, Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
9. Balangiga, E. Samar	/	/	/	/	/	Complete with resolution
10. Balangkayan, E. Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
11. Taft, Eastern Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
12. Dolores, E. Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature
13. Lawaan, E. Samar	/	/	/	/	/	For signature