Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project

Cebu, Philippines

Final Report

July 2001

Project implemented by:

FAUNA & FLORA *International*
Conserving wildlife since 1903

Cebu Biodivserity Conservation Foundation

Contents

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Title	**Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project, Cebu**
Country	Philippines
Contractor	Fauna & Flora International (FFI), Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (CBCF)
Project Reference No.	162/07/149
Grant Value	£123,075
Staring/Finishing dates	April 1998 – April 2001

2. Project Background/Rationale

- **location and circumstances- A unique forest habitat for endangered species.**

The West Central Visayas islands in the Philippines which include Negros, Panay, Cebu, Siquijor and Masbate is a conservation priority region both in terms of numbers of threatened endemic species and degrees of threat. The island of Cebu has 14 endemic bird species and subspecies. Tabunan forest is a unique type of natural limestone forest in Central Cebu. It was thought to be the sole remaining habitat for some of the worlds most endangered birds including the Cebu Black Shama (*Copsychus cebuensis*), the Cebu Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum quadricolor*) and the Cebu Hanging Parakeet (*Loriculus philippensis chrysonotus*). This forest also holds the largest known stand of the Cebu Cinnamon Tree (*Cinnamomum cebuense*). It was also believed that the Tabunan Forest was the last known source of native plant propagules for future forest restoration programmes.

- **Problems addressed -Extinction and genetic resource loss by habitat destruction**

The Philippines is a global centre for endemism and biodiversity and has among the highest proportion of threatened species in the world. Tabunan forest was once thought to be the last natural forest on the island of Cebu in the West Visayas Faunal Region and the sole remaining refuge for Cebu's endemic birds and natural biodiversity. Several species found in Tabunan feature in the Red Data Book for the Philippines, the forest is also an Important Bird Area (IPA) and part of the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) administered through the department of the environment and Natural Resources (DENR). However the forest is under continued threat of habitat destruction due to population pressure and socio-economic and political factors. These include:

- Local people making small clearings in the forest to grow crops, cutting trees for building and collecting forest products to supplement their income.
- Existing reforestation programmes using either non-native or high value timber

species, making little contribution to biodiversity conservation.

- Lack of capacity and resources within the local community to maintain the forest.

Loss of forest will lead to the extinction of several species, loss of a critical genetic resource for island forest restoration, disruption of local water supplies and destruction of a globally important site.

- **Need and demand for, and commitment to, the project - Local Stakeholder recognition of the need for protection and management**

In 1997 an FFI team was invited to visit Cebu by the Philippines Wildlife and Wetlands Conservation Foundation and the Government of Cebu to help develop a plan to protect and manage Tabunan. Local people were also recognising the importance of forest and watershed management in maintaining their livelihoods. Local Government, NGOs and private landowners all indicated their support for the conservation of Tabunan but lacked the capacity, awareness and expertise to do so. This project also built on the findings of the Birdlife International Philippines IBA Darwin Initiative Project and avifaunal and protection work carried out by the Philippines Wildlife and Wetlands Conservation Foundation.

3. Project Summary

- **Project Purpose**

To support the protection and recovery of the Tabunan Forest and its wildlife, while promoting the sustainable use of forest resources by local communities through an integrated research, practical management, capacity building and protection programme.

- **Project Objectives**

- To carry out scientific research, trials and demonstrations to determine the best means for restoring and enlarging the Tabunan forest in collaboration with local expertise and to the benefit of surrounding communities
- To support the establishment of a range of new livelihood opportunities and incentives linked to the sustainable use of the forest and its resources;
- To increase public awareness of the intrinsic value of the forest and its local, national and global significance as the last fragments of Cebu's natural heritage
- To mobilise local stakeholders and future local project investors to plan for and support the long term protection, restoration and sustainable use of the forest and its species.

- **Modification to the original plan**

In the early stages of the project, it was thought that Tabunan was the only significant forest patch left on Cebu. The success of the biodiversity surveys of Tabunan forest meant that these were extended to other forest areas on Cebu, showing that there are other important forest patches elsewhere on Cebu. Whilst not in as good condition as Tabunan (in terms of disturbance, logging and tree size) they are either larger, have different habitat types or offer different conservation opportunities. The overall objective of the project was therefore expanded to cover not only the Tabunan forest but all of Cebu's forest. This widening of the overall objective, whilst maintaining Tabunan as the focal point of the project, increases the viability and chances of success of the project. This change did not significantly alter the allocation of resources or project activities as work in other areas was largely applying the lessons learnt from Tabunan.

- **Relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The project is best described under the following Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

Article 7 – Identification and Monitoring

- Biodiversity Surveys of Tabunan and other areas on Cebu, identifying important forest patches, and rediscovering many species.

Article 8 – In situ conservation

- Participation in the consultation process for the finalisation of the protected area management plan with DENR and other stakeholders in these protected areas.
- Mobilisation of local communities in monitoring and protecting the remaining forest patches.
- Enforcement of protection laws against poachers, tree cutters, plant and nest gatherers and slash and burn farmers.
- Initiation and campaigning for the planting of native species.

Article 11 – Incentive measures

- Through the project, farmers residing or who cultivate adjacent to the forest are tapped to help in the protection work. With financial assistance from other funding institutions, they are given an honorarium to make up for lost income in doing the activity. Part of the honorarium they receive is being placed into a revolving fund that they can use for capital for livelihood development.

Article 12 – Research and Training

- The project facilitated different training for project co-operators and beneficiaries. This training includes the following: Biodiversity Monitoring for critical areas, Forest protection and laws in protected areas; Team Building; Nursery Establishment.
- Post training reports (teachers training on environmental education, team building for wardens, nursery training)

Article 13 – Public Education and Awareness

- Produced 4 types of education materials (poster, leaflet, postcards, calendar)
- Produced checklist of vertebrate fauna for the different conservation sites

- **Achievement of objectives**

The overall success of the project to support the protection and recovery of the Tabunan forest and its wildlife in an integrated project of survey, awareness raising, capacity building and management has been considerable and have been extended to other important forest areas of Cebu within the resources of the Darwin Grant. In particular, the project has achieved:

- Greatly increased awareness and support for conservation in Cebu and understanding of why Cebu is special;
- A well established local NGO with good support;
- Rediscovery of several species previously written off as extinct.

The legacy of the Darwin project will continue with the proposed GEF Medium Sized Project set to begin later in 2001.

The project was very successful in terms of research, trials and demonstrations, achieving:

1. Biological study and research on the presence of other significant forest patches on Cebu besides the already known and more publicised Tabunan forest.

2. Confirmation of the presence at least 12 extant endemic bird species and subspecies on Cebu; new island records of other bird species and other vertebrate fauna including the tube nosed fruit bat (*Nyctimene rabori)* and another possibly new record (or extant?).
3. Forest restoration training workshop for local managers and one-day per month hands on lectures.

Establishment of new livelihood opportunities and incentives has been addressed through a workshop, held to train 15 local participants in rural business planning. Initial steps dealt with the assessment of potential livelihoods and local enterprise for the communities. This was followed by preparation of proposals for funding support from interested sources.

Increasing public awareness of the value of the forest has successfully been achieved particularly:

4. Increased attention given to the protection and conservation of the Tabunan forest and other forest patches on Cebu as an important forest habitat of Cebu's endemic wildlife.
5. Community residing adjacent to or within the conservation sites can now eloquently explain the importance of the forest and its entire ecosystem, even on specific species.
6. Cantipla community nursery established as central nursery. Species raised are being sourced out from forest species in the form of wildlings. More than 7,000 polybags had been potted for the purpose.

Mobilising local stakeholders and future local project investors to support conservation of the forest has achieved the following:

1. Establishment of CBCF which is developing its own network of partners, collaborators and funders. These include other conservation and development projects in Cebu, private landowners, local NGOs, local government and the private sector.
7. Recognition given to CBCF by both LGU, government agencies, academe, and other non-governmental organisations.
8. CBCF has a MOA with DENR for biodiversity conservation work on the island, demonstrating DENR's recognition of CBCF's capability to implement conservation activities.

- **Additional Accomplishments**

The initial plan of this project focused on the conservation of Cebu's forest in the Tabunan area. An important additional accomplishment to the original project plan, has been the expansion of the work to a wider geographical area. This will enhanced the sustainability of the conservation effort of this project.

4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment

- **Research**

Experts from De La Salle University (A. C. Diesmos) and from the University of the Philippines - Institute of Biological Sciences (Gonzalez, *et al*) conducted the preliminary assessment of the conservation of the Tabunan forest's terrestrial vertebrate diversity. These were done during the last quarter of 1998 and first quarter of 1999.

The package of succeeding research activities conducted with the Darwin grant was for a rapid island-wide vertebrate survey of Cebu island and to identify areas with remaining significant forest habitats. The conduct of the Tabunan forest inventory is part of this. These surveys made preliminary accounts on terrestrial flora and fauna from these selected priority sites. This inventory further determined the distribution of significant wildlife indicator species in these forest areas.

The current bio-statistics resulting from the rapid island-wide survey and other biological surveys is helping concentrate efforts to protect these priority conservation sites. These pieces of information are available in draft form and will be published once funds are available. However, in its raw form, these data are already accessed by other NGOs, special projects offices, government agencies (including local government units), students and the academe.

- **Training and capacity building activities**

Training activities conducted by CBCF for this project involved and trained local stakeholders. The Tabunan survey that primarily conducted a rapid species inventory involved locals who were previously identified by tanod/warden co-ordinator, based on the wardens previously associated with forest protection activities. This was done when CBCF does not have any personnel yet for the Tabunan project.

In succeeding training, participants were identified based on specific criteria. For example the wardens finally selected based on the hiring criteria were the ones trained on team building and job orientation. The same is also true for the forest protection training because it is needed in their line of duty.

Most other activities involve information campaigns in the communities residing adjacent to the forest. Although this would not qualify as a training in the sense that these are just one day activities, however, these sort of activities have made significant impact on the forest protection work as well as in local awareness campaigns.

5. Project Impacts

- The result of the surveys conducted by CBCF through this project has attracted attention to Cebu as a not so hopeless case. The compilation of the results of these studies are being accessed by more institutions as sources of viable information about Cebu's biodiversity than any other material available on the island. Some of these institutions include DENR, PCEEM, Haribon, Conservation International, RAFI.

- Some objectives have not been fully accomplished within the time frame of the workplan, but these have since been initiated. CBCF is currently finding sources of funds that will sustain these activities beyond the Darwin life span. For example, protecting the Tabunan forest from further encroachment of agriculture can not be sustained by the present wardening scheme, which is more of a palliative remedy. To do this needs strong community awareness and a mobilisation program in tandem with provision of alternative livelihood opportunities to farmers occupying these areas. This direction is being pursued in cooperation with institutions like the Rotary Club who have shown interest to help in the conservation work in the island.

  In terms of government response, DENR regional office is strongly considering the recommendations of CBCF in the preparation of management plans in the conservation sites identified by CBCF. With the forging of the Memorandum of Agreement between CBCF and DENR, all programs and activities to be implemented in these areas have to be co-ordinated with CBCF.

  Plans are also being laid for setting up an eco-tourism destination on a portion of the forest. This would allow local communities to appreciate and share the reason for protecting the forest.

- At the local level, communities have deeper interest and enthusiasm in protecting their forest. Better co-ordination mechanisms have been installed between the local community through the CBCF wardens and DENR (agency in charge of environment). Apprehensions are made and forwarded to authorities even without direct intervention of CBCF. The project has therefore been successful in bridging the gap between the local residents and DENR.

  Local communities who have been trained and have been working closely with the project are sometimes more knowledgeable than personnel from the environment department. Aside from identifying one species from the other, they can also explain the relationship of the different members in the ecosystem.

- The establishment and strengthening of CBCF as the project implementor has been a key impact of the project, developing in country capacity and expertise to sustain the project in the long term. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has recognised CBCF in all activities relating to biodiversity conservation initiatives in the island. An example is a proposal made by one land developer to set aside a portion of their land for habitat restoration. This proposal which was submitted to DENR was referred by to CBCF for comments and suggestions before approving it

for implementation.

- The project has benefited the government agencies, local government units, other NGOs and the local communities as well. One positive impact is that these institutions have been able to access correct information that they can use and consider in the implementation of their projects. However, the benefits are not much directly experienced by some local people. They feel that their usual practices have been constrained due to the strict implementation of a protection programme, curtailing their slash and burn activities. This will take a longer time to transform, but will be addressed in future projects of CBCF.

6. Project Outputs

Appendix II details the projects outputs quantified using Darwin Standard Output Measures, and Appendix III details publications and material that can be publicly accessed. Information relating to the project outputs and out comes has been disseminated as described in the Appendix II (detail). Project staff will continue to implement the Cebu conservation programme -additional funds are being sought to continue aspects of the project.

7. Project Expenditure

8. Project Operation and Partnerships:

- How many local partners worked on project activities and now does this differ to initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?

At present, there are at least 5 local partners working with the project. These include the following:

1. DENR (Regional Office 7, CCCICSM or the Central Cebu Integrated Catchment System Management)

2. Local Government Units of the municipalities in the 6 conservation sites including the facilities and institutions of the City of Cebu (e.g., GIS Center, MCWD)

3. Environmental education and training for teachers- University of the Philippines (Los Baños and Visayas-Cebu College) and the University of Cebu.

4. The development of GIS maps in the areas surveyed -Local Government Unit including the Cebu City GIS Office and its facilities and staff.

5. Forest patrolling -Local wardens in Tabunan and Nug-as.

Collaborations include those with:

1. Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines for updates on conservation strategies and priorities
2. British Embassy in Manila for the vehicle loan as well as a grant for the training of teachers on environmental education
3. UNDP-Manila for the PDF-A grant fund and the preparation of the proposal for the Cebu Forest Biodiversity Restoration Project.
4. Metro Cebu PCEEM (Philippines-Canada Economic and Environmental Management Project) integrated watershed management planning as an important component of biodiversity conservation.
5. CUSW (Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water) – venue and network with other civil initiative institutions working on Cebu.
6. Ugmad Foundation (an NGO working in Catmon town)- integrated upland management
7. Southwestern Cement Corporation – owner of an area considered a conservation site; offered to
8. Department of Education, Culture and Sports
9. Peoples Organisations (KMYLB, UFMPC)
10. Rotary Club of Mandaue and Banco Filipino in funding for the printing of a calendar featuring Cebu's endemic birds.
11. Haribon Foundation/Birdlife International Philippines – inclusion of other important areas in Cebu (aside from Tabunan forest and Olango Island and wildlife

Sanctuatry) as an IBA and EBA

12. Conservation International – inclusion of project sites in the National Biodiversity Conservation Priority Areas
13. ELAC (Environmental Legal Assistance Center)-provided biological information on ELAC as an ammunition to prevent the establishment of a cement factory in Sibonga, Cebu.

There are at least 6 international partners who participated in project activities, in one way or another. These are:

1. Bristol, Clifton and West of England Zoological Society – for forest wardening
2. Columbus Zoo – support to the wardening
3. Chester Zoo/NEZS
4. RSPB in terms of volunteer work
5. GEF (UNDP)
6. Jersey Zoo

The Local Government Unit (LGU) in the municipality of Argao, have been active beyond the life of the Darwin project. The LGU has formulated a biodiversity council, a multi-sectoral group composed of representatives from the different sector, including that from the committee on tourism of the local government. However this group is lacking active involvement from the private sector. The private sector does not yet appear to internalise the immediate impact of conserving biodiversity to economic development.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

Monitoring and evaluation has been conducted mainly on the basis of the project outputs outlined in the project document. Most measures though had been formulated with the thought that things would be as easy as they had been conceptualized and imagined. However there are things that could not be implemented based on original timetable as these are dependent on some external variables. A case to illustrate is the preparation of the management plan for Tabunan. The complexities of the situation in Tabunan (e.g., it is within the Central Cebu National Park and at the same time covered under NIPAS; most lands are titled to certain individuals; LGU and DENR conflict both jurisdictional and political) makes planning a more difficult task. In which case, DENR had to commission a group to make a thorough study on the area with thorough consultation with the different stakeholders.

Internal evaluation was done during mid-project implementation, and every end of the quarter thereafter.

Lessons learned from this project:

- Social preparation as a phase in community mobilisation process should be a given enough time to mature. Communities need not be organised just for the sake of organising. Mobilisation should be achieved at a stage when the community has metamorphosed and would feel the internal need to organise themselves. This was experienced with how the wardens have transformed into a committed group of local people willing to work an extra mile to protect their forest.
- Politics has a great influence on local governance in the Philippines. The Local Governments seldom give financial support to projects that are not tangible and could not be attributed to a specific administration or politician. Projects like infrastructure are usually favoured are those that create a direct impact on people because that is where they would be rated during elections.
- Design of projects has to have cross section consultation with both project implementers and other project co-operators. Unrealistic targets are often set when these consultations are not achieved.
- Biodiversity conservation should be implemented in co-ordination with other organisations working in the same conservation area organisations in order to create an interdisciplinary team of people. Where one organisation has the strength, that organisation or individual should be tapped to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the program.

10. Darwin Identity:

The Darwin logo has been used in all project documents and outputs and awareness materials. The Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species is the major funder of the Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project. This is made available to The Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc. (CBCF) through the intervention of the Fauna and Flora International, in UK. Aside from CBCF which is the local partner in Cebu, there are also other institutions and individuals who are also familiar with Darwin, like DENR, the University of the Philippines, and a host of private individuals, among others.

The Cebu Conservation Program started with purely Darwin funding for the Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project. The Cebu Conservation Program actually evolved as a result of the island-wide survey for Cebu. Fund was therefore initially intended for the Tabunan Forest but was later expanded to form the Cebu Conservation Program programme.

It is therefore Darwin's identity that prevails in the present programme. Other minor funds were specific to certain activities, but still contribute to the overall programme.

11. Leverage

Additional funds came in from the BCWEZS, Chester Zoo, the British Embassy –Manila for specific projects, and the GEF through the UNDP for the PDF-A as well as that of the British American Tobacco. It is hoped that the GEF MSP would be approved by the end of this year.

The UK project staff had been instrumental in getting much of the funds from other donor countries and institutions for the Cebu project.

12. Sustainability and Legacy

The project staff and resources will still continue to implement the Cebu conservation programme. Surveys and biodiversity inventories would still be undertaken from support provided by other project funders like the Bristol Zoo (BCWEZS) and probably other local donors. The forest protection program will also continue from support provided by the same funder. The nursery that has been initiated under this project would also be expanded if funds would be available, otherwise CBCF will be limited to the maintenance of the existing one by mobilising voluntary labour from the community.

In terms of research outputs the project's conclusions and outputs have been widely applied. Furthermore, seedlings raised in the nursery could also be used for the rehabilitation and forest restoration activities.

FFI and CBCF as their local partner are applying for funding for a new project with the GEF through the UNDP portfolio for the Cebu Habitat Restoration Program. A project funded by British American Tobacco has also started this year

13. Value for money

The project may not be able to directly achieve all its goals during the project period, but it has somehow initiated the momentum to achieve these goals at a later time, even after the funding has terminated. This project therefore provides good value for money in the long term.

Author(s) / Date

Charito H. Chiu (July 2, 2001)
Marisol Pedregosa (July 24, 2001)

14. Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please complete the table below to show the extent of project contribution to the different measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles. This will enable us to tie Darwin projects more directly into CBD areas and to see if the underlying objective of the Darwin Initiative has been met. We have focused on CBD Articles that are most relevant to biodiversity conservation initiatives by small projects in developing countries. However, certain Articles have been omitted where they apply across the board. Where there is overlap between measures described by two different Articles, allocate the % to the most appropriate one.

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	**Project %**	**Article Description**
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	3	Develop national strategies which integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	35	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities which have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	0	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	10	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	5	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.

12. Research and Training	12	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	12	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	0	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	0	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	3	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Total %	**100%**	**Check % = total 100**

15. Appendix II Outputs

Code	Total to date	Details
6A	100	• 3 day community forest protection training workshop for 10 people • 4x4 training workshop on survey techniques completed by 10 students • 1 week workshop on rural business planning for 15 participants • 1 week forest restoration training workshop for 15 local managers • 3 day workshop on funding conservation projects for 12 participants • 3 day management planning workshop for 12 participants
6B	4	• 3 day community forest protection training workshop for 10 people • 4x4 training workshop on survey techniques completed by 10 students • 1 week workshop on rural business planning for 15 participants • 1 week forest restoration training workshop for 15 local managers • 3 day workshop on funding conservation projects for 12 participants • 3 day management planning workshop for 12 participants
7	1	Education programme produced for local schools
9	1 (on-going)	Socio-economic assessment report on local resource use patterns
9	1	Report on market assessments on feasibility for commercial production of trees, moss, ferns, orchids and timber
9	1	Recovery plan for threatened species produced and delivered to the government and local authorities
9	1	Report issued in biological survey work
9	1	Long term forest management and development plan delivered to the appropriate authorities
10	3	Guidelines manual for local landowners produced
10	1	Forest restoration and tree propagation manual produced
11B	0	5-10 papers submitted to peer review journals
12B	?	GIS enhanced map of forest fragments

14A	**15**	**Seminar held for 10-20 decision makers and land-owners on forest restoration**
14C	**2**	
15B	**10**	**Publicity through newspaper articles, radio**
16A	**?**	**Publicity through project leaflet, press release article**
16A	**?**	**Publicity through local newsletters, radio broadcasts**
16B	**?**	**Publicity through project leaflet, press release article**
		Publicity through local newsletters, radio broadcasts
16C	**?**	**Publicity through newspaper articles, radio**
		Publicity through project leaflet, press release article
		Publicity through local newsletters, radio broadcasts
17A	**?**	**Management agreements reached with local landowners**
18A	**2**	**Number of national TV Programmes in host country**
19C	**0**	**Publicity through local newsletters, radio broadcasts**
20	**1**	**Establishment of tree nursery**
21	**3**	**Community co-operative established**
21	**1**	**Establish Foundation**
23		**Applications submitted for further project support**

16.

17. Appendix III: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications database which is currently being compiled.

Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	**Detail** (title, author, year)	**Publishers** (name, city)	**Available from** (e.g. contact address, website)	**Cost £**
Project Report	Gonzalez, Juan C.T, Dan,s Andres T.L, Pedregosa, Marisol D.G, Portillo, Batsheeba A, & Villahermosa, Ruditha V. (1999) Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Project – Island-wide survey of forests and fauna & flora inventory of selected sites for priority conservation on Cebu, (Plans being considered for future publication).	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Report	Mitchell, E, (1999) Cebu Environmental Education Programme Report	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Report	Training for Trainers on Environmental Education Report	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	

Report	Training for Trainers on Monitoring and Evaluation Report	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Survey Report	Alcoy Forest Follow-up Survey Report	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Leaflet	Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Information Leaflet	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Leaflet	Tabunan Forest Information Leaflet	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	
Poster	Save the Last Rainforests of Cebu Poster	FFI, Cambridge, UK	Contact FFI for copies of reports, although availability is not guaranteed	

18. Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

Project Title	**Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project – Cebu, Philippines**
Ref. No.	
UK Leader Details	
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Role within Darwin Project	Project leader
Address	Fauna & Flora International, Great Eastern House, Tenison Road, Cambridge, CB1 2TT, UK
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Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
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Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Phone	
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Partner 1	
Name	Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. (CBCF)
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	Collaborator
Address	41 Edison cor Stephenson Sts., Lahug, Cebu City
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax	
Email	