

Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation

Forest Conservation Program





Creation of PTFCF

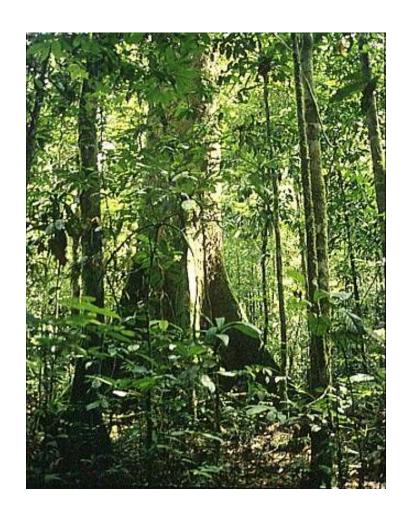
- Established under two bilateral agreements signed on Sept. 19, 2002, between the governments of the United States and the Philippines under the US Tropical Forest Conservation Act.
- Leveraged \$5.5 million USG appropriation to treat \$41.5 million in RP-US debt and divert \$8.25 million in peso-denominated interest payments over 14 years, to the Tropical Forest Conservation Fund.
- 9 Trustees (5 NGO representatives, 2 each for Philippine and US governments)



Conservation Focus



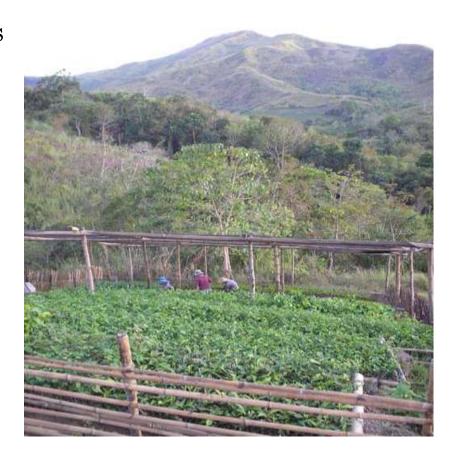
- Overall thematic focus on forest formations particularly, dipterocarp forests and mangrove forests.
- No specific geographic area but focused on remaining forested areas where biodiversity and ecosystem services matter most.
- Proposed activities should have a direct link to or have an impact on forest conservation.





Conservation Outputs

- Protection of 48,432 hectares of mangrove forests and 1,089,732 hectares of montane and dipterocarp forests
- Restoration of 700 hectares of mangroves and 2000 hectares of forests
- 126 projects supported, 40 are on-going
- Ps. 118,704,384 awarded from 2005 to 2009, with Ps. 97,671,160 as counterpart from grantees and partners



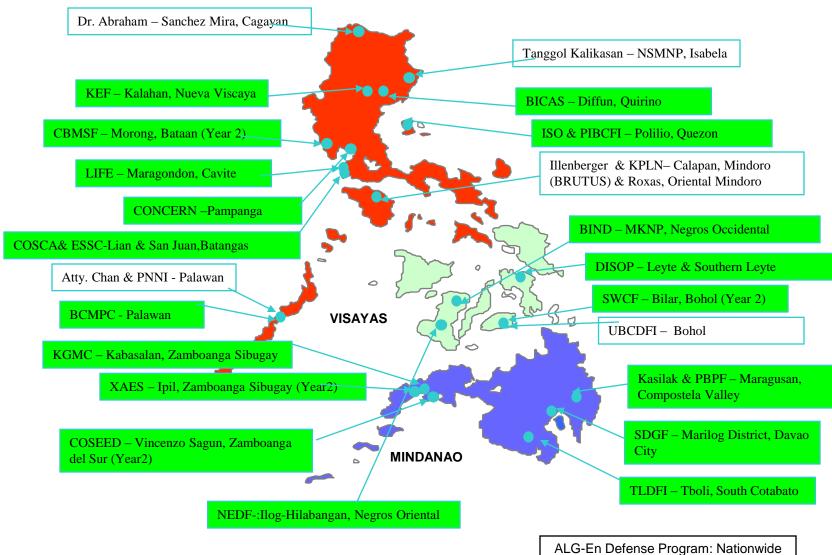
Financial Summary



	2002- 2007	2008	2009	Total/ Average Percentage
Number of proposals submitted	456	177	124	757
Number of proposals approved	53	37	36	126
Total approved funding for grants	61,359,103	29,231,387	28,113,894	118,704,384
Total of counterpart match (grantee costshare)	32,592,052	28,267,345	36,811,763	97,671,160
Other leveraged matches (e.g. co-financing)	0	2,270,495	0	2,270,495
Total matching funds as percentage of approved	53%	104%	131%	85%
Amount spent on administrative costs	12,680,611	5,226,721	5,031,161	22,938,493
Administrative Costs as percentage of grants approved	20%	18%	18%	19%
Interest and capital gained on investment	18,244,750	9,094,948	7,205,297	34,544,995
Fund balance at the end of the year	244,278,111	173,431,074	208,086,197	n/a



PTFCF Supported Projects (2008)



PTFCF Supported Projects (2009)

VISAYAS

MINDANAO



Isla Biodiversity, Inc. – Calayan Island

> Pusod Inc., Lipa City, Batangas

Sasamaka (Y2) – Sablayan, Occidental Mdo.

PNNI – Puerto Princesa, Palawan

Bangsa Palawan (Y2) – Rizal, Palawan

KRDFI - La Paz, Zamboanga City

ISFI-ADDU – Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat Cavapped – Ilagan, Isabela Task Force Sierra Madre Tanggol Kalikasan

UP Baguio Fdtn – Baguio City

WWF-ATMST – Sibuyan Island, Romblon

Omagieca – Bantayan Island, Cebu

Landcare (Y2) – Claveria, Misamis Oriental

PBPF – Compostela Valley

Kinaiyahan Foundation, Inc
- Marilog, Davao City
& Arakan, No. Cotabato

PAMAAS, Inc. – Magpet, No. Cotabato



ptfcf Knowledge generation and sharing

- Preparation of dipterocarp factsheets (26 species out of the 45 species documented in the Phils.)
- Advocacy on the use of indigenous and endemic forest tree species including use of multi-species mangrove for reforestation
- Mapping of forest cover
- Support for REDD Readiness
- Research on Forest Formations

Dipterocarps

Species Fact Sheet 1 1

Edwino S. Fernando

Description A medium-siz 15 m tall and basal trunk up rarely to 70 cm. Buttresse 11 Species Fact Shee rather blunt or thin. Bark to black, the newly exposed lenticellate, light brown; inr yellowish. Leaves oblong t 2-4 cm, base slightly unequ or obtuse on the lower side on upper side; apex acumir 1.5 cm long; nerves promir on each side of the midrib; petiole 5-7 mm long. Flow panicles to 5 cm long, the b 3 flowers; stamens 15. Fru long wings, subsessile, fruit the fruit, subequal, adpress outer ones ovate-acuminate mm, inner ones broadly ova 3-10 x 10 mm; nut to 15 x apiculate.

Endemic to the Philippi

Habitat and ecology

Occurs in lowland rain forests; often gregarious, preferring hill tops, ridges, and slopes, usually on dry and well-drained soil; up to 330 m alt. or more.

Conservation Status Critically Endangered (DENR DAD 2007-01).

















Catalyzing Bureaucratic and Civil Society Action

- Forest Law Enforcement in Sierra Madre (1. 8M bd ft. confiscated in NSMNP-Isabela and CARAGA (1.5M bd ft confiscated)
- EnForestment operations in Palawan confiscating more than 50 chainsaws, several conveyances and tools for timber poaching
- EnDefense program
- Forest Resources Management Bill
- Support for Forest Conservationrelated Fora





Restoration and Sustainable Use

Nursery Management

-Non-mist Technology/Growth Chamber System



Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (Bilar, Bohol)

Restoration



Restoration of abandoned fishponds – LGU, NGO partnership



Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay

Vincenzo Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur



Participatory Forest Management

Implementation of Co-Management Agreement & IPR agreements



FRENDS (Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya)

Support for Livelihood



Abaca intercropped with indigenous tree as abaca requires 60% shade for better growth and fiber yield) and tinagak processing



Landcare Foundation – Claveria, Mis. Oriental



Support for Livelihood



COSEED (Vincenso Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur)

Steps in Project Development





Step 1: Submit concept proposal

Step 2: Concept evaluation

Step 3: Full proposal development

Step 4: Agreement negotiation and signing

Step 5: Project implementation



Eligible Activities

The establishment, restoration, protection, and maintenance of parks, protected areas and reserves.

Training programs to increase the scientific, technical, and managerial capacities of organizations involved in conservation efforts.

Development and support of the livelihoods of individuals living in or near a tropical forest in a manner consistent with protecting that forest.

Coastal forest protection and management

The development of scientifically sound systems of natural resource management, including land and ecosystem management practices.

Research and identification of medicinal uses of tropical forest plant life to treat human diseases, illnesses, and health concerns.

Restoration, protection, or sustainable use of diverse animal and plant species.

Modes of Program Implementation



- Protected Area Grants
- Dipterocarp Grants
- Mangrove Grants
- Miscellaneous Grants
- Small grants
- Partnerships
- PTFCF initiatives





Eligible project holders

- Civil society organizations (NGOs & POs) engaged in forest conservation
- Private academic institutions
- Individuals (particularly for short-term, research projects)

No more than 2 concurrent grants to one grantee except on the basis of a PTFCF initiative.

We **cannot** support government agencies, local government units, instrumentalities, and state universities **unless** under exceptional circumstances.





- Direct impact on forest conservation
- Sustainability of action
- Stakeholder engagement
- Impact on identified critical or priority areas and species
- Consistency/coherence of objectives, methods and outcome.



Evaluation Criteria: Site

- Located in forest formations, i.e. dipterocarp forests or mangrove forests, critical watersheds and other key biodiversity areas
- Demonstrated biodiversity importance and/or ecosystem service
- Covered by a forest management framework
- Existence of threats to forests
- Secure tenure and/or access

Evaluation Criteria: Partner



- Local civil society organization
- Organized; with working BOD and officers
- Preferably with existing projects on site
- Track record on forest conservation and /or access to support institutions or organizations
- If possible, registered
- Endorsed by local stakeholders

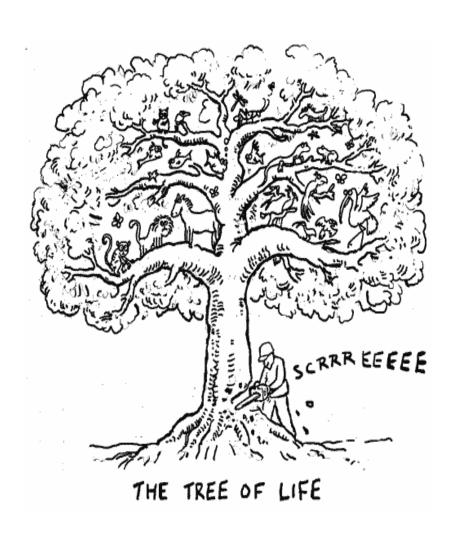


Characteristics of a Strong Proposal

- Identifies specific activities, partners, expected results and implementation mechanisms
- Focused on addressing key threats rather than a "shot gun" approach
- Reflects local/consultative processes
- Conservation approach should be technically feasible while livelihood support should be economically feasible
- · Builds human and institutional capacity
- Can be implemented within 3-4 years



Challenges to Sustainability



- Rapid rate of deforestation and degradation
- Limited resources for multiple needs
- Difficulty in replication and/or upscaling
- Persistent forest conservation myths

Opportunities



- Increased awareness of forest ecosystem services (watershed, flood control, soil conservation)
- Public support for forest conservation
- Collaborative efforts
- New ways of doing things

