

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

### Final Report

Grant Recipient Details	
<b>Your name</b>	ALICIA G. FOLLOSCO
<b>Project title</b>	Participatory mapping of the natural domain and ecological and hydrologic survey in selected communities in Tinglayan, Kalinga
<b>RSG reference</b>	16.05.07
<b>Reporting period</b>	November 2007 to April 2009
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£4,466.00
<b>Your email address</b>	<a href="mailto:afollosco@yahoo.com">afollosco@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:agfollosco@upb.edu.ph">agfollosco@upb.edu.ph</a>
<b>Date of this report</b>	April 30, 2009

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
To undertake a participatory mapping of the Tulgao domain			x	One community (Dananao) that was identified in the proposal was not included in the survey (see description below).
Conduct of ecological and hydrological survey in two villages in Tulgao			x	Based on the site requirements for the biodiversity inventory, i.e. elevation from 1700 – 1900 metres above sea level and in a relatively undisturbed forest, the informants suggested four sites within the domain. Consequently, two base camps were established, one each for flora and fauna. Also collected were soil samples from six areas with different land uses, and water and rock samples from several locations.

**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

Acquiring community consent:

The first visit to the communities took place three months after funds were granted. Entry to the communities was delayed due to internal problems that one of the communities had to settle first. This first visit was for reconnaissance and community-wide meetings in the villages of Tulgao and Dananao. These meetings were meant to introduce the project to the community at large, acquire consent to undertake the project, and firm up partnerships for the mapping and inventory.

The villages of Tulgao and Dananao were originally identified in the proposal. Tulgao has been divided into two separate politico-administrative units (Tulgao East and Tulgao West), but a common public meeting attended by elected officials, traditional leaders and community members was undertaken. The activities and aims of the project were discussed and consent was readily given. The local government of Tulgao West also agreed to provide the necessary support in the conduct of mapping and inventory.

In Dananao, a similar community meeting was called and almost all household heads attended. Like in Tulgao, the aims and proposed activities of the project were presented. The village captain who presided over the consultation allowed as many individuals to ask questions and speak freely. The pros and cons of supporting a domain mapping and resource inventory were openly discussed. In the end, however, with many members unconvinced about the motives of the project, consent was not granted. Some members of the community later revealed that this guardedness came from the community's long history of keeping at bay mining corporations and other organizations from exploring their domain. They also revealed past experiences where projects were undertaken, but to no benefit to most community members. The team left Dananao, somewhat disappointed, but enriched by the experience of having taken part in a very democratic consultation.

Limited reach

Limited resources and time constraints, as well as the difficult terrain prevented the team from reaching Mount Mosimus which was the original target site. While the research focused on areas that may be classified as 'disturbed,' the results obtained may serve as indicators of what lies in the thickly forested and relatively untouched forests of Mount Mosimus.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

- a. The project generated primary data on flora, fauna, soil and water as baseline data for an assessment of the current status of forest resources in areas within Mount Mosimus. The data will become part of the Cordillera natural resource database, which the College of Science is attempting to build.
- b. The participatory mapping effort generated relevant information that can fill the gaps on existing maps in the area. New methodologies for mapping, i.e. use of GPS receivers, reading satellite imageries and use of GIS software to analyze satellite images, were also introduced.
- c. The ecological and hydrologic survey exposed some members of the community to rigorous methods of collecting information about the natural environment. There were expressions of interest to be trained in biodiversity inventory.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project (if relevant).**

a. Community Consultation

The local council was crucial in generating local support by convening a community-wide consultation. The consultation allowed the local community to understand the purpose of the project, express support and freely grant its consent.

b. Support during field data collection and processing

Members of the local council and five other guides and porters provided assistance during data collection and on-site data processing. Knowledgeable individuals named various features of the Tulgao domain, identified local names of flora specimens, provided descriptions of fauna behaviour and suggested appropriate areas for the surveys.

In general, the local council and selected informants who were involved in data collection were exposed to rigorous research and mapping methods.

The community will receive all the information generated from this project for use in their own local planning.

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

Yes, the UP Baguio team plans to continue the biodiversity survey in Mount Mosimus, widen the scope of mapping and involve the many different domains where the mossy forests of Tinglayan are found. There are also intentions to develop community plans for conservation and capacitate local researchers to do biodiversity inventory and enrich the database generated by this project.

**6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?**

- Disseminate results not only to the concerned villages, but also to the municipal government and neighbouring villages.
- Develop educational materials out of project findings.
- Present results in academic fora and scientific events.

**7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?**

The actual project period was from November 2007 to April 2009. The total amount of time spent in the community was almost 6 weeks; preparatory activities lasted 4 months; data processing, over 6 months and the rest of the time for report writing and consolidation.

**8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.**

The approved grant was £4,466, but the actual amount received from the Land Bank of the Philippines was £4,146.30, or £319.70 less than the approved amount. This amount was lost due to exchange rate fluctuations and bank charges. To accommodate the reduction of project funds, the administrative cost was adjusted and the allocation for satellite data was drastically reduced.

Item	Budgeted Amount (in Sterling)	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Transportation and per diems	1700.00	1373.92	326.08	Field days were reduced
Field gear	315.56	318.31	-2.76	
Satellite data	25.00	26.30	-1.30	The satellite data used can be downloaded free; a second image was purchased at a very minimal cost.
Equipment	736.34	833.07	-96.73	iPaq units were not very useful for extended stay in the field, so these were not purchased. A laptop was instead purchased and proved more useful for mapping and data management
Mapping	193.06	229.02	-35.96	To prepare for field work, a training on mapping with GPS was conducted for the team and some municipal staff of Tinglayan
Communications and reproduction	63.11	68.37	-5.26	
Local experts and field assistants	736.30	920.37	-184.07	No consultants were paid, but two research assistants on a three-month duration were hired
Administrative Cost	376.93	376.93	0	Our Foundation applies 10% administrative cost of the total project cost
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£4,146.30</b>	<b>£4,146.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

#### 9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

- Popularize and disseminate the results to influence the proper conduct of free prior and informed consent on the planned exploration and mining in the area.
- Prepare proposals for a larger scale biodiversity inventory and mapping.
- Start discussing at all levels and with as many stakeholders as possible, conservation activities in the area.

**10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

The RSG logo was utilized in the final report. At the community consultation and in meetings with the local governments, the RSG was mentioned as one of the grant providers of the project

**11. Any other comments?**

- A multi-disciplinary team is most effective in biodiversity inventory and mapping.
- The ability to speak the local language can facilitate one-on-one or group engagements in the communities.
- It is necessary to acquire sufficient knowledge about the culture of communities that are asked to engage in biodiversity inventories and mapping.
- The presence of knowledgeable local partners can facilitate data collection, and triangulation of methods is a must.

**12. I agree to this report being published on the Rufford Small Grants website**

Signed (or print name): **ALICIA G. FOLLOSCO**