

## Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	27-003
Project title	Creating a sustainable landscape for the Tau-Buid and the Tamaraw
Country/ies	Philippines
Lead organisation	Global Wildlife Conservation
Partner institution(s)	D’Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm Inc.
Darwin grant value	
Start/end dates of project	Jan 1 2021 to December 31 2023
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report 1 (Jan-April 2021) <b>Note.</b> Because the start of the project was delayed from April 1 2020 to January 1 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions, this report covers only the 3 month period in year 1 when the project was operational, from January 1 2021 to March 31 2021.
Project Leader name	Mike Appleton
Project website/blog/social media	GWC’s website is currently being redesigned for launch in May 2021.
Report author(s) and date	Mike Appleton (Project Leader) with Emmanuel Schutz (DAF Programme Director) and Ronet Santos (Project Manager) 30/04/2021

### 1. Project summary

The Critically Endangered Tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*: Mindoro dwarf buffalo) is endemic to the Philippine island of Mindoro. Formerly abundant, hunting and habitat loss have reduced Tamaraw to four isolated populations totalling approximately 600 individuals. The only viable population (ca 480) survives in 2,500ha of the territory of the Indigenous Tau-Buid tribe in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP), which has a total area of 106,655 ha. This population is threatened by habitat loss and degradation, illegal poaching and unsustainable traditional hunting, all of which are preventing population growth and extension of its range.

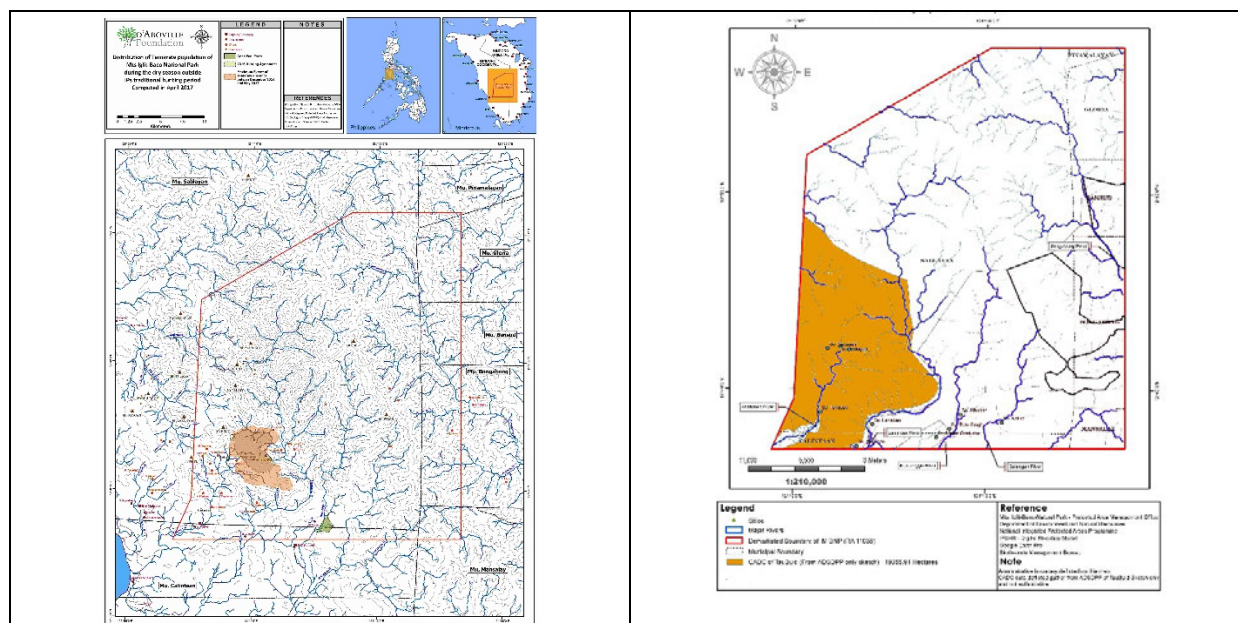
Around 400 Tau-Buid people (of a total of 15,000) live traditional lives alongside the Tamaraw and see their survival as intrinsically linked to that of the species. Both have historically been pushed into the harsh, mountainous environment of MIBNP. The Tau-Buid people suffer from insecure tenure, land degradation, and marginalisation in decision-making. Their traditional land-use practices are becoming unsustainable, threatening their cultural identity and

community coherence. As Tamaraw numbers have decreased, traditional hunting of the animals is becoming unsustainable.

The futures of the Tau-Buid and the Tamaraw (and other threatened species in the area) depend on building a new, co-managed, resilient and sustainable bio-cultural landscape. Tau-Buid leaders recognise this, but are wary of outsiders and frustrated by their inability to secure formal ancestral domain recognition.

This project builds on six years’ research, consultation and planning, culminating in participatorily developed plans for managing MIBNP and conserving the Tamaraw. These plans prescribe a holistic approach, linking improved protection, science-based Tamaraw management, formal recognition of the ancestral domain of the Tau-Buid, and improved sustainability and resilience of their agriculture and resource use. This is intended to allow the Tamaraw population to expand under the stewardship of the Tau-Buid, who will be better empowered to control their future, sustain themselves and their territory, and maintain their cultural associations with the species.

Figure 1. Left hand map; Location of MIBNP and the main area occupied by Tamaraw. Right hand map: approximate extent of the Tau-Buid Ancestral Domain claim



## 2. Project partnerships

The project is focused around three main partnerships:

**The D’Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm Inc.** is a Philippines-based NGO that has been working in Mindoro since 2004 and started to address tamaraw conservation in 2013 with its Mangyan Tamaraw Driven Landscape Program. The partnership with GWC was established in 2016 aligned around a mutual interest in conserving the Tamaraw. Through this partnership GWC understood the imperative of integrating conservation of the species with the needs and rights of the Tau-Buid people. The collaboration collaborated extensively before the Darwin application, providing a strong foundation for the Darwin project. The main activities conducted together have included:

- Participatory development of the first full management plan for Mounts Iglit-Baco National Park.
- Participatory development of the Tamaraw Conservation and Management Action Plan (TCMAP).
- Joint work on developing improved census methods for Tamaraw.
- Advice and training on wildlife crime prevention and the use of SMART software by rangers.

- Advice and research on options for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of Tamaraw.
- Support for field surveys for Tamaraw and other threatened species.

As a result of this prior collaboration, the two organisations know each other well and the main personnel have worked together extensively on project design, management and implementation.

The **Protected Area Management Office (PAMO)** of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park, under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, is the official body responsible for management. The PAMO has been engaged at all stages of project design and implementation and is ultimately responsible for sustaining most of the project's outcomes. As such, it is vital that the PAMO feels strong ownership of this project, and that it is seen as support for implementing existing plans, rather than a new intervention 'parachuted in' by NGOs.

A major challenge has been the turnover of Protected Area Superintendents (PaSu) of MIBNP; we are currently working with the fourth Superintendent since the project was conceived. This turnover of senior staff is common in the Philippines, but is challenging for project continuity. We are addressing this in several ways. The existing management plan for MIBNP (developed with our support) provides a framework for continuity between leaderships, enabling new PaSUs to rapidly orientate themselves with the area and its goals (which are entirely consistent with the goals of the Darwin project). Project staff have been invited to help develop the official annual plan of operation for the management plan, further enabling continuity. We also have strong working relations with the other long-term staff of MIBNP, who also are able to support continuity and stability of management. Finally, our project office is only metres from the PAMO office, enabling almost daily formal and informal interactions.

The other main partners for the project are the **Tau-Buid people**. Since we started working in Mindoro, we have sought at all stages to engage with and work closely with them. The main goals of the project reflect the wishes expressed by Tau-Buid leaders as part of the process of developing the management plan for MIBNP and their desire to have their Ancestral Domain formally recognised. It is vital that we establish a reliable and trusted relationship with the Tau-Buid people, who have had previous negative experiences with standalone short-term projects and who are also disconcerted by the frequent changes of leadership in the PAMO. We have good relations with the Punong Tribu (tribal leader) of the Tau-Buid and are careful to consult with him and follow his guidance. In the first months of this project we have focused on a steady trust-building approach based on respectful dialogue, rather than announcing the arrival of a new project or making sudden new demands. We are also emphasising that the goals of the project reflect the wishes of the Tau-Buid. This is already starting to show positive results, in terms of positive engagement in meetings and sharing of previously unknown information.

Beyond these three main partners, the project also works closely with

- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). On issues of Free Prior and Informed Consent and the development of the Ancestral Domain claim
- The Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), the formal participatory management body for MIBNP
- The Tamaraw Conservation Program under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the official lead on Tamaraw conservation in Mindoro.
- The IUCN-SSC Asia Wild Cattle Specialist Group. On issues related to Tamaraw research and conservation.
- The national and regional offices of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). On issues related to protected area planning and policy.

Maintaining continuity of these partnerships has at times been challenging during the COVID crises. Our responses to this are described in the relevant section below.

### 3. Project progress

Overall, we have made significant progress in only three months, and despite the restrictions and uncertainties imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. All planned activities for the period are underway to a significant extent, and some activities planned for year 2 have started. Because the project is not 'out of synch' with the Darwin reporting cycle,

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

NOTE: Activities foreseen for Year 1 (January - March 2021) are underlined. Activities not foreseen for Year 1, but where there has been progress are shown in *italics*. Activities not foreseen for Year 1 are not listed.

##### Inception and administration

x.1 Prepare ToR and contracts for all contractors and staff.

All key staff are formally engaged, with the exception of the Community Liaison Officer (the identified person was no longer available). We are currently seeking an alternative.

x.2 Establish financial management system.

A system is in place and operating to record and track all expenditure using Darwin structure.

x.3 Establish documentation and monitoring systems.

A Google Drive system has been established for documentation and recording.

x.4 Procure equipment.

The Project HQ has been secured and the office has been equipped and is functioning in San Jose Mindoro, including office space, computers, storage and accommodation.

x.5 Hold meetings with Tau Buid and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to finalise Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements.

The project team has had several meetings with the NCIP and Tau-Buid leaders to clarify FPIC issues. There is a clear willingness to proceed with this, but some clarification is needed on the precise scope of the FPIC. Written reports are made on all major interactions.

x.6 Identify capacity needs for project staff and partners.

No activity.

x.7 Hold project inception workshop.

A full inception workshop has not been possible due to COVID restrictions. Instead, we have held smaller formal and informal meetings with all main stakeholders explaining the project.

x.8 Conduct regular monitoring and reporting.

Activity reports are prepared and filed for all main meetings and interactions. A financial monitoring and reporting system is in place.

#### **Output 1 A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Tau-Buid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.**

##### *1.1 Commission a study of Tau-Buid agriculture and resource use and food security from a national specialist.*

A request for Expressions of Interest has been issued and discussions are underway with several prospective contractors on the agricultural and resource use surveys. The two main contractors of interest are the Philippine Permaculture Association and the Institute for Agroforestry at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

##### *1.2 Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Tau-Buid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can best be assimilated.*

A draft of the "Initial Documentation of the Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting, and Other Resource Use Practices of the Tao-Buid in MIBNP" has been completed.

##### *1.4 Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry techniques.*

Preliminary discussions are underway with the Protected Area Superintendent and the Tau-Buid leaders to identify a suitable area. Planned exploratory visit of experts in permaculture-agroforestry and possible future collaboration.

**Output 2 At least 2 Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.**

*2.2 Support participatory identification of location and boundaries of Community Conservation Plan (CCP) areas inside MIBNP*

The project has been invited by the Tau-Buid to relocate and georeference the boundary markers established under the old Ancestral Domain Claim, as the old maps and GIS data cannot be located. A first field survey has been completed and the first three markers relocated and georeferenced.

**Output 3 The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha.**

3.1 Support and development of and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw  
Two approaches have been developed to be conducted and tested in parallel with the 2021 census (scheduled for April 2021 using the method previously used)

- i. A multi vantage point count combined with a double observer protocol in replication of the existing census method to test its accuracy.
- ii. Distance sampling for dung (using transects) combined with the double observer protocol.

Personnel are being trained to use these new methods.

*3.2 Conduct and analyse annual Tamaraw census.*

The traditional census is planned for April 2021, but with participation only from the Province due to COVID-19 restrictions (no external volunteer or wider national or international personnel).

3.4 Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) software.

Rangers continue to be supported to use SMART, although field deployment has been limited due to COVID-19 restrictions. Specific achievements are:

- Support for the upgrade to SMART version 6.3.
- Transitioning from Cybertracker to SMART Mobile as the main field data collection platform.
- Review of the SMART Ecological Records plugin for suitability in MIBNP.

3.6 Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP.

We have focused on meetings with key stakeholders explaining the project in the context of wider initiatives for managing MIBNP and the Tamaraw. To support this, we have prepared a simple leaflet explaining the overall approach being taken to manage the area (including recognition and acknowledgement of the Darwin Initiative).

We have also commissioned a video focusing on the Tamaraw census, to be used for training for future surveyors and to raise awareness among local people and the wider public.

**Output 4 A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project.**

4.1 Conduct a review of the current status of the Tau-Buid claim and the reasons for the rejection of the previous claim.

We have now collated most details of the previous claim (many of which have been hard to locate) and continue to work with the Tau-Buid and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples on assessing how to proceed with a new claim based on the previous experience.

#### 4.2 Clarify the processes required to obtain a CADT and complete the ADSDPP inside MIBNP

The process for Certificate of Ancestral Domain preparation and submission has been clarified.

We have located the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) from the previous claim and are assessing how it can be updated to allow full integration with the Natural Park management plan.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

#### **Output 1 A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Tau-Buid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.**

The main progress we have made towards an improved understanding of the Tau-Buid is the drafting of a report entitled 'Initial Documentation of the Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting, and Other Resource Use Practices of the Tao-Buid in MIBNP'. This initial report provides a comprehensive 'state of knowledge' about the Tau-Buid and provides an essential baseline of knowledge for all project stakeholders and activities. Data collection involved a literature review, discussions with Tao-Buid leaders, rangers, and NGOs who worked with the Tao-Buid in the past, and collation of data collected by DAF since 2013. The draft is now being reviewed by an independent expert on Indigenous Peoples.

Specific contents of the draft and the maps prepared are continuously being validated with the leadership of the Tao-Buid tribe, as this information will be used also to update their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and their Community Conservation Plan (CCP) for the portion of their ancestral domain that shares boundaries with the MIBNP.

Meetings in March with representatives of the Philippine Permaculture Association have resulted in a concept note for an exploratory visit in May or June 2021 to conduct preliminary discussions with PAMO and the Tau-Buid on the potential of establishing a "demonstration site" that could be a source of food for the rangers (so they don't have to import all their food from the lowlands) and also serve as a learning site for interested Tao-Buid people, whose leaders have approved the exploratory visit as long as it does not involve visiting their settlements.

#### **Output 2 At least two Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.**

The first steps in this process are to identify the communities who are able and willing to take part. We have been working with the Tau-Buid to identify and map their *furua*s (settlements). This has been partly completed, but for a long time, the "survival strategy" of the Tau-Buid who live in the more remote areas has been to become "invisible" and not share their location or allow outsiders to visit. This approach is changing through dialogue and a desire to show to outsiders, including park management, that the Tau-Buid exist in MIBNP, not just the Tamaraw.

The process of dialogue and trust building is already making progress at a respectful and partner-driven pace and with the cooperation of the Head of the Tribe and of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. The more accessible communities are more open about cooperation in resource planning, but those in more remote areas are wary about working with outsiders. They are still not prepared to allow activities that would require visits to their *furua*s, but are willing to engage in interactions at neutral locations and have voluntarily shared location information.

As part of their Certificate of Ancestral Domain application, the Tao-Buid are required to prepare and submit an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP). An earlier ADSDPP (2016 - 2020) formulated with the assistance of NCIP has expired and needs to be updated. This provides an entry point for dialogue and collaboration with the Tau-Buid within the boundaries of MIBNP. We are exploring this option with the NCIP-Sablayan, the MIBNP PAMO, and the Tao-Buid leaders.

### **Output 3 The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha**

#### **Population monitoring**

The main area of progress has been the development of an alternative to the current method of Tamaraw counting, which although used for many years, is likely to be inaccurate and which requires burning of grassland to allow direct observation, a practice that needs to be phased out to prevent land degradation. In January 2021 we completed analysis of the second trail of distance sampling of dung, alongside double observer direct counting.

The annual count of Tamaraw using the long-established method will take place in April 2021 followed by a replication integrating the double observer protocol and the new dung count method. Results will be cross-analysed with figures from the annual count to estimate (a) actual Tamaraw abundance and (b) an index of conversion from dung density to animal density. This should enable more accurate counting in the future and cessation of the annual grass burning that has previously taken place to enable the annual survey. Stopping the burns should help prevent erosion, reduce the spread of invasive species, remove an issue of confusion of the Tau-Buid and eventually allow forest recovery.

#### **Protection**

Field deployment of rangers has been hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic directly and by uncertainties during changes in leadership at the PAMO. Furthermore, recruitment, equipment and operational budgets have been affected by budget cuts as a result of the pandemic, restricting patrol and monitoring activities and giving cause for concern in the light of reports of poaching and illegal hunting of wildlife. We will in April be convening a meeting to review protection measures and propose a set of remedial measures to the PAMO covering both in area patrolling and wider measures to prevent environmental crimes.

We have continued to support the deployment and upgrading of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) to record ranger patrol observations and sightings of Tamaraw and other species, integrated with the systems already in use in the Philippines. GWC's wildlife Crime Prevention Officer provided the SMART training manual that describes in detail the steps in upgrading the database and SMART system. The next step is to assist the Tamaraw Conservation Programme to apply the upgrade at the MIBNP Protected Area Management Office.

The Tamaraw Conservation Programme has been generating quarterly reports using SMART that are submitted to their supervisors at Department of Environment and Natural Resources, focusing on "effort" (patrol distance and coverage) and "observations" (what were seen, how many, and where) and assessment of strengths and weaknesses (what went well and what did not go well) to inform future planning. The reports still need to transition towards "results" (what was the effect of the effort) to better inform future patrol planning.

### **Output 4 A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project**

This is a complex process with a long history, multiple stakeholders and fragmented documentation; we have made considerable progress in clarifying the current situation.

The detailed 25-step process for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADT) application has been obtained from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). We have made significant progress in discovering the history of the CADT applications by the Tau-Buid since

2005. This has been complicated by the fact that much of the original documentation had been misplaced, but we have now managed to track most of it down. The main point of contention and reason for non-approval has been the overlap of about 2,000 hectares of the more than 59,000 ha claim with the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, outside the boundaries of MIBNP. The Tao-Buid submitted an enquiry to the NCIP as to the status of their previous claim in February 2021, but require further assistance to complete a full revised claim. An updated Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) is required as well as a Community Conservation Plan that is aligned with the management plan of MIBNP in the area of the Ancestral Domain that falls within the Protected area.

We are now agreeing how we can help. The Tau-Buid Punong Tribu (Tribal Chief) has signed a *pahayag* (statement) declaring his agreement for the D'Aboville Foundation (DAF) to assist in their CADT application, while NCIP staff have said they welcome the support of DAF helping the Tao-Buid formulate the Community Conservation Plan. We are also assisting with relocating and georeferencing old boundary markers from the previous Ancestral Domain claim.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

Outcome. The Tamaraw population in MIBNP is secure and stable, able to expand into a more resilient and productive landscape recognised as the Ancestral-Domain of the Tau Buid people

On the basis of three months' implementation under COVID-19 related restrictions it is not possible to report specific evidence of progress towards the outcome. However we see no reason to amend the outcome or indicators at this stage.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### **OUTCOME LEVEL**

##### **Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.**

- We continue to monitor and adhere to official guidance on COVID-19 prevention and containment and to adopt a precautional approach with our Tau-Buid partners. It is difficult to predict the trajectory of COVID-19 in the Philippines and Mindoro, although restrictions on inter-island travel do seem to be enabling outbreaks in Mindoro to be limited and contained when they do occur. It is still not certain when international partners will be able to visit Mindoro.

##### **Illegal hunting and accidental trapping of Tamaraw can be significantly reduced.**

-It is too early in the project to determine whether this assumption will hold.

##### **Continued good relations and positive collaboration between the PA Management Office and the Tau-Buid.**

-Collaboration remains positive, although the turnover of Protected Area Superintendents does affect the continuity of relationships. Project staff are working to ensure that new PaSus are rapidly acquainted with the situation regarding the Tau-Buid.

##### **No insurmountable objections from third parties to CADT issuance.**

-No objections have been encountered at this early stage.

#### **OUTPUT LEVEL**

##### **Output 1**

Willingness of the Tau-Buid to participate in research and other studies (previous studies have been approved following the agreed protocols for FPIC agreed with the Tau-Buid leaders)



- As explained in the report, the Tau-Buid are increasingly cooperative in sharing information and agreeing to studies, so long as their wishes are respected regarding not visiting their settlements.

#### Output 2

The Tau-Buid agree to the plans and programmes (based on Output 2).

- To date the Tau-Buid and their leaders are engaging positively in the development of shared plans.

#### Output 3

Population changes can be reliably detected within the project period. Population is being constrained by killings and not habitat factors. Local authorities and law enforcement agencies increase support for wildlife crime prevention.

- Support for wildlife crime prevention has come under pressure due to budget cuts. In April we will be initiating a review and formulating recommendations for addressing this.

#### Output 4

No official objections to Certificate of Ancestral Domain issuance. (NOTE. The project cannot guarantee final issuance of the CADT as the process has to be driven and led by the Tau-Buid with assistance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, subject to official procedures not under control of the project).

- We have encountered no objections to date.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

After only three months' implementation it is not possible to demonstrate any specific biodiversity or poverty alleviation impact as a direct result of project activities. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has limited opportunities to work in the field and to meet with our Indigenous partners.

## **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

The SDGs relevant to the project are.

**Goal 1 (End poverty)**, with particular respect to Target 1.4 as it relates to rights and tenure. A major component of the project is to restore the sustainability of the Tau-Buid's territory through improved tenure and rights. This is intended to enable them to take more control over their own affairs and address issues such as poverty and deprivation.

- We have made progress in the first three months towards understanding the rights and needs of the Tau-Buid.

**Goal 2 (Zero Hunger)**, noting that Target 2.3 is to 'Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular... indigenous peoples...'. The Tau-Buid are existing on marginal land where their current agricultural practices are not sustainable. Support from the project is intended to provide them with options that will enable their lands to be more productive.

- We have initiated the process for evaluating the needs of the Tau-Buid with respect to sustainable land use and agricultural productivity.

**Goal 15 (Life on land)**. The project is designed around the recovery of a Critically Endangered Species and the rehabilitation of a degraded ecosystem, upon which the Tamaraw and the Tau-Buid depend.

- After only three months' activity it is not possible to demonstrate measurable progress. Our first concern has been to develop more reliable methods for Tamaraw census.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

### **CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

With its focus on indigenous management of endangered species within a protected area, the project directly supports Article 8 (In Situ Conservation) and Article 10 (Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity) of the CBD.

With reference to the Aichi targets, the project contributes directly towards:

- Target 11 (Protected Areas). In particular effective and equitable management and governance of a protected area that is also a Key Biodiversity Area.
- Target 12 (Conservation of Species). A main focus of the project is to contribute significantly to preventing the extinction of the Tamaraw and of a range of other endemic species that share its habitat.
- Target 18 (Traditional knowledge and customary and sustainable use of biodiversity). Respect for and empowerment of traditional knowledge, rights and practices are at the heart of the project, which aims to integrate sustainable use of a biocultural landscape with conservation of rare and endangered species.

With reference to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the project is most relevant to:

Goal 1.1: To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals (in particular Action 1.1.7: Encourage the establishment of protected areas that benefit indigenous and local communities, including by respecting, preserving, and maintaining their traditional knowledge...)

Goal 1.4: To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management.

### **NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING**

The work of the project in the territory of the Tau-Buid people is governed by the requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The Tau-Buid, guided by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples are aware of their rights and require explicit permission for research activities, surveys of indigenous knowledge and removal of any plant or animal material or specimens. The project is working closely with the NCIP and the Tau-Buid to ensure full compliance with FPIC requirements. All parties are positive about FPIC; the main focus of our activities is to define exactly what activities do and do not require specific documentation and what form this should take.

### **FOCAL POINTS**

The Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is the focal point for the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. The project team is in regular contact with the BMB and formally reports its progress to the BMB.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

At this early stage it is not yet possible to demonstrate direct contribution to poverty alleviation. The overall approach to this remains as in the original proposal. By improving security of rights and tenure among the Tau-Buid and enabling changes in land use practices, land degradation will be halted and food security will improve, alongside recovery of the Tamaraw.

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

It is too early at present to provide specific evidence on this. Because the Tau-Buid control our interactions with them and do not currently allow access to their more remote settlements, we cannot yet engage directly with women there. The report we have compiled on the "Initial Documentation of the Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting, and Other Resource Use Practices of the Tau-Buid in MIBNP" documents the limited current knowledge about gender roles among the Tau-Buid, for example:

- Evidence of structured participation of women, children and men in traditional fishing practices.

- Documented division of labour between men and women in traditional swidden farming.
- Traditional inheritance of material possessions by children (male or female) equally.
- Leadership and formal decision making appears outwardly to be exclusively male, although the anecdotal evidence is that women have a major influence on decisions outside public meetings.

Clearly there is much more to learn, and to date we have only been able to interview one female tribal member. We are currently discussing with partners how we can obtain more information about gender roles in the Tau-Buid, while respecting their desire for privacy. Our community specialist has worked previously with the Tau-Buid and speaks some of their language. Her proven approach to building trustful relations with the Tau-Buid is to start by working with female community members. She has previously been able to gain valuable insights and information not available to male outsiders.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Our priority in the first three months has been to set up the systems for monitoring and documenting project activity and administration to enable accurate record keeping and accounting.

The main evidence to be collected relevant to the community-focused parts of the project takes the form of agreements and endorsed plans. These are the end points of processes which are being documented through detailed activity reports.

Evidence of field activities related to ranger-based patrolling MIBNP, documenting illegal activities and recording wildlife observations is collected through the SMART system, which can produce reports and maps based on a wide range of queries.

Evidence of the state of the Tamaraw population will be collected through the updated census method currently being developed and tested.

We have yet to develop systems for monitoring changes in land cover; access to the field has been strongly limited by the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant closure of their territory to outsiders by the Tau-Buid.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Launching the project in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic has taught us the need to be patient, inventive and flexible, and that alternatives and workarounds can often be found that are not ideal, but that can be made to work.

Our interactions with the Tau-Buid have reinforced our understanding of the need for patience, diplomacy and consistency. Taking this approach, and not forcing the pace of interactions or imposing project-driven imperatives, is already resulting in a growing sense of trust and collaboration.

The problems caused by fragmented and misplaced documentation from previous projects and Ancestral Domain claims emphasise the need to maintain good documentation, to keep it safe and to submit it to reliable depositories.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not applicable.

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Overall, we have been able to make progress on all planned activities in this short period, thanks in a large part to being able to find the resources to retain key personnel and maintain relationships through the delay. This is a consequence of starting this project on the basis of a long-standing engagement in the area.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

Given the delayed start of the project and the uncertainties associated with the COVID-19 restrictions we have soft launched the project, and prepared a press release for circulation in April.

We do not have any anticipated changes to the exit strategy at this stage.

## **13. Darwin identity**

All project materials include the required recognition of the Darwin Initiative and UK Aid.

GWC is currently revising its website and will ensure that links are included to Darwin and its social media channels.

We are working to establish a balance between portraying the Darwin Initiative work as a distinct project and ensuring that it is understood as part of a longer term set of activities. Our partners in the Philippines have emphasised the need to avoid giving the impression that this is an investment-focused short-term intervention. This impression can give rise to expectations and attitudes that are not helpful and can reinforce the negative experience of our Indigenous partners of previous projects. We are therefore being explicit that the Darwin Initiative is supporting a crucial set of activities that are distinct and have specific goals, but that are part of much longer overall process and that are embedded in existing nationally and locally owned plans.

## **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the project.

We delayed the start of the project by nine months, as there were too many uncertainties about ability to travel and work in the field and because the Tau-Buid had taken the decision to close their territory as a precaution.

During this 9-month period however we and our partners were able to continue with research and preparation for the project, enabling a rapid start to activities once the project was launched. Our partners DAF had some funds from other projects to maintain themselves and many of their activities, and GWC was able to provide some cash support to enable key staff to be retained until the project started. We have had to make some adjustments to staff time allocations to compensate for staff who were not immediately available on January 1, but the team is now almost complete and stable.

GWC staff have not been able to visit the Philippines since the project started. We are hoping for a mission before the end of 2021. DAF staff in the Philippines and on Mindoro have at various times been unable to travel or leave their homes, but have constantly monitored and observed the current rules and have continued to work as best they can. The project is supporting the costs of mandatory testing and quarantine for travel to and from Mindoro.

GWC and the D'Aboville Foundation team have a weekly Zoom call to review and discuss project progress. The wider circle of partners engaged in Tamaraw conservation across Mindoro have a monthly Zoom call which includes a standing agenda item on the Darwin project, enabling good communication and coordination. Beyond this GWC staff are in near daily contact with DAF partners on operational or administrative matters.

Access to the field has been limited by local movement restrictions and by the Tau-Buid leadership, whose wishes are always respected. Some of the rangers in MIBNP elected to remain in the or posts during lockdown, allowing limited communication via SMS and WhatsApp. When restrictions are eased, meetings with Tau-Buid leaders take place in a location near the borders of their territory.

Movement restrictions and social distancing rules have prevented us from holding any large workshops or meetings. These have been replaced with one to one or small meetings, telephone or zoom calls. This limits our ability to facilitate participatory planning, but has enabled more focused discussions and building of working relations with key individuals.

Overall the impact of the pandemic so far has been disruptive but not so severe as to change the goals and objectives of the project. However, continued restrictions on gatherings would limit participatory processes later in the project.

Because of the late start, the project is now 'out of synch' with the Darwin financial year, necessitating the collation of this annual report and accounts based on three months' work in the inception period of the project and with the restrictions imposed by the pandemic. Now that we are in an annual cycle, planning and balancing activities and applying the necessary adaptive management will be easier.

## 15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

GWC has a safeguarding policy that includes all the required components. We have recently commissioned an external review of this to ensure that it is up to date and that it addresses the specific issues related to working with Indigenous peoples, vulnerable communities and individuals and with personnel engaged in crime prevention and law enforcement.

## 16. Project expenditure

Balancing project expenditure and reaching precise year end targets in just three months has been challenging for the team, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall we have kept closely to budget, but have had to make some adjustments.

### Staff costs

Balancing staffing availability and costs has been challenging in the first three months of the project. We have been fortunate in being able to deploy almost all of the staff foreseen for the project when it was proposed, but some of these were not available (or not available full time) from January 1 due to the delayed start. This has necessitated some rearrangements and reorganisations to cover the intensive work required to launch the project, although overall costs remain within budget. Details are as follows.

- Costs of all GWC staff (Mike Appleton (Project Leader), James Slade, Andrew Tilker, Christina Wurschy, Barney Long) are all covered as planned from GWC's own resources.
- Ronet Santos (project manager) started work formally a month late as he was engaged on another assignment during January. His work for the month of January was covered by additional time allocated to Emmanuel Schutz. From February he has reverted to his budgeted time and salary allocation plus additional time to cover for the unavailability of Juanita Saet.
- Emmanuel Schutz (DAF Programme Director). His time allocation was increased in January to cover for the absence of Ronet Santos. From February he reverted to his budgeted time and salary allocation.
- Juanita Saet (Community liaison) was only available from February and then only for less time than anticipated and budgeted. Her role and duties have been covered by Ronet Santos until she can allocate more time. We are currently trying to arrange for her to spend more time on the project or alternatively to find someone else to work part time with her locally.
- Allan Lumawig is no longer available to work as Tau-Buid liaison for the project as he had found other work. We have replaced him on a trial basis with another Indigenous person,

Panio Novelozo, initially part time for one month. If he is successful we will formally engage him on the project team.

- Rather than hiring a book keeper in Mindoro, the books are being managed by Jonard Salazar, the accountant of the D’Aboville Foundation in Manila. We are therefore allocating the salary for the book keeper to Mr Salazar. His costs have been higher for the first three months as he is a more senior person and has had to spend additional time on setting up the financial systems and on procurement and purchasing in Manila. Henceforth, part of his duties will go to a more junior book keeper and the costs will be as originally budgeted.

### Equipment costs

Equipment costs varied according to whether they were available in Mindoro and whether it was possible at any time to ship equipment from Manila.

A project house rather than office was rented enabling inclusion of accommodation for visiting staff. Some extra costs for purchase of basic bedroom equipment were included.

A bicycle was purchased to enable the team to move around when taxis were not available due to COVID. This also saves on transport costs.

Some savings allowed the purchase of a basic camera for documenting meetings.

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
<b>Staff costs (see below)</b>				
Emmanuel Schutz (DAF Programme Director)				
Ronet Santos (Project Manager)				
Juanita Saet (Community Outreach Officer)				
Panio Novelozo (Tau-Buid Liasion Officer: on trial to replace Allan Lumawig)				
Jonard Salazar (Book Keeper, Manila)				

Consultancy costs	
Overhead Costs	
Travel and subsistence	
Operating Costs	
<b>Capital items (see below)</b>	
2 desktop computers + 2 laptop computers (inc cables etc)	
Projector (250) and Portable Screen (120)	
2 x Printer	
Backup system	
2 x UPS System	
2 x GPS units for boundary delineation (plus cables and chargers)	
Office furniture and equipment	
Bicycle and safety equipment	

Camera	
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>	
<b>Others (see below)</b>	
Awareness materials (Commissioning of an educational/instructional film on the Tamaraw surveys)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements January 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p><b>A viable Tamaraw population thrives in a restored, sustainable biocultural landscape in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park, where the Tau-Buid tribe maintain their cultural identity and lifestyle in their recognised Ancestral Domain.</b></p>		<p>After only 3 months' activity it is not possible to show any specific impact.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The Tamaraw population in MIBNP is secure and stable, able to expand into a more resilient and productive landscape recognised as the Ancestral-Domain of the Tau Buid people</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA (population and habitat viability analysis) shows reduced chance of extinction of the Tamaraw population from the 2018 baseline.</p> <p>0.2 The Tau-Buid and the PAMO are working collaboratively to implement agreed plans and programmes of work for sustainable stewardship of the acknowledged Tau-Buid territory inside MIBNP.</p> <p>0.3 Tau-Buid from at least 2 communities are engaging in agricultural improvement and landscape restoration initiatives.</p> <p>0.4 The safe area available to Tamaraw and other large mammals has increased to at least 2,500 ha.</p> <p>0.5 A formal claim has been prepared for official certification of the ancestral domain (CADT) of the Tau-Buid.</p>	<p>0.1 Progress not assessable in the first reporting period</p> <p>0.2 Significant progress in establishing trust, information sharing and identifying opportunities, needs and barriers.</p> <p>0.3 Initial work conducted on identifying appropriate communities.</p> <p>0.4 Progress not assessable in the first reporting period</p> <p>0.5 Progress not assessable in the first reporting period</p>	<p>0.1 A series of counts using the new method will be required before a new PHVA is conducted.</p> <p>0.2 Continued building of trust and cooperation based on the good foundation established in the current period. Collaborative development of culturally appropriate planning processes</p> <p>0.3 Finalisation of negotiation of participating communities</p> <p>0.4 Safe area agreement will be included in negotiations over resource use and community conservation plans.</p> <p>0.5 Continued support for the development and approval of a comprehensive claim.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Tau-Buid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.</p>	<p>1.1 Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the ca 200 Tau-Buid people in 2 focal communities are better understood and documented.</p> <p>1.2 Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional knowledge of one focal Tau-Buid</p>	<p>1.1 Not assessable in first reporting period. Preliminary state of knowledge report drafted.</p> <p>1.2 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>1.3 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>1.4 Not assessable in first reporting period. Options for the trials area under consideration.</p>	

	<p>community (ca 100 people) are better understood.</p> <p>1.3 At least one Tau-Buid community (100 people) Tau-Buid has increased awareness of and capacity for implementing measures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation</p> <p>1.4 A trials demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Tau-Buid people</p> <p>1.5 At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples</p>	1.5 Not assessable in first reporting period.	
Activity 1.1 Commission a study of Tau-Buid agriculture and resource use and food security from a national specialist		<p>Not foreseen for the reporting period. -</p> <p>- Expressions of interest circulated and potential consultants being assessed</p>	<p>- Consultants appointed.</p> <p>- Initial scoping and survey visits arranged</p> <p>- Report drafted and finalised</p>
Activity 1.2 Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Tau-Buid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can best be assimilated.		<p>Not foreseen for the reporting period</p> <p>- Report on current state of knowledge drafted</p>	<p>- Report on current state of knowledge finalised and continually updated.</p> <p>- Knowledge gaps identified and first follow up studies conducted.</p>
Activity 1.3 Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Tau-Buid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines		Not foreseen for the reporting period	<p>- Potential venues and partners for exchanges and study visits identified</p> <p>- First activities take place</p>
Activity 1.4 Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry techniques.		<p>Not foreseen for the reporting period</p> <p>- Options for the area being evaluated</p>	<p>- Area agreed and delineated with the PAMO and the Tau-Buid.</p> <p>- Detailed plan for the area finalised</p>
<b>Output 2.</b> At least 2 Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged	<p>2.1 Options and requirements for appropriate landscape rehabilitation, agriculture and sustainable resource use inside MIBNP are identified and agreed in collaboration with the Tau-Buid in the form of Community</p>	<p>2.1 Not assessable in first reporting period. Initial planning has taken place for site assessments.</p> <p>2.2 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>2.3 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p>	

landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.	<p>Conservation Plans (based on Output 1)</p> <p>2.2 Approx. 100 members of at least 1 Tau-Buid community are making use of extension support and advice to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in their village lands.</p> <p>2.3 Joint programmes of the Tau-Buid and the PAMO are operating for improved fire management, erosion control and invasive species control in Tamaraw habitats adjacent to Tau-Buid communities.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Hold participatory resource management planning events with the Tau-Buid	Not foreseen for the reporting period	<p>Research, negotiate and agree planning formats and processes that are appropriate for the Tau-Buid and that maximise their engagement.</p> <p>Conduct initial activities based on the agree process</p>
Activity 2.2. Support participatory identification of location and boundaries of CCP areas inside the MIBNP	Not foreseen for the reporting period. Work underway to relocate old boundary markers.	Will be conducted in parallel with activities under 2.1 above.
Activity 2.3. Support participatory development of management and action plans for CCP areas.	Not foreseen for the reporting period	Will be conducted in parallel with activities under 2.1 above.
Activity 2.4. Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake agricultural extension advice	Not foreseen for the reporting period	Village to be identified following establishment of demo area and further negotiation with the Tau-Buid.
Activity 2.5. Identify and mobilise potential sources of additional extension support for implementing CCPs.	Not foreseen for the reporting period	Not foreseen for the reporting period
Activity 2.6. Develop and implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control.	Not foreseen for the reporting period	<p>Will be conducted in parallel with activities under 2.1 above.</p> <p>Agree and implement new restrictions on burning based on the outcomes of the revised Tamaraw census methods.</p> <p>Determine means for monitoring changes in land cover.</p>

<p><b>Output 3.</b> The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha</p>	<p>3.1 The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques).</p> <p>3.2 An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is agreed with the tau-Buid by the end of year 2</p> <p>3.3 Documented overall patrol effort at least doubles by end of year 2</p> <p>3.4 All rangers are adequately trained equipped and led by end of year 2</p> <p>3.5 Poaching and other avoidable mortality of Tamaraw is documented and demonstrates a decrease by the end of year 3 (target max 3 avoidable deaths per year)</p> <p>3.6 Improved awareness by end of Year 1 in MIBNP boundary communities and agencies of the need to prevent Tamaraw poaching</p>	<p>3.1 Not assessable in first reporting period. First census due in April 2021.</p> <p>3.2 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>3.3 Not assessable in first reporting period. Current patrol effort being monitored using SMART system.</p> <p>3.4 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>3.5 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p> <p>3.6 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1. Support and development of and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw</p>	<p>New census method designed and training conducted.</p>	<p>Test new method during and after census using the traditional method in April 2021. Analyse results and amend method as required. Adopt new method for 2022 census.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2. Conduct and analyse annual Tamaraw census</p>	<p>No foreseen for the reporting period</p>	<p>Census due for April 2021.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.3. Agree an enlarged no hunting area with the Tau-Buid (linked to 2.2)</p>	<p>Not foreseen for the reporting period</p>	<p>See Activity 2.2</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4. Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART software.</p>	<p>SMART software updated and deployed.</p> <p>Ranger activity limited by COVID-19.</p>	<p>Develop update protection and crime prevention strategy.</p> <p>New plan required for ranger deployment and equipment.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.5. Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report</p>	<p>Not foreseen for the reporting period.</p>	<p>Start systematic data collection</p>	

<p>Activity 3.6. Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP</p>	<p>Informative meetings held with key stakeholders. Explanatory leaflet produced. Video commissioned</p>	<p>Plan and deliver a wider programme of awareness events (subject to COVID-19 restrictions).</p>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Agreed programme of support mobilised by the end of Q2 2021/22 to enable completion of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). 4.2 Process agreed and support mobilised with the NCIP and the Tau-Buid by the end of Q2 2021/22 for developing the required Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) integrated with the MIBNP management plan. 4.3 All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022 4.4 Full CADT proposal and ADSDPP completed and submitted by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Not assessable in first reporting period. 4.2 Not assessable in first reporting period. 4.3 Not assessable in first reporting period. 4.4 Not assessable in first reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. Conduct a review of the current status of the Tau-Buid claim and the reasons for the rejection of the previous claim.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2. Clarify the processes required to obtain a CADT and complete the ADSDPP inside MIBNP</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Clarify and agree the role of the project in supporting the CADT and ADSDPP</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Formalise agreement with the Tau-Buid and NCIP for provision of support.</p>	<p>No foreseen for the reporting period</p>	<p>Finalise the FPIC procedures and agree a clear process with the Tau Buid and the NCIP in the form a formal joint plan.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Tau-Buid and the NCIP.</p>	<p>No foreseen for the reporting period</p>	<p>Make resources available according to the agreement under 4.3 and the project budget.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Complete documentation of all requirements for CADT and ADSDPP inside MIBNP</p>	<p>No foreseen for the reporting period</p>	<p>Extend activity to include the Community Conservation Plan for the area inside MIBNP. Create and update a checklist of the requirements.</p>

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome:</b> The Tamaraw population in MIBNP is secure and stable, able to expand into a more resilient and productive landscape recognised as the Ancestral-Domain of the Tau Buid people</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA (population and habitat viability analysis) shows reduced chance of extinction of the Tamaraw population from the 2018 baseline.</p> <p>0.2 The Tau-Buid and the PAMO are working collaboratively to implement agreed plans and programmes of work for sustainable stewardship of the acknowledged Tau-Buid territory inside MIBNP.</p> <p>0.3 Tau-Buid from at least 2 communities are engaging in agricultural improvement and landscape restoration initiatives.</p> <p>0.4 The safe area available to Tamaraw and other large mammals has increased to at least 2,500 ha.</p> <p>0.5 A formal claim has been prepared for official certification of the ancestral domain (CADT) of the Tau-Buid.</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA analysis at the end of year 3 based on results of Tamaraw monitoring.</p> <p>0.2 Agreed official plans for management of the Tau-Buid territory that include specific measures to reduce land degradation and increase productivity.</p> <p>0.3 Results of community engagement studies.</p> <p>0.4 Agreed plans for land and resource management with the Tau-Buid include an expanded 'no-hunting' area from the 2019 baseline of 1,600 ha.</p> <p>0.4 All required documentation is available for the claiming a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.</li> <li>Illegal hunting and accidental trapping of Tamaraw can be significantly reduced (the project and the MIBNP include specific measures to do this).</li> <li>Continued good relations and positive collaboration between the PA Management Office and the Tau-Buid. This depends on maintaining a very good level of consultation and communication and working at an appropriate pace and intensity.</li> <li>No insurmountable objections from third parties to CADT issuance. The Protected Area Management Office supports the CADT initiative, which is an explicit objective of the PA management plan, but it cannot guarantee final issuance of the CADT for two main reasons 1) The process has to be driven and led by the Tau-Buid with assistance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, subject to official procedures not under the control of the project or the PAMO. 2). A large part of the claimed Ancestral Domain is outside MIBNP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1:</b> A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Tau-Buid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.</p>	<p>1.1 Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the ca 200 Tau-Buid people in 2 focal communities are better understood and documented.</p> <p>1.2 Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional</p>	<p>1.1 Research report with recommendations on livelihoods, land and resource use completed by end of Q3 2021/22 and approved by the Tau-Buid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of the Tau-Buid to participate in research and other studies (previous studies have been approved following the agreed protocols for FPIC agreed with the Tau-Buid leaders)</li> </ul>


	<p>knowledge of one focal Tau-Buid community (ca 100 people) are better understood.</p> <p>1.3 At least one Tau-Buid community (100 people) Tau-Buid has increased awareness of and capacity for implementing measures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation</p> <p>1.4 A trials demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Tau-Buid people</p> <p>1.5 At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>1.2 A series of socio economic and ethnographic studies is completed and approved by the Tau Buid.</p> <p>1.3 At least 50 Tau-Buid women and men have participated in capacity building events by the end of year 2022/3.</p> <p>1.4 Trial/demonstration area established in MIBNP end of year 2022/23.</p> <p>1.5 Documented participation of PAMO staff in relevant exchanges and training events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2:</b> At least 2 Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat</p>	<p>2.1 Options and requirements for appropriate landscape rehabilitation, agriculture and sustainable resource use inside MIBNP are identified and agreed in collaboration with the Tau-Buid in the form of Community Conservation Plans (based on Output 1)</p> <p>2.2 Approx. 100 members of at least 1 Tau-Buid community are making use of extension support and advice to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in their village lands.</p> <p>2.3 Joint programmes of the Tau-Buid and the PAMO are operating for improved fire management, erosion control and invasive species control in Tamaraw habitats adjacent to Tau-Buid communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Formally documented and agreed Community Conservation Plans for the Tau Buid territory that overlaps with Tamaraw habitat signed by the end of year 2022/23.</p> <p>2.2 Annual follow-up studies of community uptake of extension advice and support</p> <p>2.3 Monitoring plots/fixed point photographs and other studies documenting landscape change resulting from interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tau-Buid agree to the plans and programmes (based on Output 2). NOTE: The PAMO has the right to enter into formal Community Conservation Plans with the Tau-Buid for Ancestral Domain areas inside MIBNP</li> <li>Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.</li> <li></li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha</p>	<p>3.1 The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques).</p> <p>3.2 An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is</p>	<p>3.1 Results of annual surveys (using an updated version of the method used for the last 18 years)</p> <p>3.2 Documented no hunting agreement.</p> <p>3.3 Patrol coverage as documented by SMART records</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population changes can be reliably detected within the project period. Population is being constrained by killings and not habitat factors Local authorities and law enforcement agencies increase support for wildlife crime prevention.</li> </ul>

	<p>agreed with the tau-Buid by the end of year 2</p> <p>3.3 Documented overall patrol effort at least doubles by end of year 2</p> <p>3.4 All rangers are adequately trained equipped and led by end of year 2</p> <p>3.5 Poaching and other avoidable mortality of Tamaraw is documented and demonstrates a decrease by the end of year 3 (target max 3 avoidable deaths per year)</p> <p>3.6 Improved awareness by end of Year 1 in MIBNP boundary communities and agencies of the need to prevent Tamaraw poaching</p>	<p>3.4 Scores from annual assessments of Wildlife Crime Prevention capacity using GWCs standard monitoring tool*</p> <p>3.5 Reports from SMART*planned and documented patrols by rangers and indigenous people show a decrease in violations from a baseline established in year 1</p> <p>3.6 Information available in all boundary communities and all relevant agencies adjoining the Tamaraw area. * This tool is used across all GWC supported projects globally **=Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4:</b> A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Agreed programme of support mobilised by the end of Q2 2021/22 to enable completion of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT).</p> <p>4.2 Process agreed and support mobilised with the NCIP and the Tau-Buid by the end of Q2 2021/22 for developing the required Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) integrated with the MIBNP management plan.</p> <p>4.3 All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022</p> <p>4.4 Full CADT proposal and ADSDPP completed and submitted by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Signed agreements for project support for the CADT process and the ADSDPP process (subject to FPIC)</p> <p>4.2 CADT area inside MIBNP mapped and documented and all ADSDPP elements agreed.</p> <p>4.3 Complete CADT dossier finalised and presented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No official objections to CADT issuance. NOTE. The project cannot guarantee final issuance of the CADT as the process has to be driven and led by the Tau-Buid with assistance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, subject to official procedures not under control of the project.</li> <li>Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.</li> </ul>



## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total (Jan-Mar 2021)	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes									
6A	Training/capacity building exchanges for Indigenous partners  Training in agricultural, agroforestry and sustainable land use practices			0					6
6B	Up to 50 participants (to be determined)			0					50 est.
9	1 x Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan  1 x Community Conservation Plan			0				0	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			0					2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			0					2
14A	Number of conferences/ seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings			0					3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.			0					6
20	All equipment procured by the project  Equipment and installations at the agricultural demo area								
22	Precise number of field plots will be based on the final design of the			0					To be determined

	Tamaraw and habitat monitoring systems								
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work								

**Table 2      Publications**

No relevant publications have been produced in the three months of operation in the first year.

## Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	<10MB
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<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	n/a
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	n/a
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	YES
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