

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

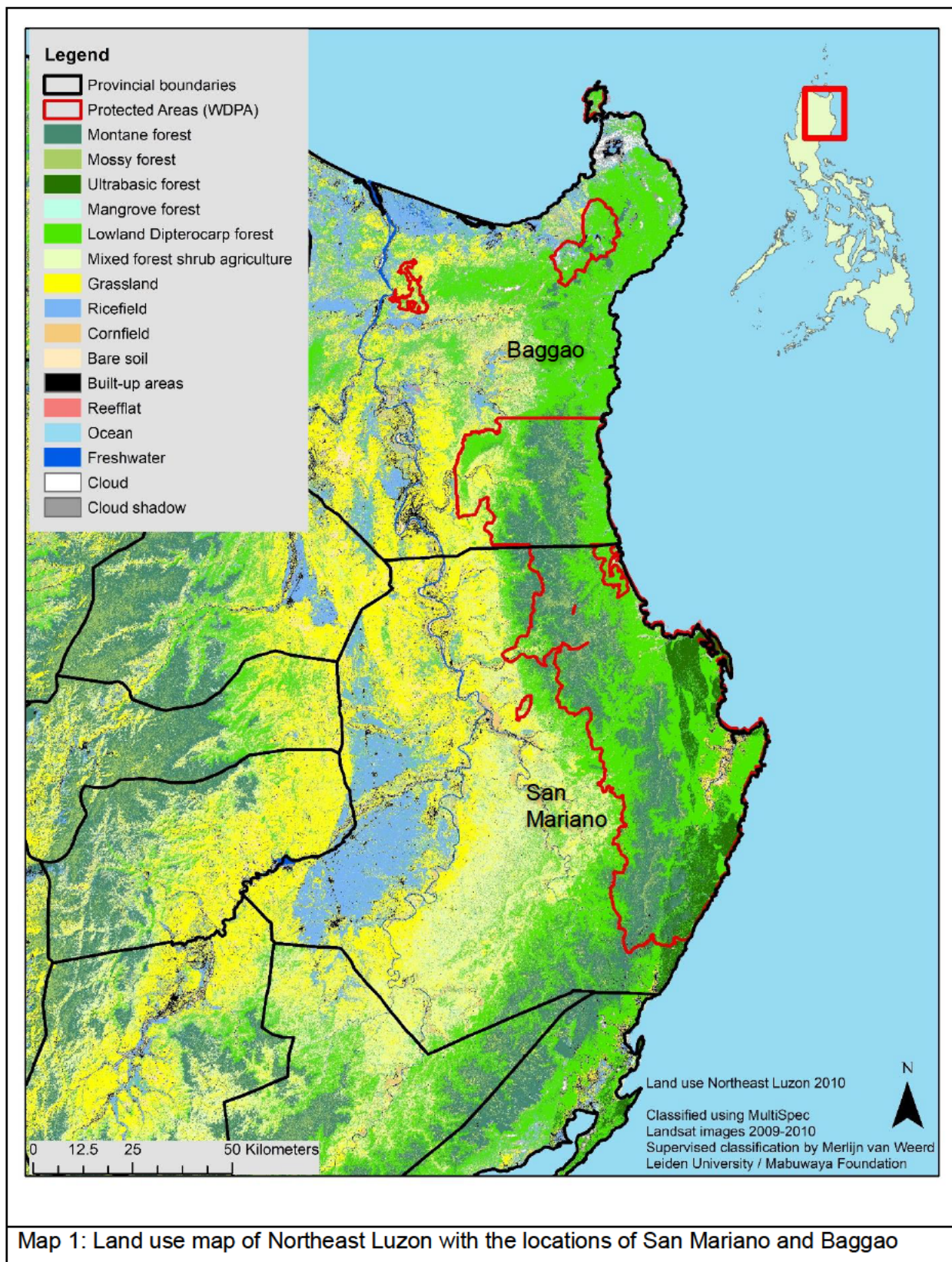
Project reference	28-018
Project title	Sanctuaries for threatened species and communities in Northeast Luzon, Philippines
Country/ies	Philippines
Lead Partner	Mabuwaya Foundation
Project partner(s)	Local governments of Baggao (Cagayan) and San Mariano (Isabela), Department of Environment and Natural Resources community offices in Alcala and Naquilian, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Isabela State University, Tanggol Kalikasan.
Darwin Initiative grant value	140,000 GBP
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2021 – 30 June 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023 (Annual report 2)
Project Leader name	Merlijn van Weerd / Marites Gatan-Balbas
Project website/blog/social media	www.mabuwaya.org facebook/Mabuwaya
Report author(s) and date	Merlijn van Weerd / Marites Balbas 30 April 2023 This report and its supporting documents includes information, data and feedback provided by partners Tanggol Kalikasan, Isabela State University, DENR and partner communities.

1. Project summary

The Philippines is a mega-diversity country with globally important numbers of endemic species. Many endemic species are however threatened with extinction, mainly as a result of habitat loss. Ecosystem degradation also threatens lives and livelihoods of the poorest rural communities. The Northern Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Northeast Luzon holds the last great forest of the Philippines and important wetland areas. The forest and wetlands and their species are threatened by logging, agricultural conversion and unsustainable hunting and fishing. Although some areas are nationally protected, there is little real protection on the ground. Since 2003, the Mabuwaya Foundation has identified critical habitat areas for threatened species, and areas that provide important ecosystem services. Mabuwaya lobbies with communities, village and municipal governments to have these areas protected as locally proclaimed community conserved areas (“sanctuaries”). In this DI-supported project, Mabuwaya works in the municipalities of San Mariano (Isabela Province) and Baggao (Cagayan Province) to improve the management and protection of 8 sanctuaries for critically endangered Philippine Crocodile *Crocodylus mindorensis*, 1 sanctuary for critically endangered Isabela Oriole *Oriolus isabellae*, 1

sanctuary for endangered Golden-crowned Flying Fox *Acerodon jubatus* and 1 new sanctuary for wildlife in general (11 sanctuaries in total, 1 more than in the original proposal as a new wildlife sanctuary has been proclaimed in Baggao in 2022). This project seeks to further engage communities in sanctuary management by enhancing awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and by improving community-based biodiversity and land-use change monitoring, law enforcement and sanctuary management. The project also aims to promote agroforestry-based livelihoods by restoring deforested areas in sanctuaries and sanctuary buffer-zones. This is not only a more biodiversity-friendly type of land-use as an alternative to unsustainable slash-and-burn farming, but it has the potential to increase farmers' incomes and will provide incentives for sustained sanctuary protection.

Specifically, the project produces information materials (annual calendars, posters, billboards and educational materials for schools) and distributes these to focal communities and schools. Teachers are trained in using the materials and to incorporate environmental conservation in their lessons. Youth environmental leader groups are established, trained, supported and engaged in project activities in each municipality. Meetings are held at community and household level to explain the project, stress the importance of environmental conservation and discuss project progress. Environmental manifestations (cultural shows, parades, school contests, exhibitions, workshops) are organized together with the youth environmental groups during annual town fiestas. Baseline data on knowledge and awareness regarding focal species, environmental conservation and nature-friendly farming practices have been gathered at project start, and will again be gathered at project end to assess the impact of communication campaigns (all Output 1). Local sanctuary guards are selected by partner communities and equipped and trained in species monitoring, threat monitoring and environmental law enforcement. Baseline data on focal species populations have been collected at project start and are collected every year to assess the impact of sanctuary protection measures (Output 2). Sanctuary management councils are established and capacitated for each sanctuary and sanctuary management plans are developed (Output 3). The largest threat to the sanctuaries is agricultural conversion, notably to establish mono-culture corn farms (for animal feed production outside the region). The project seeks to promote alternative nature-friendly tree-based agricultural systems. Individual farmers who consent with agroforestry development on (part of) their land in wildlife sanctuaries and their buffer-zones, are assisted with individual farm development plans, seedling procurement and production, agroforestry training and assistance with developing and marketing produce and derived products. Where possible this will be done through farmer cooperatives. Specific attention is given to women's groups and the youth environmental groups to promote vegetable gardening and the production of banana products. Apart from providing a much more biodiversity friendly environment, the agroforestry component of the project is expected to increase farmer incomes on the long term, promote climate-change resilience through crop diversity, community health by providing access to a more diverse diet and more opportunities to women and youth to earn their own income. Baseline data on crop use and individual farmer household incomes have been collected at project start and will be collected at project end to assess the impact of agroforestry development, although measurable impacts are likely to be longer term than project life (Output 4).



<p>Map 2: location and names of the 8 Philippine crocodile sanctuaries in San Mariano</p>	<p>Map 3: location and area of the Mansarong Isabela Oriole sanctuary (yellow), Camunayan Flying Fox sanctuary (red) and the new Bluewater wildlife sanctuary (blue) in Baggao</p>

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The Local Government of Baggao through the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) assigned staff members to work with the Mabuwaya Foundation staff in landscape monitoring and biodiversity surveys of Isabela Oriole, agroforestry farm validation and the establishment of vegetable nurseries and tree plantations. We are also collaborating with the MENRO and LGU Baggao in the organization of the youth nature group and the conduct of youth environmental activities such as youth camps and river clean up drives. There are regular meetings of Mabuwaya staff and the Mayor and MENRO of Baggao to discuss project planning and progress, and local government staff have joined most field activities of the project.

We collaborated with the Local Government of San Mariano through the office of the Municipal Planning and Development Office in the conduct of trainings with women groups on banana and cassava processing. We have regular meetings with the MENRO of San Mariano to discuss project implementation and local government support for the project, for example through the provision of seedlings for the agroforestry component. The activities with the youth nature group of San Mariano are coordinated with the municipal council of San Mariano.

In Baggao, we partnered with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) Alcala, to conduct an environmental law enforcement training and to establish species and threat monitoring systems. In San Mariano, DENR CENRO Naquilian staff participated in crocodile surveys and was a partner in the environmental law enforcement training.

We developed new partnerships with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to provide skills training to women's groups to process banana and cassava into higher value products.

Tanggol Kalikasan was our technical partner in the environmental law enforcement trainings in Baggao and San Mariano. They gave lectures, provided the content and reference resources.

The College of Forestry and Environmental Management of Isabela State University provided resource speakers and technical support during the Agroforestry Farm Development Planning Workshops and provided internship students in Baggao and San Mariano for Agroforestry Farm Validation and seedling nursery establishment. The Department of Development Communication of Isabela State University was our partner in developing educational materials for schools (storybook, flipcharts) and the educational puppet shows. Students assisted in the Bambanti festival.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Increased knowledge, awareness and appreciation of the importance of environmental conservation and environmental laws in 8 focal communities.

Two thousand copies of the 2023 calendar were printed and distributed among households in the 8 focal communities. The theme of the 2023 calendar is “Women in conservation” (Appendix 1 Calendar 2023).

A booklet for schools was designed and printed in English (5,000 copies) and Tagalog (5,000 copies). The title of the booklet is “Krokeys Journey in the Northern Sierra Madre”. The booklet explains key concepts related to Philippine biodiversity and conservation and specifically informs students about the importance of the Northern Sierra Madre for biodiversity. The booklet is in comic book style and contains drawings by Isabela State University students. The booklet will be distributed to all schools in focal communities in May – September 2023 and complements teachers’ trainings that have started in April 2023. The most important pages in the booklet have been reproduced as flipcharts which can be used by teachers in class. See Appendix 2 Krokeys Journey for a sample of pages.

The Youth Nature Groups organized in San Mariano (600 members) and Baggao (43 members) continued their environmental activities such as river clean up drives and tree planting activities and environmental education programs in their respective municipalities. Youth in San Mariano participated in the Bambanti Festival in January 2023. In Baggao, an environmental youth camp was organized in June 2022.

Mabuwaya participated in the Bambanti festival from January 24-28, 2023 in the provincial capital of Ilagan. We set up a visitors booth with posters and billboards. Activities included environmental puppet shows, lectures for visitors, parades with mascots (sea turtle, Philippine crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Pinas Basura Buster), birdwatching, face painting, colouring, crocodile viewing and clean up drives. The Youth Nature Group in San Mariano assisted in this activity. Isabela State University students developed and performed the puppet shows. We have recorded 917 (429 male and 488 female) visitors to our booth. Children are not included in this list but a multitude of children visited the booth. (Appendix 3 Bambanti Festival Facebook posts)

One community meeting was held in Baggao with the Womens group on vegetable farming while 4 community meetings were conducted in San Mariano about nursery establishment for home gardens, conduct of Agroforestry Farm Development Planning and banana processing. (Appendix 4 Field report Womens Group meetings San Mariano Oct 2022)

Output 2. Eight participatory biodiversity & land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement teams are monitoring focal species and enforcing environmental laws in 10 sanctuaries, reducing threats to focal species and their habitat and yielding data on species’ populations and tree cover.

Participatory monitoring surveys

Participatory quarterly monitoring surveys with 12 crocodile sanctuary guards (Bantay Sanktuwaryo) were conducted in San Mariano in Philippine crocodile sanctuaries in March, June, September and December 2022, and March/April 2023. A special survey was conducted in the municipality of Jones in April 2022 to validate the report of a crocodile in this previously unknown distribution area; an adult crocodile that was captured by fishermen was rescued and another adult crocodile was observed in the wild. This survey was preceded by a training on crocodile survey techniques for Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) staff, who now also participate in the quarterly surveys. Apart from counting crocodiles, land use change and illegal activities such as destructive fishing are being monitored and reported to village officials and DENR for action (Appendices 5 – 9: field reports crocodile monitoring).

In 2022, 20 adults, 23 juveniles and 42 hatchling crocodiles (85 in total) were counted in the crocodile sanctuaries. We calculate these numbers based on the quarterly surveys as a

conservative minimum number of crocodiles present per “cluster” of connected wetlands to avoid double-counting (if only 1 adult crocodile is counted in cluster A in river 1 during Q1 and again only 1 adult in cluster A in river 2 in Q2 than this counts as 1 crocodile for the cluster and not 2 as the crocodile could have moved from river 1 to river 2 between the quarterly surveys). Five crocodile nests were found and protected by the sanctuary guards, all successfully hatching. Apart from the crocodile rescued in Jones, another adult crocodile that was trapped inside a sewage tank was rescued from Binatug. This crocodile has been released back into the wild in April 2023.

In Baggao, Isabela Oriole surveys were conducted in March and November 2022, together with community volunteer guards. A total of 37 Isabela Orioles were counted in 4 different sites, a record number. New slash-and-burn farming areas were documented and reported to village officials and DENR. Hunting was observed in the Bluewater wildlife sanctuary and the hunter was summoned by the village officials, had to remove his snare traps and he received an official warning. (Appendix 10 Field Report Isabela Oriole monitoring Nov 2022).

Flying Fox surveys could not be carried out in 2022 because the area with the roost site, Camunayan, has become the refuge area of the communist rebels (NPA) in Baggao. Local government and army will not allow any outsiders to visit this area, and there has been fierce fighting between the rebels and the army on several occasions. It is currently not known when this situation will improve, the area is still closed (April 2023).

Environmental Law Enforcement Trainings

From August 31 to September 2, 2022, an Environmental Law Enforcement Training was conducted in San Mariano. 38 participants attended (29 male and 9 female). Participants were composed of sanctuary guards, sanctuary management council members, MENRO staff, barangay officials, representative from the Philippine Army and Philippine National Police and DENR personnel. (Appendix 11 Environmental Law Enforcement Training San Mariano Sept 2022)

On September 27-29, 2022 an Environmental Law Enforcement Training was conducted in Baggao. 44 participants attended (35 Male and 9 female). Participants were composed of community volunteer guards, prospective sanctuary management council members, MENRO staff, barangay officials and DENR personnel.

Aside from the law enforcement training, management plans for all sanctuaries in Baggao and San Mariano were drafted. These plans are now being finalized and will be presented to the barangay councils and municipal council for adoption in the first half of 2023. The law enforcement trainings were conducted by lawyers of Tanggol Kalikasan. The management plans are being finalized by Dr Mina Labugen, the former DENR Protected Area Superintendent of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park.

In San Mariano, 12 sanctuary guards were provided with uniforms (shirts and hats), binoculars and field supplies such as batteries for their flashlights.

Output 3. 10 community sanctuary management councils are taking decisions about interventions in response to sanctuary guard patrol reports, and about law enforcement, reforestation of denuded areas and land use appropriations

In San Mariano, there are now 12 well-trained sanctuary guards (1 female and 11 male) in 8 crocodile sanctuaries. All crocodile sanctuaries have an existing and trained sanctuary management council. In the first half of 2023, the sanctuary management plan for San Mariano will be finished and presented to the councils for refinement and adoption.

In Baggao, there are 28 (2 female and 26 male) community volunteers for sanctuary guard and sanctuary council member in 4 villages. These volunteers were trained in September 2022 and sanctuary management plans were drafted. These plans will be presented in 2023, if the security situation allows. Baggao is experiencing security issues with communist rebels (NPA) that leads to occasional closure of some of our focus areas (see 3.4).

Output 4. Agroforestry-based livelihoods contributing to local incomes and support for sanctuaries

Agroforestry farm development planning training/workshops were held in Baggao (3-4 Sept 2022, 48 participants: 33 male, 15 female); Villa Miranda/San Mariano (11-12 March 2023, 34 participants: 20 male, 14 female) and Diwagden/San Mariano (14-15 March 2023, 35 participants: 26 male, 9 female). The Baggao workshop was in collaboration with the College of Forestry and Environmental Management of Isabela State University. During these workshops/trainings, the principles and techniques of agroforestry were explained and individual agroforestry farm plans were developed. The workshop ended with the signing of a conservation and partnership agreement by the farmers, Mabuwaya Foundation and Barangay Council for the successful implementation of this project. (Appendices 12 -14 Training reports AFDP)

In Baggao, 48 farmers (33 male and 15 female) developed their individual agroforestry farm plans. A total of 7,594 seedlings were provided to these 48 farmers and were planted on their land. A total of 49.5 ha of mono-culture cornland and grassland has thus been developed into agroforestry farms in Baggao (Appendix 15 Photo documentation delivery and distribution of seedlings Baggao).

In San Mariano, 69 farmers (46 male and 23 female) developed their individual agroforestry farm plans with a total land area of 82 hectares. 9,949 assorted fruit tree seedlings were purchased for planting at the onset of the rainy season of 2023.

Recommendations on the species for the agroforestry farms were based on the results of the soil analysis from the Department of Agriculture Region 2 (project year 1) and suitability and market analyses by students and staff of the College of Forestry. Species include rambutan, bamboo, cacao, citrus species, narra and banana.

Three communal nurseries were established in Baggao for vegetable seeds and fruit tree seedlings. In San Mariano, two communal vegetable seed and fruit tree seedling nurseries were established. Another seedling nursery will be constructed here in 2023 (Appendix 16 Photo documentation nursery establishment Baggao).

In addition, degraded area of buffer-zones of crocodile sanctuaries are reforested with native trees of which seedlings are sourced from the forest (rain-forestation). More than 25 ha have been reforested with about 25,000 wildlings in 2022 (counterpart funding Synchronicity Earth and Reduce, Reuse, Grow; Appendices 17 -18 Field reports reforestation San Mariano).

In Baggao, 43 households and 20 youth nature group members were provided with vegetable seeds. In San Mariano, 12 households were provided with assorted vegetable seeds. The participating farmers were already able to harvest their first vegetables (Appendix 19 Field report women's vegetable gardens Baggao 2022).

In San Mariano, a training was conducted on 10 February 2023 on banana and cassava processing with 34 female members of the Malaya Crossing Villa Miranda Women's Association. The women learned how to make various products that will add value to raw produce from their agroforestry farms. The training was a collaborative effort by the Mabuwaya Foundation, Local Government Unit of San Mariano, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority and the Department of Trade and Industry (Appendix 20 Training report banana processing womens group San Mariano Feb 2023).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Increased knowledge, awareness and appreciation of the importance of environmental conservation and environmental laws in 8 focal communities.

A relatively modest number of people has been reached by our communication campaigns in this project during the reporting period (2,000 households received a calendar with a conservation message; nearly 1,000 adults and many children visited our booth at the Bambanti festival; c. 650 youth participated in Youth Nature Group activities; c. 250 people participated in trainings and meetings). Public gatherings and school activities were only possibly after September 2022

when the Philippines was one of the last countries to lift CV-19 restrictions. Larger-scale environmental manifestations are planned for 2023 when town fiestas will again be organized. A series of teacher's trainings and the distribution of an environmental booklet (Krokeys Journey in the Northern Sierra Madre) will reach an estimated 5,000 school children in the project area with environmental education. An assessment will be made of the impact of this educational program on the environmental knowledge and awareness of teachers and school children. An assessment will also be made of changes in knowledge and awareness of the focal population in general regarding environmental conservation and sustainable land use (agroforestry) at project end. Despite the delays caused by CV-19 we are on track to deliver all planned communication and education activities, but we hope to reach a larger audience now that public life has resumed. An indication that there is broad public support for crocodile conservation in San Mariano is that only one crocodile was killed during the reporting period, and that two crocodiles were rescued as a result of citizen action.

Output 2. Eight participatory biodiversity & land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement teams are monitoring focal species and enforcing environmental laws in 10 sanctuaries, reducing threats to focal species and their habitat and yielding data on species' populations and tree cover.

In San Mariano (Philippine crocodile sanctuaries), the project is well on-track with capacitating 12 sanctuary guards and establishing the participatory monitoring system. The sanctuary guards play an important role in monitoring crocodiles and crocodile nests, patrolling sanctuaries, warning people not to engage in illegal activities, checking reports of crocodile observations and captures and reporting violations of environmental laws and local sanctuary rules and regulations to authorities. This has led to the rescue of two captured crocodiles and the filing of a case against a suspected person who allegedly killed a crocodile. The complaint has been filed first at Barangay (village) level and was elevated to the Philippine National Police. The investigation is now at the level of the DENR for review by the Legal Division. To our knowledge, it is the first time in the Philippines that a crocodile killing is being investigated and that suspects have been called for a hearing, so this is a potential tipping point in Philippine crocodile conservation.

In Baggao, 28 community volunteers were trained in environmental law enforcement, but an official sanctuary management and guard system still must be established. The community volunteers are involved in monitoring and patrolling surveys together with Mabuwaya Staff. The newly established Bluewater Wildlife Sanctuary is ahead of the Isabela Oriole and Flying Fox sanctuaries in having active volunteer guards who patrol the area by themselves. These guards are also ecotourism guides, so depend for (part of) their livelihood on good quality forest and bird-watching possibilities. Hunting in the Bluewater Wildlife Sanctuary was reported by a community volunteer guard. The suspect was summoned by the barangay council on February 4, 2023. The suspect apologized and promised not to do it again, and removed all traps set up within the sanctuary, and he was given an official warning by the barangay council.

We are experiencing delays in establishing the guard system in the other wildlife sanctuaries in Baggao as a result of the adverse peace and order situation. Fighting broke out between communist rebels (NPA) and the army in November 2022 and the situation has still not been fully resolved (see 3.4).

No Isabela Orioles were reported killed during the project reporting period and a record number of orioles was counted (37). Slash-and-burn farming however was reported in the Isabela Oriole sanctuary, an issue which has been discussed during the environmental law enforcement workshop. Barangay officials promised to take action but it is very difficult to persuade farmers to stop converting forest into new agricultural areas. The agroforestry component (Output 4) is meant to provide alternatives to slash-and-burn farming.

We have no recent information about the Flying Fox roost site sanctuary in Camunayan as this area has been off-limits for outsiders as early as March 2022 as a result of the peace and order situation.

Output 3. 10 community sanctuary management councils are taking decisions about interventions in response to sanctuary guard patrol reports, and about law enforcement, reforestation of denuded areas and land use appropriations

In San Mariano, the councils for 8 crocodile sanctuaries have been established and trained and a sanctuary management plan has been drafted together with the council members. This plan is now being finalized and will be presented, discussed and refined with the councils in the first half of 2023. Upon adoption of the management plan, the councils will be mentored in organizing meetings and taking decisions. A formal reporting system of findings by the sanctuary guards, and subsequent action by the councils will also be established, including a support system by barangay officials, municipal government and DENR.

In Baggao, council members have been identified for 3 wildlife sanctuaries and trained and a sanctuary management plan has been drafted together with the council members. The councils will still have to be officially established, preferably through a local ordinance; we will lobby for this with barangay and municipal government. Similar to San Mariano, the management plans are being finalized and the same steps will have to be followed to put the management system in action. This will likely be difficult to attain during the project period in the Flying Fox roost site sanctuary in Camunayan as a result of the adverse peace and order situation there, but for the Isabela Oriole sanctuary and the Bluewater wildlife sanctuary this should be possible.

Output 4. Agroforestry-based livelihoods contributing to local incomes and support for sanctuaries

In San Mariano, 69 farmers were trained and developed individual agroforestry farm plans for a total area of 82 hectares of now denuded (grassland) and mono-culture (mostly corn) agricultural land along the buffer-zones of crocodile sanctuaries. Nearly 10,000 fruit tree seedlings were purchased and are hardened in nurseries before they will be planted at the onset of the rainy season (June 2023). In addition, 2 women's groups are involved in planting and managing bananas and were trained to make higher value products from banana. Twelve households were assisted with setting up nurseries and homegardens for vegetable growing. The agroforestry program was complemented by a rainforestation component (counterpart funding) under which 25 ha of degraded sanctuary buffer-zones were reforested with native forest tree seedlings.

In Baggao, 48 farmers were trained and developed individual agroforestry farm plans for a total area of 49.5 hectares of now denuded (grassland) and mono-culture (mostly corn) agricultural land in and near wildlife sanctuaries. More than 7,500 fruit tree seedlings were purchased and already planted during the last rainy season. One women's group is involved in managing a vegetable nursery. 43 households and 20 Youth Nature Group members are involved in vegetable growing.

Reforestation of sanctuary buffer-zones and shifting to tree-based agriculture along sanctuary buffer-zones is expected to have positive impacts on the ecology of the crocodile sanctuaries in San Mariano (more natural prey species, more nesting areas, less erosion, cleaner water, less flashfloods). In Baggao, the agroforestry farms are expected to provide a much more sustainable alternative to slash-and-burn farming which is a threat to remaining forest in the wildlife sanctuaries. It is also expected that agroforestry will diversify and increase income of farmers and provide more resilience against adverse weather events (mono-culture crops such as corn are sensitive to droughts and floods).

The participating farmers have signed a conservation and partnership agreement with Mabuwaya and the village governments promising to take care of the planted seedlings and to refrain from slash-and-burn farming and tree cutting. Together with the village government and sanctuary management councils, we will monitor compliance with these agreements.

During the trainings and workshops, participating farmers were enthusiastic about the opportunity to develop agroforestry farms (it is their own choice to participate). Women who were able to harvest their first vegetables from their new home gardens were also happy with this opportunity to save money and diversify their diet. Whether the agroforestry and home-garden component will really result in more support for conservation and higher incomes will be assessed during end of project interviews and land use monitoring. It will take several years for the fruit trees to bear fruits so the impact of planting fruit trees on incomes will only be measurable after project end.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Protection of 10 local sanctuaries with growing populations of Philippine Crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox by 8 well-capacitated supportive communities that are benefitting from healthy ecosystems and nature-based livelihoods

The project now focusses on 11 local sanctuaries, as 1 new sanctuary (Bluewater, 930 ha, general wildlife sanctuary with several endemic threatened species including the CR Isabela Oriole) has been proclaimed in 2022 in Baggao. The Philippine crocodile non-hatchling count in 2022 in San Mariano was 43 individuals compared to the baseline data of 45 non-hatchling crocodiles in 2020, but the number of adults, capable of reproduction, has increased from 15 to 20. Also, nest success in 2022 was higher with 5 hatching nests and 42 hatchlings compared to 3 nests and 12 hatchlings in 2020. The Isabela Oriole count in 2022 in Baggao was 37 individuals, compared to the baseline data of 14 orioles in 2020. This can be attributed to the discovery of additional sites with orioles, but the counts of orioles in the baseline sites also increased. We have observed successful nesting of Isabela Orioles in the sanctuaries in 2021, 2022 and 2023. Flying Foxes could not be counted this year as the roost site area is off-limits for outsiders as a result of fighting between the communist NPA rebels and the Philippine army. It is not likely that the roost site is disturbed by fighting as it is situated in a highly inhospitable limestone area.

Twelve sanctuary guards in San Mariano and 28 community volunteers in Baggao have been trained in environmental law enforcement and are regularly involved in patrolling and species monitoring surveys. In San Mariano, the guards patrol and take action by themselves while in Baggao the volunteers still mostly join Mabuwaya-organized field trips. Sanctuary management councils have been set up in San Mariano while in Baggao they still have to be officially established though members have been identified and trained. Sanctuary management plans have been drafted and are currently being finalized for refinement, adoption and implementation. There have been several instances where sanctuary guards and volunteers have reported illegal activities in wildlife sanctuaries leading to action by local government and DENR. Two captured crocodiles have been rescued. One crocodile has been killed but this has led to an official investigation for the first time in the Philippines as far as we know, indicating that crocodile killings are now regarded as a serious crime by authorities. A hunter has been reprimanded and forced to remove his snare traps in the newly established Bluewater wildlife sanctuary.

Environmental communication and education campaigns are expected to reach larger numbers of people, especially school children in 2023, but there is generally broad support for conservation of the focal species as judged by low killing rates, relatively few reported illegal activities in the sanctuaries and general enthusiasm to participate in meetings, workshops, trainings and environmental events by people living in and near the sanctuaries.

117 farmer households are involved in developing agroforestry farms on 131.5 ha of denuded and mono-culture land near and in sanctuaries. This will have a positive impact on the habitat quality of the sanctuaries for the focal species, and is expected to have positive impact on farmers' incomes, resilience against adverse weather events and a diversification of diets. Women are involved in the agroforestry component and also have established banana plantations and vegetable nurseries and home gardens. These are expected to promote higher incomes for women, less dependence on income generated by husbands involved in mono-cropping, higher participation in land-use and farm decisions and a diversification of household diets. It is difficult to measure these economic impacts at this stage of the project (and probably at project end) but based on (informal) conversations with community partners we are convinced that this component does indeed have positive influence on support for the sanctuaries and on household wellbeing. In year 4 we will more formally assess this support and impacts on community and household wellbeing and incomes through interview surveys.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: No huge adverse impacts from natural disasters such as super-typhoons or earthquakes (the Philippines is prone to these).

No natural disasters occurred during the reporting period

Assumption 2: No serious increase in hostilities between the Philippine Army and communist rebels (New Peoples Army) in the focal areas (both San Mariano and Baggao have NPA presence).

This is a major issue in Baggao (not in San Mariano) seriously impacting our project at the moment. Armed encounters started in March 2022 and fighting erupted in November 2022 (see for example <https://www.philstar.com/nation/2002/11/06/182795/military-captures-npa-camp-cagayan>) and continues up to now (see for example <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1729499/2-rebels-killed-in-cagayan-clash>). As a result some areas have been off-limits to us since March 2022 (Camunayan where the flying fox roost site sanctuary is). Since November 2022, most of Baggao was closed for outsiders and it has been very difficult to implement and monitor our project there. In April 2023, some areas opened again (including our project areas Mansarong and Bluewater, but Camunayan remains closed). According to the army they are making progress in pursuing the rebels, but at this point of time it is difficult to predict how soon the situation becomes normal. We will focus on the two wildlife sanctuaries in Mansarong and Bluewater and we are in close contact with the municipal government to ensure the safety of the staff and project partners.

Assumption 3. Mabuwaya keeps permission to operate in focal communities and municipalities by local governments, also after the 2022 elections (we don't have indications we will not allowed to continue).

The municipal administration of Baggao changed after the May 2022 elections but we are in good contact with the new Mayor and officials. The new MENRO office is supportive but not as active as the former office as a partner in our activities, this is something we have little influence on. In San Mariano, the administration did not change and the local government is supportive of our activities.

Assumption 4. CV-19 restrictions will not hamper field activities, trainings, meetings, public activities and interview surveys.

Until September 2022 there were CV-19 restrictions on gatherings and schools were online. This has resulted in delays in our educational program. Schools are now offering in-class education again but there are many backlogs and schools do not have much time for additional activities. Our environmental teachers' trainings have been moved to year 3 (the first training was conducted in April 2023).

Assumption 5. Isabela State University and students remain interested as a partner in developing and implementing communication campaigns and pre/mid-term/post communication campaign impact surveys.

Isabela State University remains interested and engaged to partner with Mabuwaya in this project. CV-19 restrictions have limited the engagement of students until September 2022, impacting awareness and knowledge data gathering, but these restrictions are now lifted. Students are engaged in environmental events and puppet shows.

Assumption 6. The municipal governments and schools remain supportive to integrate environmental conservation in the curriculum and (high)school children will be interested to participate in surveys, conservation events and youth nature groups.

All these stakeholders remain supportive of the project although there have been delays due to CV-19 restrictions to conduct teachers' trainings.

Assumption 7. Tanggol Kalikasan remains interested as a partner in conducting environmental law enforcement trainings and lawyers are available for trainings.

TK remains supportive of the project and all planned environmental law enforcement trainings have been completed.

Assumption 8. Local communities and municipal governments remain supportive to trainings regarding biodiversity monitoring and environmental law enforcement.

These trainings have been completed.

Assumption 9. Municipal governments and/or DENR remain supportive to deputizing trained community members as sanctuary guards or wildlife enforcement officers.

DENR remains supportive. This is an activity in year 3.

Assumption 10. Isabela State University (ISU) and the Department of Trade and Industries (DTI) remain interested and available to provide technical assistance to the development of agroforestry livelihood plans and the marketing of products.

The agroforestry livelihood plans have been developed with technical support and training by ISU and trainings have been conducted with DTI.

Assumption 11: Local communities and municipal governments remain supportive to trainings and the implementation of agroforestry-based livelihood activities.

The agroforestry trainings have been conducted and the agroforestry development activities are underway.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

This project improves the protection of 8 wetland habitat areas in San Mariano (c. 30 ha) that are crucial to the survival of the CR Philippine Crocodile. This endemic species has only two remaining distribution areas in the wild: SW Mindanao (unprotected) and our project area in NE Luzon hosting about half of all wild Philippine crocodiles. The number of counted adult Philippine crocodiles increased during this project (from 15 to 20), the number of nests increased from 3 to 5 and the number of hatchlings from 12 to 42. Two captured crocodiles were rescued. The crocodile sanctuaries also protect other aquatic species such as endemic fish.

This project also improves the protection of 3 forest areas in Baggao (c. 7,800 ha) that are crucial to the survival of the CR Isabela Oriole (90% of the currently known wild population is found in Baggao). The count of 2022 was 37 orioles which is a record. Breeding was observed in every project year. One of the wildlife sanctuaries (Camunayan) protects one of the last remaining large roost sites of the EN Golden-crowned Flying Fox. Although reliable count data in 2022 are lacking as a result of the adverse peace and order situation in this area, we have received information that the roost has not been disturbed by hunters and fighters. The wildlife sanctuaries further provide a protected habitat for a host of other endemic forest species.

As a result of this project, 117 farmer households in and near wildlife sanctuaries are engaged in agroforestry and vegetable gardening. It is too early to measure a positive impact on poverty reduction, but this diversification of more sustainable agricultural practices is expected to increase resilience to extreme weather events, diversify modes of income, make women more independent from husbands' incomes and increase household and community health by providing a local source of fruits and vegetables.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Our project supports several CBF Aichi Biodiversity targets, notably target 1 (increasing awareness), target 5 (reduction forest loss), target 11 (well-managed locally protected areas), target 12 (extinction prevention of Philippine crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox), target 14 (restoration and safeguarding of ecosystem services) and target 17 (support to the implementation of the Philippine NBSAP (2015-2028)). We have regular meetings with the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-BMB) in Manila (last 6 April 2022) about our projects and activities and how we can support the goals of the Philippine government regarding biodiversity conservation.

Our project will support Goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals by promoting sustainable forest management and halting biodiversity loss and land degradation in the Northern Sierra Madre.

We contribute to climate change mitigation under the UNFCCC by protecting forest and restoring degraded forest areas, and by promoting nature-based solutions to habitat degradation.

The first steps have been taken to declare two crocodile sanctuaries in San Mariano as national Critical Habitat by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Once this has happened, we will lobby for recognition of the crocodile sanctuaries as a RAMSAR wetland site of international importance. We have had a meeting about this with DENR-BMB (6 April 2022).

We have met the environmental focal points of the UK Embassy in the Philippines (1 October 2022) and discussed how we can contribute to the UK efforts to conserve biodiversity and mitigate climate change in the Philippines.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

See sections 3.2 and 3.5. In next reports we can provide more information here if we can more meaningfully measure the impacts of our activities on poverty reduction.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

We work closely with three existing women's groups in focal communities in San Mariano (2) and in Baggao (1). We conducted community meetings with the women's groups and work with them in establishing communal vegetable nurseries, home gardens and banana plantations. We trained one group in the production of banana leather and banana leather lamp shades, but they found this too cumbersome and unprofitable. We then provided a training to develop other products such as banana chips and ketchup which are easier to make and market. The women's groups and individual members will economically benefit from the sale of banana products and vegetables, and thus become economically less dependent on the income usually generated by men in these rural farmer communities. The production of vegetables further saves money otherwise potentially spent on buying these and it diversifies household diets and benefits all household members in terms of health.

We have specifically included women in agroforestry farm development workshops in Baggao (15/48 = 31%) and San Mariano (23/69 = 33%), so women will also decide on the areas and species to be planted in agroforestry farms.

We are also trying to involve women more closely in wildlife sanctuary management, environmental law enforcement and sanctuary monitoring. Three new sanctuary guards are women, but it proves difficult to motivate more women to become sanctuary guard as this is generally regarded to be a men's job in the rural communities where we work. There are female members of the sanctuary management councils and we had female participants in environmental law enforcement workshops (18/82 = 22%).

The two youth environmental leader groups we support consist of more or less equal numbers of females and males, and females play an equally important role in decision making and implementation of environmental activities, including field activities. We hope that future female sanctuary managers and guards can be recruited from these groups.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	Board of Trustees: 2 / 7 = 29% (incl Board chair)
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¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

	Project staff: 6 / 11 = 55% (incl COO and Financial Manager)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	Partner Tanggol Kalikasan is led by a female director. Partner Isabela State University / Development Communication is led by a female director and a female dean.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Our activities are internally discussed and planned during weekly Monday morning planning meetings of all staff present. Staff members provide a field report after each activity (see appendices) and discuss results and findings in the internal planning meetings. Planning meetings are held before any activity with project partners (such as Isabela State University ISU, DENR or local government) and activity results are discussed afterwards. Activities are further discussed with community partners during planning meetings, and in an evaluation at the end of each activity. We maintain databases of project indicators: results of species population and nest surveys; incidences of illegal activities and killings of focus species; tree species planted in individual agroforestry farms; household, men and women involved in agroforestry; nursery establishment and vegetable gardening. During trainings and workshops, daily presence lists are used. Students of ISU have been involved, and will be involved towards project end, to conduct interviews in partner communities about knowledge, awareness and perception of focus species and agricultural practices such as agroforestry.

8. Lessons learnt

Our most important lesson learned is that many government offices are willing to collaborate and provide technical support and services. This year we built new partnerships with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to provide training on banana and casava processing. We will visit more government offices to mobilise support and funds for the rural communities where we work. These communities are often not on the radar of these government agencies as they are more focussed towards densely populated areas.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

We have referred to the impact of the CV-19 restrictions and their impact, especially in our communication and education component (Output 1), and the possibilities that lifting these restrictions offered. We have tried to refer specifically to activities in the new wildlife sanctuary in Bluewater in Baggao. We have provided accurate and actual numbers of sanctuary guards and sanctuary councils trained and officially established and to be established in Baggao and San Mariano. Individual farmer agroforestry plans have been completed and reported upon here. We have included a more comprehensive section on project legacy and sustainability.

10. Risk Management

The main risk to the project is the adverse peace and order situation in one of our two project areas: Baggao. Serious fighting broke out between the communist rebels (NPA) that use the forested mountain areas (the areas we try to protect) as refuge and training areas and the Philippine army which has vowed to end the World's longest communist rebellion (since 1969). One area, Camunayan, where the Flying Fox roost sanctuary is located, is in the middle of the Sierra Madre Mountains and is considered rebel territory. The two other wildlife sanctuaries (in Mansarong and Bluewater) are situated more towards the populated areas in the West but here too encounters happened between the two armed groups. Currently (end April 2023), Camunayan remains off-limits to any visitor but the other two areas are open. We coordinate all our field visits with the municipal government, Philippine police and Philippine army and seek clearance before any activity. We have experienced delays in implementing project activities in

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

Baggao but currently it seems that activities can be implemented in Mansarong and Bluewater in 2023.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments

12. Sustainability and legacy

In 2022, our Philippine Crocodile Conservation Centre (PCCC) opened in San Mariano. This is a crocodile conservation breeding and hatchling head-start facility and visitors centre, including a 6ha agroforestry/reforestation exhibition area with eco-trails. We showcase much of the knowledge we have gathered over the years, including the DI project, in terms of community-based crocodile conservation and more sustainable agriculture. The centre currently receives a modest number of visitors per month but is expected to become one of the main tourist destinations of Isabela Province and a main venue for environmental education and environment-related trainings and workshops.

There is increased attention for the unprotected forest landscape of northern Cagayan, including Baggao. Our social media posts (facebook), meetings with prospective donors and proposals and proposal concepts have resulted in several funded projects and an invitation to submit a proposal for a large USAID Grant to try to protect more intact forest in this area using our community and local government engagement approach.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin and UK government logo are shown on the annual calendar (2,000 copies) that was produced and distributed to households, schools and government offices. The logos are also shown on the booklet that is printed for school children (10,000 copies in total). The logos have been used on all banners and t-shirts that were used in law enforcement and agroforestry development workshops and on banners used during the Bambanti festival. The Darwin Initiative and UK government are always mentioned as partner / donor in all meetings about the project with local government, national government agencies, communities and Isabela State University, and in our social media posts about activities funded by this project.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No (Latest version March 2021)
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes (internal incident)
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes: Marites Balbas (COO): ████████████████████ Myrna Cureg (chair of the Board of Trustees): ████████████████████
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes: Marites Balbas. See below
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100 % [11] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	
We have organized a 3-day training on gender sensitivity, cultural sensitivity and safeguarding for all Mabuwaya staff, including one of the focal points (Marites Balbas), with an external trainer (Ma. Teresa Guia-Padilla) from 27-29 March 2023.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	

We conduct an annual internal planning, training and team-building workshop with all staff where safeguarding is an important topic. During regular M&E meetings with all staff, safeguarding, both internally and in our community work, is also always a topic on the agenda.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report)	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Conservation of critical habitats of endemic threatened species and promotion of ecosystem services and nature-based livelihoods benefitting both people and wildlife in northern Luzon, Philippines</p>		<p>Communication campaigns to raise awareness and support for environmental conservation in Baggao and San Mariano included the distribution of a 2023 calendar, community meetings and presence at the Bambanti festival with environmental activities. An environmental education booklet has been designed for use in elementary schools. Youth environmental leader groups are active in both municipalities. Community members have been selected as sanctuary guards and/or members of wildlife sanctuary councils and have been trained in environmental law enforcement. 11 wildlife sanctuaries, totalling c. 7,830 ha protect critical wetland and forest habitats for endemic species. Species monitoring surveys are being conducted and show stable or increasing populations of Philippine Crocodile and Isabela Oriole. 117 farmer households have been trained and have developed individual agroforestry farm plans. 131.5 ha of land in/around wildlife sanctuaries is being converted to tree-based agriculture instead of grassland and mono-culture annual cultivation. Three women's groups are actively participating in vegetable farming and banana planting near wildlife sanctuaries.</p>	

<p>Outcome Protection of 10 local sanctuaries with growing populations of Philippine Crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox by 8 well-capacitated supportive communities that are benefitting from healthy ecosystems and nature-based livelihoods</p>	<p>0.1 Populations of Philippine Crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox increase by at least 10% by the end of the project from baseline counts in 2020 (see text for data).</p> <p>0.2 Tree cover increases with at least 10 % in 10 sanctuaries by the end of the project from baseline tree cover maps established in year 1.</p> <p>0.3 Reduction of illegal activities in 10 sanctuaries, with at least 50% decrease in illegal hunting of target species, and at least 30% decrease in illegal logging by the end of the project compared to baseline data collected in 2015-2020</p> <p>0.4 At least 70% of community members support conservation of the 3 focal species in local sanctuaries by the end of the project as shown by knowledge and awareness surveys compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>0.5 At least 50% of 338 households increase their total income by at least 10% as a result of an increase in income from agroforestry-based livelihoods, and/or diversify their income from cultivating only annual cash crops (corn, rice) to include multiple crops including perennial tree-based products or vegetables by the end of the project compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p>	<p>The number of adult crocodiles counted increased from 15 in 2020, to 16 in 2021 and 20 in 2022, but the number of counted juveniles decreased from 30 in 2020 to 25 in 2021 and 23 in 2022 (partly attributed to juveniles moving up to the adult category). Nesting success is increasing with 3 nests and 12 hatchlings in 2020, 5 nests and 34 hatchlings in 2021 and 5 nests and 42 hatchlings in 2022. The total minimum counted Philippine crocodile population (all age classes) was 57 in 2020, 75 in 2021 and 85 in 2022.</p> <p>The Isabela Oriole count in 2022 was 37 individuals in 4 areas. One area could not be visited as a result of the adverse security situation (presence of armed communist rebels). In 2021, the count in Baggao was 36 individuals. The baseline data is 14 orioles in 2020.</p> <p>Because of the adverse security situation, no proper exit flight of Flying Foxes could be conducted. In 2021, the count of flying foxes in Baggao was 16,435 individuals.</p> <p>We need to treat these figures with caution as fluctuations in count results with these very rare, elusive and difficult to count animals are common. But counts show no marked decrease of populations.</p> <p>One crocodile killing was reported while two captive crocodiles were rescued. No Isabela Orioles were reported killed. One hunter in Baggao was reprimanded and removed his snare traps. Slash-and-burn farming was reported from one site in Baggao. Changes in tree cover could not yet be monitored</p>	<p>See below for specific activities</p>
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		<p>117 farmer households are engaged in agroforestry and 75 women and youth are engaged in vegetable farming. The development of agroforestry farms will increase tree cover in and around the wildlife sanctuaries. Vegetables are already being harvested and lessen income spent on buying these, and increase the availability of a more balanced and healthy diet for participating households. It is too early to measure income effects of the agroforestry program.</p>	
<p>Output 1. Increased knowledge, awareness and appreciation of the importance of environmental conservation and environmental laws in 8 focal communities</p>	<p>1.1 At least 80 % of households in target communities have received communication materials or have participated in community meetings about the focal species and the importance of environmental conservation by end of year 2 leading to an increase in awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of environmental conservation among at least 70% of focal community members compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>1.2 All 10 schools in the communities use information materials and offer lessons about the focal species and about the importance of environmental conservation by the end of year 3 leading to an increase in awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of environmental conservation among at least 70% of focal school children compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>1.3 Two youth nature groups, each with at least 40% girl membership, have been established and are active in San Mariano and Baggao in organizing</p>	<p>2,000 calendars (2023) were distributed to all households, government offices and schools in the focal communities with the theme “Women in conservation”. Meetings were held with 1 women’s group in Baggao and 2 women’s groups in San Mariano. Trainings and workshops were held on environmental law enforcement (82 participants) and agroforestry (117 participants).</p> <p>An environmental education booklet was produced for schools (10,000 copies). Teacher’s trainings on biodiversity and environmental conservation had to be postponed as a result of CV-19 restrictions and school backlogs but have started in April 2023.</p> <p>The youth environmental leaders’ group in Baggao (43 members: 22 males and 21 females) conducted river clean-up drives, an environmental youth camp, biodiversity lectures, birdwatching, involvement in vegetable nursery set up and distribution of calendars. The youth environmental leaders’ group in San Mariano (600 members, > 50% female) was involved in river clean-up drives, school lectures, distribution of calendars and the Bambanti Festival.</p> <p>Town fiestas were still banned under CV-19 restrictions for a large part of Year 2, but an environmental information booth with environmental awareness raising activities was set up during the week-long Bambanti festival in Ilagan in January 2023. Nearly 1,000 adults (recorded) and numerous children visited the booth.</p>	

	<p>conservation events, school lectures, field trips to sanctuaries, clean-up drives, tree planting and other conservation-related activities by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.4 Specific thematic events such as parades and contests concerning focal species and environmental conservation are part of annual village and town fiestas by the end of the project.</p>		
Activity 1.1 Production and distribution of 3,000 copies of an annual calendar with information about the focal species and the importance of conservation and ecosystem services in San Mariano and Baggao in year 1, 2 and 3.		2,000 copies of the 2023 calendar were produced and distributed to all households in focus communities and to (local) government offices and schools. The 2023 theme was “Women in Conservation” and featured photographs of the women in San Mariano and Baggao in environmental action. The number of 2,000 instead of 3,000 was chosen as this covers all households, schools and offices.	The 2024 calendar will be produced and distributed. A specific theme with a connection to the DI project will be selected later.
Activity 1.2 Production and establishment of 30 weather-proof billboards on stands with information about the sanctuaries and focal species at entrance points of 10 sanctuaries in San Mariano and Baggao in year 2		10 billboards were produced for Baggao sanctuaries but were not yet placed as a result of the adverse peace and order situation.	The Baggao billboards will be placed in Year 3 and existing billboards for San Mariano that show wear and tear will be reprinted and placed in Year 3
Activity 1.3 Annual community meetings in year 1, 2 and 3 in 8 focal communities to discuss project progress and potential issues (3 x 8 = 24 meetings)		Community meetings were held with women’s groups in Baggao (1) and in San Mariano (4).	Community meetings will be organized when needed. We learned that sometimes it is easier to discuss project progress directly on household level. Meetings with specific groups such as the youth environmental leaders and the women’s groups in Baggao in San Mariano will continue in Year 3.
Activity 1.4: Two teachers’ trainings in San Mariano and Baggao each for 30 teachers, and provision of school materials on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and the focal species to 10 schools in year 2		An educational booklet (cartoon style) on biodiversity of the Northern Sierra Madre and the importance of environmental conservation has been	Educational materials have been produced. The teachers’ trainings had to be postponed as schools (and teachers) were still recovering from

	<p>designed and printed (Krokeys Journey in the Northern Sierra Madre, 5,000 copies in English and 5,000 copies in Tagalog). Flipcharts with 10 large printed pages of the storybook were printed to be used in classrooms. Teachers' trainings were postponed as a result of CV-19 delays but have started in April 2023 (Year 3)</p>	<p>CV-19 restrictions but have started in April 2023 and will be continued in Year 3. These teachers' trainings are conducted in collaboration with Isabela State University College of Development Communication and the Department of Education (DepEd)</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Training and support to 2 youth nature groups consisting of high school students in San Mariano and Baggao in year 1-3</p>	<p>The Baggao Youth Environmental Leaders (BYEL) group (43 members) was established in November 2021 and trained by Mabuwaya together with the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO). This group continues to be active in environmental activities such as clean-up drives and tree planting.</p> <p>The existing youth environmental leaders group Kasalika (600 members from different schools) in San Mariano continuous to be involved in various environmental activities such as clean-up drives, tree planting and organization of environmental seminars and school lectures. The group was also involved in the environmental program of the Bambanti Festival.</p>	<p>The two youth nature groups will be further trained, provided with equipment (binoculars and field guides) and involved in conservation activities such as river clean-ups, tree planting, crocodile releases, biodiversity blitz surveys and the monitoring of focus species. Furthermore the groups will be involved in organizing and implementing environment activities during town fiestas and festivals.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 Presence at annual town and village fiestas in Baggao and San Mariano (3 x 2 = 6 town fiestas, and 3 x 8 = 24 village fiestas) with puppet shows, mascots, stands, school competitions, face painting, quizzes by Mabuwaya staff and the youth nature groups in year 1-3</p>	<p>These activities could not be implemented in Year 1 and Year 2 as a result of CV-19 restrictions (lifted Oct 2022) except for the large provincial Bambanti festival in Ilagan in January 2023 where Mabuwaya had a booth and lots of environmental education activities (c. 1,000 adult visitors and many children).</p>	<p>Mabuwaya will be present at town fiestas with environmental activities, in collaboration with the Youth Nature Groups, in Year 3. A puppet show was developed by students of Isabela State University and performed during the Bambanti Festival and 2 events in April 2023 (Year 3).</p>
<p>Activity 1.7 Knowledge, awareness and attitude surveys in year 1,2 and 4.</p>	<p>Awareness surveys had to be postponed as students were not allowed to conduct field work under CV-19 restrictions (lifted Oct 2022) and</p>	<p>Surveys will be conducted by Isabela State University Development Communication students to pre-and post-test educational materials and</p>

		after that because they were too busy with renewed in-class education.	environmental education modules at schools in Year 3. In Year 4, an assessment will be made of environmental awareness and support to conservation in the focal communities.
<p>Output 2: Eight participatory biodiversity & land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement teams are monitoring focal species and enforcing environmental laws in 10 sanctuaries, reducing threats to focal species and their habitat and yielding data on species' populations and tree cover.</p>	<p>2.1 Three community members in 8 target communities (24 in total, of which 8 are women) capacitated and trained in species, threat and land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement by year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Patrol and monitoring system by 8 community monitoring teams established and implemented in 10 sanctuaries resulting in monthly patrols and quarterly species population monitoring surveys by end of year 2.</p> <p>2.3 Increased environmental law enforcement leads to a reduction of illegal activities in 10 sanctuaries, with at least 50% decrease in illegal hunting of target species, and at least 30% decrease in illegal logging by the end of the project compared to baseline data collected in 2015-2020 and an increase of 10% of focal species populations compared to 2020 baseline data and an increase of 10% of tree cover in 10 sanctuaries by end of project.</p>	<p>12 community members are sanctuary guards in 8 crocodile sanctuaries in 5 communities in San Mariano (11 male, 1 female). 28 community members in 4 communities volunteered as sanctuary guards in 3 wildlife sanctuaries in Baggao. All guards were trained in environmental law enforcement and are involved in species, threat and land use change monitoring during surveys organized by Mabuwaya. The sanctuary guards in San Mariano and in the Bluewater wildlife sanctuary in Baggao also patrol the sanctuary autonomously. The guards of the other two wildlife sanctuaries in Baggao still need more capacitation and motivation to conduct autonomous patrols.</p> <p>One adult crocodile was reported killed in San Mariano. An investigation and hearings with the suspects is being conducted by DENR and the police. Two captured crocodiles were rescued. One hunter in Baggao had to remove his snare traps from the Bluewater Wildlife sanctuary and received an official warning. Slash-and-burn farming was observed in the Isabela Oriole sanctuary in Baggao. This issue was tackled during the environmental law enforcement training where village officials promised to take more action against tree cutting and forest conversion.</p>	
Activity 2.1 One environmental law enforcement training for 24 sanctuary guards and 30 sanctuary management council members in year 1		Two environmental law enforcement trainings were conducted in San Mariano (38 participants) and Baggao (44 participants) in collaboration with Tanggol Kalikasan.	
Activity 2.2 Provision of sanctuary guard equipment and uniforms (flashlights, boots, raincoats, trousers, shirts and bag for 24 sanctuary guards and 1 smartphone with monitoring software and camera and binoculars for each sanctuary) in year 2		In San Mariano, 12 sanctuary guards were provided with uniforms, binoculars and batteries for their flashlights for crocodile monitoring surveys. Uniforms	Sanctuary guards in Baggao will be provided with field uniforms and equipment in Year 3 once the security situation has improved.

		and equipment still have to be provided to sanctuary guards in Baggao.	
Activity 2.3 Biodiversity / land use & forest cover change / threat monitoring and on the ground training of sanctuary guards during quarterly monitoring surveys in year 2 -3		<p>12 sanctuary guards and DENR representatives are involved in crocodile, land use and threat monitoring in San Mariano.</p> <p>28 community volunteers are involved in Isabela Oriole and land use and threat monitoring in Baggao.</p> <p>Flying Fox monitoring in Baggao was not possible in Year 2 as a result of the adverse peace and order situation.</p>	Monitoring surveys will be continued in Year 3.
Output 3 10 community sanctuary management councils are taking decisions about interventions in response to sanctuary guard patrol reports, and about law enforcement, reforestation of denuded areas and land use appropriations	<p>3.1 Ten sanctuary management councils with each at least 10 members established and active by end of year 2 consisting of at least 80% local community members, at least 25% women, at least 1 youth representative (<21 years) and at least 20% indigenous representatives (in communities with indigenous people).</p> <p>3.2 Ten 5-year and long-term vision sanctuary management plans produced by year 2, with the 5-year management plans active by adoption through local ordinances by year 2.</p>	8 sanctuary councils were established in San Mariano with trained council members. Sanctuary council members in Baggao were selected and trained, but councils still have to be established. Sanctuary management plans were drafted together with the council members. Finalized plans will be presented in the first half of 2023 to sanctuary councils for refinement and adoption.	
Activity 3.1 Establishment of sanctuary councils and sanctuary management workshops to develop sanctuary management plans for 10 sanctuaries in year 2		8 Sanctuary councils established in San Mariano and council members trained in environmental law enforcement and involved in drafting sanctuary management plans. Council members in Baggao identified and trained and involved in sanctuary management plan drafting but 3 councils not yet officially established. Management plans are being finalized	Councils in Baggao need to be officially established. Management plans will be presented to councils for fine-tuning and adoption. Councils will be mentored in setting up meetings and taking decisions about sanctuary management actions. A reporting system will be established from sanctuary guards to councils, with support for village and municipal government and DENR when needed
Activity 3.2 On the job training in sanctuary management and adjustment of sanctuary management plans in year 2-3		See Activity 3.1	See Activity 3.1

<p>Output 4: Agroforestry-based livelihoods contributing to local incomes and support for sanctuaries</p>	<p>4.1 Agroforestry plans for 8 communities produced and at least 300 household members, including at least 25% women trained in agroforestry techniques by end of year 2 4.2 30 ha in San Mariano and 50 ha in Baggao of degraded sanctuary habitats reforested through agroforestry by end of year 2. 4.3 At least 300 households, including at least 25 % women and women groups, in 8 communities in San Mariano and Baggao involved in income-generating activities from agroforestry (producing banana leather, rattan baskets, bamboo) and harvesting vegetables from home gardens by project end, and from 2026 onwards in harvesting fruits, coffee and cacao, reporting an increase in income from agroforestry products, a diversification of crops planted and harvested and diversified nutrition patterns.</p>	<p>117 farmers (48 in Baggao, 69 in San Mariano; 32% women) were trained and have developed individual agroforestry farm plans, covering a total of 131.5 ha (49.5 ha in Baggao and 82 ha in San Mariano) of grassland and mono-culture farmland.</p> <p>In San Mariano, 34 women were trained in the production of higher value products from Banana and Casava.</p> <p>75 households are involved in vegetable gardening.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 Development of specific agroforestry development plans for 8 communities in year 1: species suitability studies and market and value chain studies</p>		<p>Individual agroforestry development plans were made by 117 farmer households from 8 communities during workshops in partnership with the College of Forestry of Isabela State University. Soil sample analyses, species suitability studies and marketing options were considered in these plans.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2 Agroforestry training and product development / marketing for 8 communities in year 2</p>		<p>Agroforestry trainings and farm planning workshops were held in Baggao (48 farmers, 31% women) and in San Mariano (69 farmers, 33% women) together with the College of Forestry of Isabela State University.</p>	<p>Further training and mentoring on agroforestry and care/maintenance of specific species will be conducted in Year 3 in collaboration with the College of Forestry. Training and support for marketing will be provided by the Department of Trade and Industries.</p>

Activity 4.3 Establishment of 4 communal nurseries and seed production farms in year 2	3 communal nurseries for fruit tree seedlings and vegetable seed production were established in Baggao and 2 communal nurseries were established in San Mariano.	Another communal nursery will be established in San Mariano in Year 3.
Activity 4.4 Establishment of 80 ha of agroforestry farms and 338 vegetable home gardens in year 2 -3	49.5 ha of agroforestry farms were established in Baggao. In San Mariano, fruit tree seedlings have been purchased and will be planted on 82 ha starting June 2023 (onset rainy season). Vegetable nurseries were established by 3 women's groups (1 in Baggao, together with the youth environmental leaders, and 2 in San Mariano). 75 households are engaged in vegetable farming (63 in Baggao, 12 in San Mariano)	82 ha of agroforestry farms will be established in San Mariano in Year 3. It will be tried to engage more households in vegetable farming in Year 3, especially in San Mariano.
Activity 4.5 Support to production and marketing of agroforestry products in year 2 -3	34 members of the women's group in San Mariano were trained in the processing of banana and casava into higher value products by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	More training on the production and marketing of specific agroforestry produce and derived products will be provided in Year 3 by Isabela State University, TESDA and DTI in Year 3.
Activity 4.6 Household surveys of income and vegetable use in year 1, 2 and 4	We decided to hold these surveys in Year 4 at project end as agroforestry farm and homegarden establishment is still ongoing. The first vegetable harvesting was documented.	Household surveys in Year 4.

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>Impact: Conservation of critical habitats of endemic threatened species and promotion of ecosystem services and nature-based livelihoods benefitting both people and wildlife in northern Luzon, Philippines</p>			
<p>Outcome: Protection of 10 local sanctuaries with growing populations of Philippine Crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox by 8 well-capacitated supportive communities that are benefitting from healthy ecosystems and nature-based livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.1 Populations of Philippine Crocodile, Isabela Oriole and Golden-crowned Flying Fox increase by at least 10% by the end of the project from baseline counts in 2020 (see text for data).</p> <p>0.2 Tree cover increases with at least 10 % in 10 sanctuaries by the end of the project from baseline tree cover maps established in year 1.</p> <p>0.3 Reduction of illegal activities in 10 sanctuaries, with at least 50% decrease in illegal hunting of target species, and at least 30% decrease in illegal logging by the end of the project compared to baseline data collected in 2015-2020</p> <p>0.4 At least 70% of community members support conservation of the 3 focal species in local sanctuaries by the end of the project as shown by knowledge and awareness surveys compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>0.5 At least 50% of 338 households increase their total income by at least 10% as a result of an increase in income from agroforestry-based livelihoods, and/or diversify their income from cultivating only annual cash crops (corn, rice) to include multiple crops including perennial tree-based products or vegetables by the end of the project compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p>	<p>0.1 Annual participatory biodiversity monitoring data from monitoring systems by sanctuary guards, Mabuwaya staff, DENR and MENRO.</p> <p>0.2 Annual participatory land use change monitoring data and drone aerial land use and forest cover images and maps.</p> <p>0.3 Annual threat monitoring data from participatory monitoring and patrolling systems.</p> <p>0.4 Pre (year 1), mid-term (end of year 2) and post (year 4) knowledge, awareness and attitude surveys among at least 10 % of focal community members.</p> <p>0.5 Survey of household income and cultivated crops of at least 10% of focal households in year 1 (baseline), end of year 2 (mid-term) and in year 4 (project end).</p>	<p>No huge adverse impacts from natural disasters such as super-typhoons or earthquakes (the Philippines is prone to these).</p> <p>No serious increase in hostilities between the Philippine Army and communist rebels (New Peoples Army) in the focal areas (both San Mariano and Baggao have NPA presence).</p> <p>Mabuwaya keeps permission to operate in focal communities and municipalities by local governments, also after the 2022 elections (we don’t have indications we will not allowed to continue).</p> <p>CV-19 restrictions will not hamper field activities, trainings, meetings, public activities and interview surveys.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Increased knowledge, awareness and appreciation of the importance of environmental conservation and environmental laws in 8 focal communities</p>	<p>1.1 At least 80 % of households in target communities have received communication materials or have participated in community meetings about the focal species and the importance of environmental conservation by end of year 2 leading to an increase in awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of environmental conservation among at least 70% of focal community members compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>1.2 All 10 schools in the communities use information materials and offer lessons about the focal species and about the importance of environmental conservation by the end of year 3 leading to an increase in awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of environmental conservation among at least 70% of focal school children compared to baseline data established in year 1.</p> <p>1.3 Two youth nature groups, each with at least 40% girl membership, have been established and are active in San Mariano and Baggao in organizing conservation events, school lectures, field trips to sanctuaries, clean-up drives, tree planting and other conservation-related activities by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.4 Specific thematic events such as parades and contests concerning focal species and environmental conservation are part of annual village and town fiestas by the end of the project.</p>	<p>1.1 Activity reports, attendance sheets and pre (year 1), mid-term (end of year 2) and post (year 4) knowledge, awareness and attitude surveys among 10 % of community members.</p> <p>1.2 Teacher training reports, local government and local Department of Education curriculum directives and pre (year 1), mid-term (end of year 2) and post (year 4) knowledge, awareness and attitude surveys among 10 % of community school children.</p> <p>1.3 Activity reports and visual documentation and social media posts by youth nature groups and municipal governments (or staff) of San Mariano and Baggao.</p> <p>1.4 Visual documentation and social media posts by general public and municipal governments (or staff) of San Mariano and Baggao. Conservation or focal species related events make up at least 25% of all events at the fiestas.</p>	<p>Isabela State University and students remain interested as a partner in developing and implementing communication campaigns and pre/mid-term/post communication campaign impact surveys.</p> <p>The municipal governments and schools remain supportive to integrate environmental conservation in the curriculum and (high)school children will be interested to participate in surveys, conservation events and youth nature groups.</p>
<p>2. Eight participatory biodiversity & land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement teams</p>	<p>2.1 Three community members in 8 target communities (24 in total, of which 8 are women) capacitated and trained in</p>	<p>2.1 Activity reports, training attendance sheets and visual documentation of on-</p>	<p>Tanggol Kalikasan remains interested as a partner in conducting environmental</p>

<p>are monitoring focal species and enforcing environmental laws in 10 sanctuaries, reducing threats to focal species and their habitat and yielding data on species' populations and tree cover.</p>	<p>species, threat and land use change monitoring and environmental law enforcement by year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Patrol and monitoring system by 8 community monitoring teams established and implemented in 10 sanctuaries resulting in monthly patrols and quarterly species population monitoring surveys by end of year 2.</p> <p>2.3 Increased environmental law enforcement leads to a reduction of illegal activities in 10 sanctuaries, with at least 50% decrease in illegal hunting of target species, and at least 30% decrease in illegal logging by the end of the project compared to baseline data collected in 2015-2020 and an increase of 10% of focal species populations compared to 2020 baseline data and an increase of 10% of tree cover in 10 sanctuaries by end of project.</p>	<p>the-ground training of community members.</p> <p>2.2 Patrol reports, visual documentation and deputization orders of sanctuary guards by local governments.</p> <p>2.3 Patrol reports, police blotter documentation, annual monitoring reports, drone aerial images and resulting maps</p>	<p>law enforcement trainings and lawyers are available for trainings.</p> <p>Local communities and municipal governments remain supportive to trainings regarding biodiversity monitoring and environmental law enforcement.</p> <p>Municipal governments and/or DENR remain supportive to deputizing trained community members as sanctuary guards or wildlife enforcement officers.</p>
<p>3. 10 community sanctuary management councils are taking decisions about interventions in response to sanctuary guard patrol reports, and about law enforcement, reforestation of denuded areas and land use appropriations</p>	<p>3.1 Ten sanctuary management councils with each at least 10 members established and active by end of year 2 consisting of at least 80% local community members, at least 25% women, at least 1 youth representative (<21 years) and at least 20% indigenous representatives (in communities with indigenous people).</p> <p>3.2 Ten 5-year and long-term vision sanctuary management plans produced by year 2, with the 5-year management plans active by adoption through local ordinances by year 2.</p>	<p>3.1 Activity reports, minutes of council meetings and village or municipal ordinance establishing sanctuary council or appointing council members.</p> <p>3.2 sanctuary management plans and village or municipal ordinances adopting sanctuary management plans.</p>	<p>Tanggol Kalikasan remains interested as a partner in conducting sanctuary management council trainings and lawyers are available for trainings.</p> <p>Local communities and municipal governments remain supportive to trainings regarding sanctuary management and supportive towards establishing sanctuary management councils.</p>
<p>4. Agroforestry-based livelihoods contributing to local incomes and support for sanctuaries</p>	<p>4.1 Agroforestry plans for 8 communities produced and at least 300 household members, including at least 25% women trained in agroforestry techniques by end of year 2</p>	<p>4.1 Agroforestry plans for 8 communities</p> <p>4.2 Activity reports and visual documentation</p> <p>4.3 Survey of household income and cultivated crops of at least 10% of focal</p>	<p>Isabela State University and the Department of Trade and Industries (regional office) remain interested and available to provide technical assistance to the development of agroforestry</p>

	<p>4.2 30 ha in San Mariano and 50 ha in Baggao of degraded sanctuary habitats reforested through agroforestry by end of year 2.</p> <p>4.3 At least 300 households, including at least 25 % women and women groups, in 8 communities in San Mariano and Baggao involved in income-generating activities from agroforestry (producing banana leather, rattan baskets, bamboo) and harvesting vegetables from home gardens by project end, and from 2026 onwards in harvesting fruits, coffee and cacao, reporting an increase in income from agroforestry products, a diversification of crops planted and harvested and diversified nutrition patterns.</p>	<p>households in year 1 (baseline), end of year 2 (mid-term), in year 4 (project end) and in 2028 (beyond project).</p>	<p>livelihood plans and the marketing of products.</p> <p>Local communities and municipal governments remain supportive to trainings and the implementation of agroforestry-based livelihood activities</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Production and distribution of 3,000 copies of an annual calendar with information about the focal species and the importance of conservation and ecosystem services in San Mariano and Baggao in year 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Production and establishment of 30 weather-proof billboards on stands with information about the sanctuaries and focal species at entrance points of 10 sanctuaries in San Mariano and Baggao in year 2</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Annual community meetings in year 1, 2 and 3 in 8 focal communities to discuss project progress and potential issues (3 x 8 = 24 meetings)</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Two teachers trainings in San Mariano and Baggao each for 30 teachers, and provision of school materials on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and the focal species to 10 schools in year 2</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Training and support to 2 youth nature groups consisting of high school students in San Mariano and Baggao in year 1-3</p> <p>Activity 1.6 Presence at annual town and village fiestas in Baggao and San Mariano (3 x 2 = 6 town fiestas, and 3 x 8 = 24 village fiestas) with puppet shows, mascots, stands, school competitions, face painting, quizzes by Mabuwaya staff and the youth nature groups in year 1-3</p> <p>Activity 1.7 Knowledge, awareness and attitude surveys in year 1,2 and 4.</p> <p>Activity 2.1 One environmental law enforcement training for 24 sanctuary guards and 30 sanctuary management council members in year 1</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Provision of sanctuary guard equipment and uniforms (flashlights, boots, raincoats, trousers, shirts and bag for 24 sanctuary guards and 1 smartphone with monitoring software and camera and binoculars for each sanctuary) in year 2</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Biodiversity / land use & forest cover change / threat monitoring and on the ground training of sanctuary guards during quarterly monitoring surveys in year 2 -3</p> <p>Activity 3.1 Establishment of sanctuary councils and sanctuary management workshops to develop sanctuary management plans for 10 sanctuaries in year 2</p> <p>Activity 3.2 On the job training in sanctuary management and adjustment of sanctuary management plans in year 2-3</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Development of specific agroforestry development plans for 8 communities in year 1: species suitability studies and market and value chain studies</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Agroforestry training and product development / marketing for 8 communities in year 2</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Establishment of 4 communal nurseries and seed production farms in year 2</p> <p>Activity 4.4 Establishment of 80 ha of agroforestry farms and 338 vegetable home gardens in year 2 -3</p>			

Activity 4.5 Support to production and marketing of agroforestry products in year 2 -3
Activity 4.6 Household surveys of income and vegetable use in year 1, 2 and 4

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the Darwin Initiative Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the [Darwin Initiative](#) website for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. People who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	E.g. Number of officials from national Department of Environment who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	People	Men	20			20	60
E.g. DI-C17	E.g. Articles published by members of the project team	E.g. Number of unique papers published in peer reviewed journals	Number	None	1			1	4

We will develop standard indicators for the next annual report and will include Year 1 and Year 2 in that report.

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

No publications during this reporting period. Our environmental education booklet is not (yet) publicly available. We will discuss if we can make this available online for next reporting period.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? 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.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	-
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	