

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

11. Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-024
Project title	Investigating hunting causes and implementing community-led mitigations in the Philippines
Country/ies	The Philippines
Lead Partner	Bristol Zoological Society
Project partner(s)	Philippine Initiative for Conservation of the Environment and the People (PhilinCon)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£321,231
Start/end dates of project	01/06/22 to 31/03/2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report 1: June 2022 - March 2023
Project Leader name	Dr Daphne Kerhoas
Project website/blog/social media	https://bristolzoo.org.uk/save-wildlife/conservation-and-research/negros-bleeding-heart-dove-project
Report author(s) and date	Dr Daphne Kerhoas Dr Rebecca Sargent Dr Rebecca Tandug

1. Project summary

The Philippines is a global hotspot of threatened endemic species (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2020). The North-West Panay Peninsula is one of the largest contiguous low-elevation forest landscapes remaining across its range. In this protected area, illegal hunting is one of the two major threats (along with habitat loss) to biodiversity in general (see fig 1) and specifically the Critically Endangered Visayan warty pig (*Sus cebifrons*), the Endangered long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) and many bird species including the Endangered Visayan hornbill (*Penelopides panini*) and the Critically Endangered Negros bleeding-heart dove (*Gallicolumba keayi*). However, little is known about the drivers of this activity as no previous studies have carried out surveys in this area. We will investigate the motivations (e.g., subsistence, trade), scale and demand for hunting. In addition to being illegal (with hunters facing legal charges and fees), hunting is an unsustainable and precarious activity due to ongoing biodiversity losses observed in this protected area. Using this information we will co-develop, with local communities,

effective alternative livelihood programmes that promote the recovery of threatened species in the protected area, provide a sustainable input of protein or income and alleviate poverty. Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon have been working in partnership in this area since 2018 carrying out wildlife and habitat surveys in order to identify the major threats to biodiversity that are taking place in the protected area.

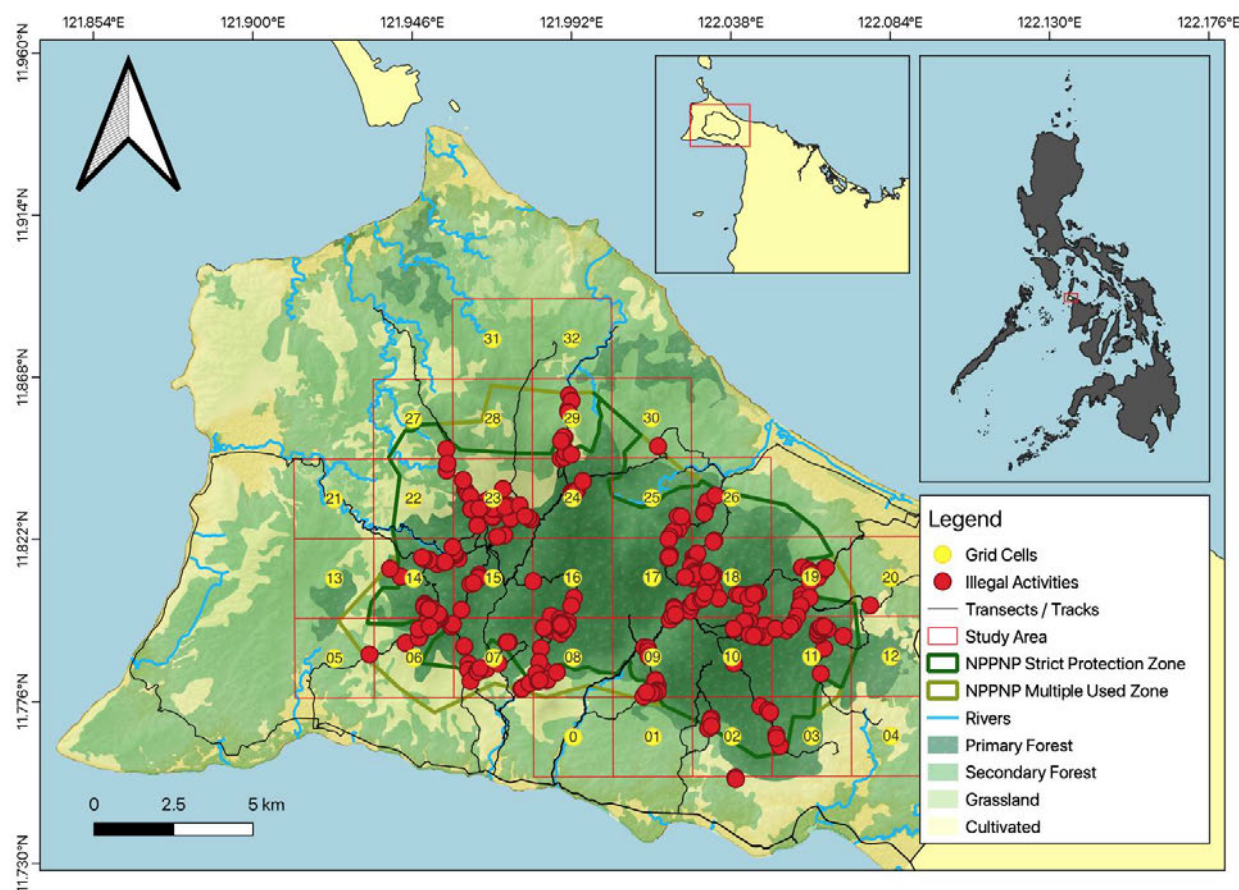


Figure 1: Map of the illegal activities inside the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The lead partner of this project is Bristol Zoological Society, a conservation and education charity based in the UK that also operates a zoo (Wild Place Project). Our mission statement is “saving wildlife together”. We run conservation projects in 10 countries, including our long-term Philippines Conservation Programme. The department of Field Conservation and Science handles five conservation programmes worldwide and a total yearly budget of £500,000. The project lead and the project assurance are part of this organisation, as well as a new post opened since August 2022: the project support that manages closely the Community and Market Team (with weekly meetings and input on project trackers).

The main other partner is PhilinCon, an NGO registered in the Philippines and based in Pandan, Panay Island. For more than 25 years, PhilinCon has worked to protect one of the few remaining lowland rainforests in the country (the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park) to protect, preserve, and rehabilitate its threatened endemic plants and wildlife. Their rangers have been working in this protected area for 10 years and have detailed knowledge of the landscape of the forest.

Both the staff of Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon are directly involved with the project planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision making. To make sure the project is going forward and all parties are up to date with the proceedings, we have weekly meetings (with the managers - level 1 & 2 in Organisation Chart) and a large monthly meeting that includes managers and team leaders (level 1 & 2 & 3 in the organisation chart) as described in

Logframe activities (P0.1/P0.3). We found the monthly meetings very effective in keeping track of progress and to pinpoint weaknesses. The monthly meetings focus on what has been done in the last month and upcoming plans for the next month, as well as any lessons learned and risks/dependencies (Annex 4: Monthly project board meeting minutes). In addition, we found that project trackers (logframe activities P0.2) and weekly meetings are very useful to ensure that the team stays engaged and targets are hit on time. Particular achievement has been to build capacity in early career Filipino conservationists to become Team Leaders (3), Surveyors (6) and Community Facilitators (8). Another achievement has been to mobilise the level 1/2/3 for writing eight reports (see attached) on the data collected in Y1. The reports will be an effective way to engage and report to key stakeholders involved in this project (namely the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, city mayors, police, Protected Area Management Board and local NGOs).

Other key stakeholders directly involved in this project are the eight communities we are working with, as well as the four cities where we survey markets and restaurants for wild meat. We have found that all the communities we have contacted were keen to join this project and we have hired a community facilitator in each of these communities. As our surveys discuss illegal hunting, we are not reporting the name of those communities, nor their location here. A lesson learned was to keep communication open with all the members of the community. We have held several community forums and have abided by a strict human ethic process (Annex 5: Hunting survey ethics protocol).

Another key partner is the Filipino government and specifically the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The DENR is the executive department of the Philippine government responsible for governing and supervising the exploration, development, utilisation, and conservation of the country's natural resources. Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon have worked closely with DENR since 2018 and PhilinCon has a current Memorandum of Understanding established with them. DENR supports PhilinCon's conservation and development work in and around the protected area, including biodiversity surveys in the protected area and community livelihood implementation.

One lesson we have learned is that it is difficult to gather all the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) for a specific event to carry out Measurable Indicator 4.1. When the PAMB meets, it is usually a day-long (e.g. 6h), formal event and it is not possible to keep the attendees present for a workshop afterwards (even with food and drinks provided). The only possibility is to present the results of our wildlife surveys and ranger reports during the Board meeting and organise individual questionnaire interviews with the different stakeholders.

The British High Commission has been supportive of the project and one representative is planning to visit our offices during this year.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

During Year 1 of the project we have successfully carried out the activities stated in the logframe.

Activities relating to Output 1 included establishing links with communities and holding regular meetings with relevant stakeholders (Activity 1.1 & 1.2). We began introducing the project to communities in June 2022 with visits to barangay captains. The project was well received by seven of the targeted communities who expressed enthusiasm for the proposed plans. The response in our eighth community was more reserved, however all eight communities signed up to participate in the project. Community Facilitators were hired in each community and have been invaluable in helping to arrange surveys and meetings, and acting as ambassadors for the project.

Also linked to Output 1 we have successfully carried out surveys to investigate drivers of hunting and gender and wellbeing factors (Activity 1.3 & 1.4). Initially the proposed number of

surveys in each community was 20 semi-structured interviews and six focus groups. However, after several initial surveys were conducted, the Community Team Leader and Community Manager advised that the number be reduced. Saturation of information (i.e. all main themes and topics captured) appeared to happen very quickly, revealing that perceptions are more homogenous than expected. After discussing this further and completing a change request form (Dec 2022) the number of surveys was reduced to 10 semi-structured interviews and two focus groups per community. The preliminary results of these surveys can be found in the attached end of year reports (Annexes 6-8: Community survey reports).

The next steps for activities under Output 1 are to conduct workshops with communities to begin discussing the options for alternative livelihood projects (Activity 1.5). An initial meeting with community facilitators has already taken place to determine possible options, and forums will continue throughout Year 2 Q1.

Activities falling under Output 2 included purchasing of necessary gear and equipment for the field and ranger teams (Activity 2.1). This has been completed successfully and all teams are now fully equipped with boots, backpacks, torches, tents, and cooking utensils. Throughout Year 1, field and ranger teams have completed the required activities within the planned time frame, entering the forest twice monthly for patrols and surveys (Activity 2.2 & 2.3). They have collected data on both wildlife signs and signs of illegal forest use, and analysis of these data is currently in process (Activity 2.4). We observed frequent signs of anthropogenic threats in the protected area (including hunter camps, traps, illegal logging, illegal farms). Preliminary results were presented in March 2022 at a Protected Area Management Board meeting with all the representatives of the communities around the park and can be found in the attached end of year report (Annex 9: Field report on illegal activities). The Protected Area Superintendent for Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park noted that the results on signs of illegal behaviours provided a 'wake up call' for the board to focus more efforts on protecting the Natural Park.

Linked to Output 3, the project was also introduced to city mayors and relevant police departments via courtesy meetings and letters in June 2022 (Activity 3.1). Following these meetings the market team leader and surveyors visited our 4 target cities to compile lists of possible target areas for surveys. The required number of market surveys have been completed in Year 1 (Activity 3.2), with four cities visited every month to survey meat stalls, restaurants, and at least three tourist shops. See attached end of year report for a summary of the Year 1 data (Annex 10: Market survey report). We have found little data to suggest that wild meat is being sold in markets and restaurants. We believe that this data is reliable and that there is little market for illegal meat, as the key driver of hunting appears to be for consumption at home. However, it may also be the case that respondents are unwilling to admit to selling illegal products. Therefore, for Year 2, we will assess, in collaboration with the market surveyors, how we can modify our survey method to fit our stringent human ethic requirements (transparency of the project aim, collection of participant consent, full anonymity). Possible options include conducting the surveys in a neutral location, or identifying additional informants who do not work at stalls/restaurants but may have some knowledge of local markets through a snowball technique.

Activities for Y1 linked to Output 4, included gathering all local stakeholders to present the project and discuss perceptions of hunting in this area. The project was presented at a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) meeting in June 2022 and September 2022, which was attended by local and provincial members of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, representatives of police departments and all the local barangay captains (i.e. elected community leaders). The project's aims and outcomes were discussed and agreement was secured for the project to proceed (Activity 4.1, Annex 11: PAMB meeting minutes). A summary of our Y1 results were recently presented by the Project Lead and Field Team Leader during the March 2022 PAMB meeting. PAMB meetings are also regularly attended by representatives of other NGOs, allowing us to discuss our findings with them. In addition, at a fundraising music event organised by project partner, PhilinCon, we conducted surveys with members of DENR, local NGOs, and student groups to investigate perceptions of hunting in the region (Activity 4.2).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.

In Y1, the objectives relating to this output were to conduct baseline surveys on drivers and perceptions of hunting, and on well-being status and gender equality within the communities.

We have successfully completed two focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each of our eight participating communities to examine the prevalence and reasons for hunting (Indicator 1.1). Analysis of these data is currently underway (Annex 6: Community hunting report for summary). Preliminary results suggest that hunting within the communities is sporadic and is not used as a main source of income or protein. Results suggest that wild meat is primarily eaten at home with the family, and if there is excess it may be sold to other members of the community. The majority of respondents viewed hunting negatively and believed it should be reduced.

Additionally we completed a further two focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews per community focussing on gender and wellbeing (Indicator 1.7). Analysis of these data is currently underway (Annex 8: Community wellbeing & gender equality report). Preliminary results revealed that men and women were generally equally responsible for making important decisions within the household and had equal opportunities in life. Both women and men respondents stated that they felt able to participate in the livelihood initiatives and that workload could be shared fairly. Overall, definitions of wellbeing predominantly revolved around having a happy family life and having a good livelihood with sufficient income.

Following more detailed analysis of these data, we will use these baseline surveys as indicators to measure progress over the next two years of the project. In the coming months we will begin to co-develop the livelihood projects and agree upon methods and implementation (Indicators 1.2 and 1.3). The results of our baseline surveys will be considered during these discussions so that we can develop initiatives that offer alternatives to hunting and allow a fair workload and equal participation between genders. Swine flu risks are taken into careful consideration, as will the cost-of-living crisis, to make sure livelihoods implemented are profitable and sustainable. Currently, we are on track to achieve this output within the planned time frame.

Output 2: Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife.

To measure this output we are monitoring signs of hunting inside the protected area via field surveys and ranger patrols (Indicator 2.1). In Y1, the field survey team successfully completed twice monthly expeditions to conduct transect surveys and deploy camera traps within the Natural Park. Similarly ranger teams have conducted twice monthly patrols, often guided by field team reports of illegal activity. Analysis of these data is currently underway (Annex 9: Field and Ranger report on illegal activities).

During the surveys, the field team are additionally monitoring signs of wildlife, particularly warty pig, in order to measure changes in abundance (Indicator 2.2, Annexes 12 & 13: Field reports on wildlife signs and warty pig occupancy). The results of these Y1 surveys will serve as a baseline to monitor progress towards this output over the next two years. We hope to observe a decrease in the number of hunting signs and a concomitant increase in warty pig signs due to the impact of our livelihood initiatives and RARE pride campaign (see Outputs 1 and 3). Any changes in prevalence of hunting should be rapidly detectable by the field and ranger patrols via a reduction in the number of traps and snares encountered. Continued monitoring of wildlife within the forest will provide us with long-term data to assess trends in wildlife populations. However, detecting these changes within the timeframe of the project (Indicator 2.2) is unlikely as it can take considerable time for wildlife populations to respond to a reduction in anthropogenic pressures. Hence, while we have an effective system in place for monitoring

progress towards this output, we acknowledge that Indicator 2.2 (to observe an increase in warty pig signs) may not be achieved by the project's close.

Output 3: Situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease the quantity of illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops

In Y1, the objectives relating to this output were to establish regular monitoring of city markets to determine the baseline amount of illegal wildlife products being sold. Surveys have been carried out monthly across four cities surrounding the protected area and data analysis is currently underway (Annex 10: Market report). The indicators used to monitor progress towards this output are an observed decrease in the quantity of wild meat sold in markets and restaurants, and a decrease in the number of wild animal product trinkets sold in tourist shops (Indicator 3.1).

Initial results suggest that these indicators may not be appropriate, as we have found out through our surveys that the levels of wild meat being sold in markets and restaurants are incredibly low. These observations align with the results of our community hunting surveys (Indicator 1.1), which suggest that hunted meat is used primarily for consumption at home. However, given that we are measuring illegal behaviour, it may also be the case that participants are unwilling to admit to the sale of wild meat. Meanwhile, in tourist shops our surveys reveal the presence and sale of several animal products, predominantly snake bones, chicken feathers and pig tusks. Interestingly, the majority of participants stated that trinkets were obtained from other regions of the Philippines.

Based on the data collected, we are exploring how to adapt our survey methods to obtain more detailed information during Y2 of the project. We may make use of informants to help us target the relevant markets and provide qualitative information on supply lines and types of consumers. We could also collect information from the police on the number of arrests that have been made in the past years. Although these adaptations would not allow us to measure weight of meat sold (as per Indicator 3.1), they would enable deeper exploration of illegal trade (e.g. through informants) and inform our situation analysis and future recommendations.

Output 4: Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities).

To achieve this output, members of the project team attend quarterly meetings of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) to present progress and discuss findings. In addition, we continue to engage with and share reports with key stakeholders including city mayors, barangay captains and police departments. Within our eight target communities we have built strong relationships, with the assistance of our Community Facilitators, and have the full support of the barangay captains.

We intended to conduct a survey during a PAMB meeting, including representatives of DENR, local government, NGOs and police departments to measure attendees perceptions of hunting in the area (Indicator 4.1). However, these are full day meetings with many items on the agenda and we found that securing attendance for a workshop at the end of the meeting would not be possible. We therefore trialled conducting a short survey during our allotted time slot for presenting project updates. Unfortunately this method made it difficult to ensure full

participation and we felt that the before and after survey may have appeared patronising. We will therefore consider how to adapt this Indicator for Y2 and will submit the necessary change request form.

Linked to this Indicator (4.1), we conducted a survey on perceptions of hunting at a fundraising event organised by project partner, PhilinCon (Annex 14: DENR/Stakeholder report). Conducting the survey at a public event allowed for a wide array of participants from different organisations, including local government, DENR, NGOs and student groups. We will therefore plan a similar survey in Y2. This will enable us to measure change in local perceptions over the lifetime of the project.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is to decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested through implementation of sustainable initiatives in eight communities. To achieve this outcome we will focus on several indicators.

The first (Indicator 0.1) is to co-design alternative livelihood projects to potentially replace hunting. In Y1, progress towards this indicator has been the successful completion of interviews and focus groups to understand the primary drivers of hunting in these communities. Preliminary results suggest that the main driver of illegal hunting is food for the family, followed by obtaining meat to sell and protecting crops from foraging animals (Annex 6: Community hunting report). Based on these results we are now beginning to discuss potential livelihood projects with our participating communities. One challenge with this indicator is to ensure that the livelihood projects effectively target the key motivations for hunting and the key demographic group that takes part in hunting. However, following our human ethics requirements, we cannot collect names of hunters to specifically target households that host the persons doing the illegal hunting. This caveat will be considered when co-designing the initiatives and our aim is that the benefits the livelihoods provide to the community will begin to encourage behaviour change of those involved in hunting. In addition, while we hope to observe a measurable change in hunting pressure, we recognise that there are a large number of communities living adjacent to the protected area who will not be involved in the project. Implementing alternative livelihoods in eight communities will serve as a trial to determine if this is an effective, sustainable method for discouraging hunting which could then be expanded to other areas.

We will assess the success of the project (Indicator 0.2 & 0.3) via surveys in Y1 and Y3. In Y1 we have gathered baseline data through wellbeing and gender equality surveys to assess average annual income, current livelihood activities and assets, and the responsibilities of men and women in the household. Analysis of these data is currently underway (Annexes 7 & 8: Community reports) and will be considered during the design of the livelihood initiatives.

Also relevant for Y1 are the surveys conducted inside the protected area on wildlife signs and signs of illegal hunting (Indicators 0.6 & 0.7). In Y1 the field survey team conducted 19 expeditions and a total of 47 transects within the natural park. The ranger team also conducted a separate 17 patrols. During the surveys the team collected data on animal tracks and signs, and signs of illegal forest use (Annexes 9 & 12: Field reports). The aim is to measure trends over the 3-year project to detect an increase in warty pig populations and a decrease in hunting signs. A decrease in the number of traps and snares should be an appropriate indicator for measuring hunting frequency as it is a real-time measure of activity in the forest. Using warty pig population abundance as an indicator may be more challenging as it is likely that, even with a decrease in hunting, an equivalent increase in population may not occur within the timeframe of the project. Particularly given that the livelihood initiative and RARE pride campaign will only be implemented in the latter half of Year 2. However, this long-term monitoring of wildlife in the forest will be invaluable for assessing trends over time in this understudied area.

Similarly, observing a decrease in weight of hunted meat and trinkets in markets and tourist shops (Indicator 0.8) may be difficult to measure, as our Y1 surveys suggest that the baseline

level of wild meat sold is very low (Annex 10: Market report). Progress towards this indicator will continue to be measured during Y2 and Y3, and we will discuss possible changes to the survey method in order to gather more detailed information regarding sale of wildlife products.

Overall, we have made considerable progress towards our stated outcome and have completed all intended tasks within the originally planned Y1 timeframe. We have gathered a large amount of baseline data upon which to build our activities for Y2 and we believe that the project is likely to achieve its outcome by Y3. While detecting changes in the proposed indicators by the end of the funding period may be difficult, the amount of data collected will enable patterns and trends to be examined over the long term. We believe that increasing law enforcement efforts may also be an additional step towards achieving the overall outcome and the ranger team is currently in discussions with DENR, who intend to employ them for an additional 20% of their time to increase the number of patrols per month.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

3.4.1 Outcome-level assumptions

Assumption 1: Given strict human research ethical review [we have an independent review process at Bristol Zoological Society performed by external experts], anonymous and sensitive data collection methodology, and hiring of staff already embedded in the targeted communities, we can establish a trusting relationship to collect reliable data on the drivers of hunting

Comments: All survey methods have received ethical approval from an independent review panel. Our data collection does not gather participant's names, and does not ask if they themselves are hunters. We instead ask questions surrounding perceptions and thoughts on what are key drivers and motivations. The anonymous data are stored securely on a password-protected harddrive. The hiring of Community Facilitators from targeted communities, alongside the effective communication and interpersonal skills of our Community Team Leader and Manager have allowed trusting relationships to be built with our target communities (Annex 4: Monthly meeting notes & Annex 15: Community team project tracker). In addition, we have carried out refresher training in March 2023 on the survey protocol for our Market Team, who are still collecting data following our strict human ethics process (Annex 16: Market team project tracker).

Assumption 2: People will be open to engage with alternative sources of income to hunting

Comments: The targeted communities have been very keen to engage with the project. We have secured the approval of the barangay captains and the communities have discussed internally which households will be nominated to participate in the livelihood project (Annex 15: Community project tracker). The challenge with managing this assumption is ensuring that the livelihood initiatives are providing an alternative to hunting and are targeting the relevant community members. This is something that will be considered in discussions when co-developing the livelihood project in the coming months during year 2. The project support has weekly meetings with the Community Team to discuss how the community leader (or barangay captain) and the community as a whole is progressing through the project. There are also weekly meetings face to face and on Messenger between the community team leader and community facilitators.

Assumption 3: Populations of targeted wildlife species are not already too depleted to recover over the study period (if populations do remain low, our ongoing work with local captive breeding centres for reintroduction will play a critical role).

Comments:

We have no means to find out the population size of the Visayan warty pig before the first year of this project. We are currently calculating occupancy based on the data we have collected

during this first year which will enable us to understand species presence in different locations within the protected area.

Assumption 4: Travel regulations (due to Covid-19 pandemic) between the UK and the Philippines government will allow the two staff based in the UK, regular visits to the Philippines (twice a year). Covid-19 will continue to be controlled through the ongoing vaccination programme, enabling access to our teams to continue conducting their work. Provincial DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resource) will provide our relevant staff with a permit to pass the checkpoints in place due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Comments: Regulations relating to Covid-19 enable travel between the UK and the Philippines with proof of vaccination and the completion of a travel health pass (as explained on the FCDO website). At present, there are no further regulations affecting our team's work or travel. There are no longer checkpoints in place, however in some regions there are still quarantine requirements for those testing positive. The team continues to wear masks where required in public spaces.

3.4.2 Output-level assumptions

Assumption 1: The income generated is used for projects that benefit the community as a whole rather than community leaders only.

Comments: This assumption still holds true and will be monitored following implementation of the livelihood projects in Y2. The issue of how to use the income generated will be discussed during community forums while co-developing the livelihood initiatives. Bookkeeping systems will be set up to enable transparent accounting of the income and expenditure.

Assumption 2: Barangay captains are engaged in the process of designing alternative livelihood projects. Communities are keen to participate in alternative livelihood projects and are open to stop hunting.

Comments: Seven of our targeted communities have been enthusiastic and have engaged with the project since our first meeting in June 2022. Our eighth community has been more reticent. However, following attendance at formal project introductions, community forums and meetings with officials, all communities signed up to the project and have been participating in interviews and workshops (Annex 15: Community project tracker). Initial survey results reveal that the majority of interviewees have negative perceptions of hunting (Annex 6: Community hunting report). However, some consider hunting to be acceptable in certain situations, for example to protect crops from foraging animals. We keep track of the engagement of the barangay captains by presenting in PAMB (Annexes 11 & 17: PAMB meeting minutes) and weekly/monthly meetings with Community Teams (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes). During the livelihood project development we will begin by inviting the barangay captains to meetings to discuss their ideas and concerns as well as representatives of the barangay council.

Assumption 3: No major natural disasters impact the population of the threatened species surveyed (e.g. Typhoon Phanfone in December 2019)

Comments: This assumption still holds. During Y1, several tropical storms hit the Philippines. However, no typhoon status hit Panay Island. Our weekly meeting with the executive board of the project helps us monitor and track the weather and delay expeditions when needed (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes).

Assumption 4: Markets for these products will not go underground, remaining open and easily accessible to our Filipino Market Surveyors. Shop and restaurant owners will be open and knowledgeable about the provenance of illegal meat.

Comments: This has been a challenging assumption to manage given that our market surveyors do not have the same long-term relationships with stall and restaurant owners that have been built within the communities. It has, therefore, been difficult to assess the reliability of the data collected and the openness of the shop and restaurant owners. Although several respondents have shared previous knowledge on illegal meat sales, the majority have stated that no illegal meat is sold in shops and restaurants (Annex 10: Market report). In addition, our market surveyor has not observed any carcasses that resemble wild meat (e.g. civets, snakes, monkeys). This corroborates our community data which found that the majority of wild meat is hunted for consumption at home, not to sell for income. However, it may be the case that the markets are underground and we have been unable to identify sellers with access to them. During Y2 we will work with the market surveyors to consider how to adapt our survey methods to enable more detailed and reliable data to be collected through the possible use of informants.

Assumption 5: Attendance at the workshop by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) and the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) will maximise the engagement of respective DENR teams in the project.

Comments: As discussed above (Section 3.2, Output 4), we decided to not arrange an independent workshop to fit around the busy schedules of our stakeholders, but to present our findings at Protected Area Management Board official meetings that take place every three months (Annexes 11 & 17: PAMB meeting minutes). These are attended by City, Provincial and Municipal Officers of DENR. DENR are therefore kept fully informed of project progress and outcomes, reports are regularly shared with them, and our team has been granted access to the protected area to conduct field surveys. This relationship will continue to be fostered during Y2-3.

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

The impact stated in our original application, which this project will contribute towards, is to stabilise populations of our target threatened species and alleviate poverty among communities in Northwest Panay by determining causes of hunting and co-developing sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Our project is contributing to biodiversity conservation of threatened endemic species in the Philippines. The North-West Panay Peninsula Natural Park, on Panay island, is home to numerous threatened species including the Critically Endangered Visayan warty pig (*Sus cebifrons*) and Negros bleeding-heart dove (*Gallicolumba keayi*), and the Endangered Visayan hornbill (*Penelopides panini*). Previous research in the area suggested that the principal anthropogenic threat to these species is illegal hunting, with primary motivations for hunting including subsistence and income generation. However, the status of wildlife populations in this understudied Natural Park are very uncertain. Our project aims to investigate the prevalence of illegal hunting, its causal drivers and the demand for hunted animal products in order to implement sustainable solutions that reduce levels of hunting while protecting the livelihoods of local people.

During Y1 of the project we have gathered data to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity-poverty issues, by investigating the drivers of, demand for and scale of illegal wildlife use across the eight focal communities and four cities around North-West Panay (see sections 3.1 and 3.2 for evidence of our activities and outputs). Our Y1 data will provide the foundation for our Y2 activities to develop initiatives to support communities to reduce the prevalence of illegal hunting and provide stable sources of income. The regular presence of our field team and ranger team inside the protected area has enabled the removal of an extensive number of snares and provides continuous long-term monitoring of wildlife populations.

Additionally we have supported poverty reduction through the employment and training of a large team of Filipino staff, including: 12 forest rangers, 8 community facilitators, 4 field surveyors, 2 market surveyors, 3 team leaders, 1 bookkeeper, 1 operations assistant, and 2 managers.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project was a direct recommendation of the Visayas Conservation Action Plan recently co-prepared by the IUCN Conservation Planning Specialist Group and the Philippines DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources). Lead Applicant Daphne Kerhoas worked closely with these organisations in an advisory role to develop this Action Plan. This project addresses some of the issues identified by the Negros Island BSAP 2018 and Philippines BSAP 2015-2028.

Our project supports the Convention on Biological Diversity to Improve the Status of Biodiversity by Safeguarding Ecosystems, Species and Genetic Diversity (Goal C) and to Reduce the Direct Pressures on Biodiversity and Promote Sustainable Use (Goal B). Our project also sits at the intersection of several SDGs. We are addressing SDG target 15.7 linked to Eliminate Poaching and Trafficking of Protected Species within the Life on Land goal. We will increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities (target 15.A) and Protect Biodiversity and Natural Habitats (target 15.5) through law enforcement and regular wildlife monitoring. Through decreasing the reliance of communities on a diminishing and unreliable resource (wildlife meat), we aim to Build Resilience to Environmental, Economic and Social Disasters (target 1.5), and therefore tackle the first SDGs goal, No Poverty.

By recruiting the majority of our team from the Philippines, we will support capacity-building by mentoring early career conservationists in project management and field surveyor roles, serving target 17.6: Knowledge Sharing and Cooperation for Access to Science, Technology and Innovation. Finally, through the recruitment process for this project, we will Ensure Full Participation in Leadership and Decision-making for women (target 5.5; Gender Equality goal 5).

5. Project support to poverty reduction

This project had an impact on the local communities and specifically poverty levels through several different means. First, we have hired and provided income security to 12 forest rangers and eight community members from communities across the Natural Park for the next three years, producing immediate benefits to the livelihoods of local people.

Second, in this region, 11% of families are living under the poverty threshold (Philippines Statistic Authority, 2020) and may rely on hunting as a precarious source of protein. Thus, illegal hunting is a key factor at the interface of biodiversity and poverty. One of the aims for our project during its first year was to carry out surveys to develop an understanding of the drivers of hunting to tackle the main socio-economic issues faced by these communities (e.g., income instability). Our community surveys (consisting of 16 focus groups and 80 interviews) revealed that tradition and subsistence are the primary motivations for hunting Visayan warty pigs (Annex 6: Community hunting report).

Our second year will have a direct impact on poverty reduction by supporting communities to design strategies to alleviate poverty and improve well-being. This could include

alternative livelihood programmes focused on the production of cash crops and domestic chicken farming. In the long-term, the alternative income generated from the conservation initiatives will benefit communities by replacing hunting - which is unsustainable due to decreasing wildlife populations - with more stable sources of income.

Third, with a high proportion of the project’s investment being spent on the employment and training of in-country staff, We have provided added value in terms of capacity-building. All our Managers, Team leaders and Bookkeeper are junior staff with little previous experience in managing a team/handling a budget/etc. We have spent extended time training these junior conservationists to handle these responsibilities. This project has helped provide local individuals and communities with the skills and experience to protect the natural environment of the Philippines in the future (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes, Annexes 15, 16 & 18: Project trackers.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

In the Global Gender Gap report, which assesses how well countries divide their resources and opportunities amongst their male and female populations, the Philippines ranks 19th in the world and highest in Asia for gender parity (World Economic Forum, 2022). However, we are aware that the present project may have an unbalanced impact on women who may be held responsible for the care of the alternative livelihood chosen within the community. Moreover, women may not have equal control over the income generated. Therefore, we have collected information on gender equality and wellbeing (through mixed gender focus groups and semi-structured interviews, Activity 0.1.2, Annex 8: Community wellbeing and gender equality report). We found that the majority of women manage the income of the family and both genders perceived that there was a fair share of the work carried out by both. The majority of participants for this survey were women (77% - Annex 8: Community wellbeing and gender equality report). Therefore it appears that, at present, men and women perceive workload linked to income generation and household work to be equal.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	6 women out of 9 staff in our project board
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 .	<p>2 out of 3 partners (Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon) have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women.</p> <p>The main project partner, Bristol Zoological Society, has an executive board consisting of 50% women.</p> <p>One project partner, PhilinCon, has a woman as its director and has a board</p>

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.

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.

	<p>of trustees consisting of 70% women.</p> <p>One other project partner is DENR which has a very large number of staff and is led by a woman at the provincial level (Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer).</p>
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7. Monitoring and evaluation

As highlighted in the logframe we have a number of project management activities in place to monitor progress on a regular basis. Weekly meetings are conducted between the team leaders and their respective line managers, as well as weekly meetings between the Project Lead, Community Manager, Operations Manager, and Bookkeeper (Activity P0.1). These meetings allow for regular updates to be communicated to the Project Lead and for the swift identification of any problems.

In addition, we have monthly meetings of the project board (Project Lead, Managers, Team Leaders, Bookkeeper, Operations Assistant) to review progress each month and discuss the proposed work plan for the coming month (Activity P0.3). Each meeting covers progress and plans and a discussion of any risks or issues that have arisen and have not been resolved in the weekly meetings. For example, we evaluated the survey methods and adapted these where necessary based on Team Leader suggestions (e.g. decisions to reduce the number of interviews and audio record some market surveys). These meeting minutes are recorded and shared with all managers as a monthly status report (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes).

Team leaders also complete project trackers which record activities and milestones, along with their expected completion dates (Activity P0.2; Annexes 15, 16 & 18: Project trackers). Logframe activities and subtasks were outlined at the beginning of Y1 and allocated to team leaders with proposed dates of completion. These project trackers provide a simple method for the Project Lead to check adherence to the work plan and monitor achievements. Team Leaders also enter their survey data in a password-protected database on a monthly basis (on a folder that is accessible to the whole project board, providing a further indicator of achievement).

Progress reports are also shared in regular meetings between the Project Lead and Project Assurance based at the Lead Organisation (P0.4). Project Assurance provides an independent perspective of progress and advises on any issues that arise. During these meetings the status of any risks are discussed and advice on the need for any new mitigations is provided.

On twice yearly visits to the project site, the Project Lead also holds meetings with all team members including: community facilitators, market surveyors, field surveyors and rangers. During these meetings information on code of conduct and safeguarding procedures are refreshed, as well as discussion on the progress against the logframe and the project timeline. We also conduct a discussion of any difficulties that have arisen and any potential risks the team foresees in the future, which enables continued adaptation of the risk register (see risk register attached).

Financial monitoring is led by the Project Lead using the Lead Organisation's pre-existing processes for monitoring spending on its international programmes (monthly account reviews and detailed annual reviews). The Bookkeeper updates the grant monitoring file weekly with new expenditures and files all copies of receipts and invoices (as well taking pictures of them). We also carried out an internal auditing led by the Lead Organisation's finance administrator to guarantee all processes are carried out well and that the organisation of the information (e.g. soft copies of receipts, Grant monitoring excel form) is effective for the end of project independent auditing.

All of these project management activities have ensured effective and frequent communication between the various levels of leadership. We feel this approach has been suitable for our team and is an effective system for monitoring progress and swiftly identifying any problems. The only change in the monitoring strategy during Y1 was the addition of weekly meetings between

the Community and Market Team Leader and the Project Support, as it was determined that the Team Leaders needed more guidance and oversight, particularly for data entry tasks.

8. Lessons learnt

During the past year our project management strategy of regular meetings and communication with in-country staff has worked well as a method for monitoring progress and discussing issues. Similarly, our strategy for building trusting relationships with our target communities has been very effective. In particular, the hiring of facilitators from within each community has enabled easy dissemination of information and coordination of meetings and forums. The communities have been engaged and enthusiastic and we have a great foundation for continued collaboration during Y2.

Several issues that have arisen during the year have been linked to staff capacity, for example, minor errors by the bookkeeper and delayed data entry by team leaders. One difficulty we have observed is that some team members are not voicing their concerns when they have a problem or find a task challenging. To manage this we provided further training for the relevant staff during a visit from the Project Lead in Sept 2022, including demonstrations of the use of gdrive and setting up systems for filing and invoicing. In addition, we now conduct weekly meetings with these team members to provide further oversight and offer opportunities to discuss any difficulties.

Lessons learnt from conducting our surveys include the challenges of transcribing the audio for interviews and focus groups. In the original project plan no budget was allocated for the hiring of transcribers and therefore this was to be conducted by members of the team. We quickly identified that the team leader would not have time to complete this task and therefore recruited some student volunteers who are supervised by the Community Manager to complete the transcriptions. However, this has been time consuming and there have been several errors made with the transcriptions. In future, we would therefore recommend that any projects considering using audio recordings account for the hiring of professional transcribers in their budget and timeline. For the surveys conducted in Y3, we will consider how we can obtain additional funding to enable timely and effective completion of transcriptions.

For our market surveys, we have encountered issues with data collection as we have observed that no participants are reporting the sale of wild meat. For tourist shops, our surveyors can easily identify trinkets which are made from animal parts. However, for restaurants and meat stalls this is not possible. Although it is likely that the data are reliable and wild meat is not widely available in cities, there is also the possibility that our survey strategy was not appropriate for collecting this data. The identification of stalls and restaurants that may sell wild meat is challenging given that this is an illegal activity. Although some participants have been willing to discuss their previous experiences of cooking/tasting wild meat none have admitted to currently selling it. During Y2, we will consider how we can adapt our sampling methods to enable the potential identification of relevant sellers and discuss other types of survey strategy that may be more appropriate for collecting this type of data.

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

Not applicable - this is the Yr 1 Annual Report

12. 10. Risk Management

Please find attached our updated risk register that is monitored every quarter and whenever relevant.

All significant adaptations to the project design to address a risk were made through the Change Request Form: such as a reduction of focus groups to two per community (total of 16

focus groups) and 10 interviews per community (total of 80 interviews) to facilitate the survey to take place within the time frame and allow time to analyse the results.

In particular, a risk that has emerged in the past 12 months is the global spread of African Swine Flu. This will affect our planned livelihood initiatives as one proposed idea had been the establishment of pigs farms. As this now seems unfeasible, we will be discussing with communities other preferred livelihood options. Initial ideas suggested by our community facilitators include shrimp farms and weaving collectives. Risks associated with the livelihood projects will be discussed in community workshops and managed accordingly.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

We believe that a core strength of this project is the strong communication and information flow between all of our teams. The four key teams (Community, Market, Field and Ranger) are kept up to date on other team activities via regular presentations which discuss progress and objectives of the project as a whole, not just those relating to their own team work.

In addition, we conducted a pre-mortem session with all of the staff in Sept 2022. This is a strategy where the team is asked to imagine all the ways that the project could fail and then work backward to consider what would cause these failures. This provided a great opportunity to facilitate an open discussion of any potential group and individual-level worries and brainstorm actions we could take to avoid failure. This also enabled us to update the risk register based on the team's ideas. We have the output of this workshop available upon request.

14. Sustainability and legacy

We have joined a few events to make sure that this project was visible within the Philippines. The Darwin team has participated and presented in each quarterly Protected Area Management Board meeting (Annexes 11 & 17: PAMB meeting minutes). The PAMB is composed of all the heads of local communities living around the protected area (25 official participants) elected every 5 years. They are the ones to make executive decisions on all things happening within the protected area. The PAMB meetings are organised every 3 months by the DENR, have a strict agenda and are chaired by a city mayor. Within the official participants, there is a representative of the police of the two regions where the protected area is as well as representative of city mayors and a variety of NGOs.

The Bristol Zoological Society has an active presence on Twitter and LinkedIn and has shared several posts linked to this project. Additionally, our partner PhilinCon is very active on Facebook (the most used social media in the Philippines) and has shared many of the project's achievements.

The intended sustainable benefits post-projects are still valid. To name a few: alternative livelihood providing profits to local communities, capacity building of the 34 staff hired during this project (especially at the project board level). The community aspect of this project is designed to be self-sustainable once the project ends with the alternative livelihoods implemented and running for a year and a half.

After the first year of this project, we understand better the difficulties of engaging with one of our governmental partners, the DENR and how to best reach out to them about possible development and future guidance without stepping on their toes. .

15. Darwin Initiative identity

This project is one of the projects under the Bristol Zoological Society's Philippines international conservation programmes. This project named the "Darwin Project" within the Bristol Zoological

Society and in the Philippines has a clear identity. In all of our social media posts (namely Twitter and Facebook) and on the website, we have tagged the Darwin Initiative and provide a link to the Darwin Initiative webpage that has this project. However, the tagging of Darwin Initiative on Twitter/FB does not appear to work as I imagine one cannot tag it but only mention it.

We produced t-shirts for our staff with the name and logo of the Darwin Initiative, as well as Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon. In addition, we produced a banner which hangs outside the PhilinCon office in Pandan, identifying the office as the base of the Darwin Project and including logos. The Bristol Zoological Society’s YouTube channel also features a presentation by the project leader advertising the work we do.

We are planning a visit from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office to showcase the project and the office and the protected area. We had the visit planned in March 2023 but last minute changes to the FCDO staff travel schedule did not allow a meeting. We are planning a meeting for our next visit over the summer.

16. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes, 3 focal points: Daphne Kerhoas, project leader, ██ Grainne McCabe, project assurance, ██ Sasha Dioso, independent focal point, ██
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No, the project leader did a training on “How to implement safeguarding in an international project” by Hub Cymru Africa in 2020
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [34 staff] training done in June 2022 and March 2023 Planned: 100% [34 staff] training planned in Jan to March 2024
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	No, challenges encountered. It is clear that training and refreshers are needed in terms of safeguarding and human ethics processes (such as collecting consent for interviews).
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	We will have our usual full safeguarding training at the end of Year 2 (January to March 2024) as we have just done a training session for all our staff in March 2023 (maximum of 10 individuals in each session). Our safeguarding training consists of discussing safeguarding and bullying and whistleblowing as well as being reminded of the 3 focal points and their contact. In addition, we read and discuss the Safeguarding policy that describes in detail the guidelines to abide by and what to do if you see something that does not feel right.

17.

18. Project expenditure

Table 1: **DRAFT** 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				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence: International staff				
Travel and subsistence: National staff				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£93,429	£84,740		

*Original grant proposal also included £475 to cover covid related costs. Approved change request (Dec 2022) moved this to field team leader salary in Y2.

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 (£)		

19. 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).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
not yet				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

20. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe 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>Stabilise populations of our target threatened species and alleviate poverty among communities across North-West Panay by determining causes of hunting and co-developing sustainable initiatives (e.g. alternative livelihoods).</p>		<p>During Y1 of the project we have gathered data to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity-poverty issues, by investigating the drivers of, demand for and scale of illegal wildlife use across the focal communities and cities around North-West Panay (see below for evidence of our activities and outputs). Our Y1 data will provide the foundation for our Y2 activities to develop initiatives to support communities to reduce the prevalence of illegal hunting and provide stable sources of income. The regular presence of our field team and ranger team inside the protected area has enabled the removal of an extensive number of snares and provides continuous long term monitoring of endangered wildlife populations.</p> <p>Additionally we have supported poverty reduction through the employment and training of a large team of Filipino staff, including: 12 forest rangers, 8 community facilitators, 4 field surveyors, 2 market surveyors, 3 team leaders, 1 bookkeeper, 1 operations assistant, and 2 managers.</p>	

<p>Outcome</p> <p>Decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested through implementation of sustainable initiatives in 8 communities that encourage people away from hunting, e.g., by providing higher and more reliable sources of income, facilitating the recovery of threatened wildlife populations.</p>	<p>0.1 One bespoke conservation initiative, such as alternative livelihood co-designed with each community will progressively (40% based on baseline of Y1) replace hunting, e.g., as a main source of protein or income, by Y3, through a determination of the prevalence and reason for hunting (knowledge for this will be acquired through 10 semi-structured interviews and two focus groups within each of the 8 communities (“barangays”))</p> <p>0.2 Pre and post-project 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether communities member well-being (with a focus on gender and vulnerable members) has changed from the beginning to the end of the project to measure evidence of impact by Y1 and Y3. Measure of success will be an increase of 30% in wellbeing (based on guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) in 20% of households in each community. We will target the poorer households within the community</p> <p>0.3 Ten semi-structured interviews within each of the 8 communities report a 10% increase in their average income by Y3 for communities that used hunting as a source of protein or trade (baseline collected in Y1 in 0.1.1)</p> <p>0.4 Three meetings organised to present the project (in Y1) and three meetings to present the results of the community surveys and discuss potential initiatives (in Y2) with each community attended by one member of</p>	<p>0.1 During Y1 we successfully completed 10 interviews and two focus groups in each of our 8 participating communities to investigate perceptions of hunting. Preliminary analysis of the data suggests that the key driver of hunting is for sustenance. With secondary drivers including for income and to protect crops from foraging animals.</p> <p>0.2 10 interviews and 2 focus groups have been conducted in each of our 8 participating communities to discuss gender equality and wellbeing. These covered topics such as: differences in responsibilities and opportunities of men and women, definitions of well-being, and satisfaction with current livelihood options.</p> <p>0.3 During both the interviews on hunting perceptions and the interviews on gender and well-being, participants were asked about their average annual income.</p> <p>0.4 The project leader, community manager and community team leader conducted initial meetings with village (barangay) captains to introduce the project and gauge interest in June</p>	<p>0.1 In Yr 2 we will begin the implementation of the alternative livelihood initiatives. We are currently conducting workshops with our community facilitators and a local development expert to discuss potential options. These options will then be presented to the communities and co-developed according to their needs/requests.</p> <p>0.2 In Y2 no surveys will take place. The survey will be repeated in Y3 to determine the success of the project and its impacts on wellbeing and gender equality.</p> <p>0.3 In Y2 no surveys will take place. The surveys will be repeated in Y3 to determine if the project has had an impact on communities’ income.</p> <p>0.4 Meetings to discuss the results of the Y1 surveys and begin designing the livelihood initiatives are currently underway and will continue during the first two quarters of Y2.</p>
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	<p>40% households of each community. One member hired as community facilitators of each community will be leading the initiative implementation and meet monthly with the Community Team Leader by Y2</p> <p>0.5 Two semi-structured interviews with 8 barangay captains (elected head of communities) who report that 80% of excess funds derived from conservation initiative (based on accounts collected by our Community Team) is invested in communities facilities (e.g. school maintenance, road, barangay hall) by Y3</p> <p>0.6 Wildlife population surveys in the protected area covering 50 km of transect every year, in particular of Visayan warty pigs, show a 10% increase in population by Y3, through indirect signs during transect surveys and camera traps surveys, compared to Y1 baseline estimates (female reproduce yearly)</p> <p>0.7 50% decrease in reports of hunters individuals encountered in the protected area by ranger patrols and on camera trap footage deployed by Forest Team by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates</p> <p>0.8 30% decrease of weight of hunted meat in markets/restaurants and 20% decrease in the number of individual tusks/feathers found in tourist shops</p>	<p>2022. This was followed by several community forums (co-led with community facilitators from each community), and the distribution of letters explaining the project. Barangay captains and community members signed an agreement to participate in the project in August 2022.</p> <p>0.5 Not applicable for Y1</p> <p>0.6 In Y1 the field survey team conducted 19 expeditions and surveyed transects which totaled a distance of 56 km. A variety of animal tracks and signs were recorded, including a total of 226 signs of warty pig. In addition, camera traps have been deployed across 24 transects.</p> <p>0.7 Camera traps deployed across 24 transects have captured 4 hunting incidences. Ranger patrols have dismantled 416 animal traps, while field surveys have recorded 165 signs of hunting, the majority of which are warty pig traps. Other illegal activities within the park include agarwood extraction and illegal plantations.</p> <p>0.8 The market team has conducted surveys of 61 meat stalls, 65 restaurants and 15 tourist shops. The</p>	<p>0.5 These interviews will occur in Y3 following establishment of the livelihood projects</p> <p>0.6 Analysis of data from Y1 surveys to create a baseline estimate of wildlife abundance. Continue to monitor camera traps and conduct transects.</p> <p>0.7 Analysis of Y1 data on hunting signs from ranger patrols and field surveys.</p> <p>0.8 Analysis of Y1 data on prevalence of wild meat and trinkets found in shops and stalls of 4 major cities.</p>
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	by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates	amount of wild meat for sale has been incredibly low.	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.</p>	<p>1.1 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community around the NW Panay peninsula natural park to determine the prevalence and reason for hunting carried out by the Community Facilitators, Community Team Leader and overseen by the Community Manager in Y1 and Y3. Qualitative and quantitative data analysed by Community Team Leader and Community Manager following our previous study methods in the area.</p> <p>1.2 One member of 50% of households within the 8 communities have signed an agreement over which alternative livelihood projects will be implemented in their communities with support from the wider Community Team, project design drafted for each community by Y2.</p> <p>1.3 All hardware and relevant material is purchased for the designed alternative livelihoods projects and infrastructure initiatives and delivered to the 8 communities by Y2</p> <p>1.4 Alternative projects are set up in each community with the help of the</p>	<p>1.1 All stated focus groups and semi-structured interviews have been completed in Y1, making a total of 80 interviews and 16 focus groups. These were conducted by the Community Team Leader, with assistance from the Community Facilitators and the Community Manager.</p> <p>It was noted by the Community Team Leader and Manager after the first set of interviews, that saturation was being reached quickly (i.e. no new information was being provided and main themes and topics had been captured). We therefore realised that the community was more homogenous than expected and reduced the originally proposed 20 interviews and 6 focus groups per community, to 10 and two. This change was accepted following a change request form submitted to Darwin in December 2022 and our logframe has been updated accordingly.</p> <p>The method was appropriate for enabling us to determine baseline information on the prevalence and key drivers of hunting in these communities. However, we have noticed that the data collected resembled more closely a structured interview in that participants gave very brief answers. The amount of qualitative analysis that can be done with this data may therefore be limited. We will consider how we might adapt our survey in Y3 in order to increase the level of detail provided by participants.</p> <p>1.2 Not applicable for Y1. Community forums currently in progress to determine the appropriate livelihood initiatives.</p> <p>1.3 Not applicable for Y1. Timeline for completion is Y2 Q2.</p> <p>1.4 Not applicable for Y1. Timeline for completion is Y2 Q2.</p>	

	<p>expert practitioners by Y2. For domestic pig farm: building 4 pig pens and piglets and 3 sow (inseminated) bought. For the permaculture plantations (with help from https://phpermaculture.com/): tools, stems and natural fertiliser bought, area prepared with irrigation. Attendance at a training course for all the community leaders (barangay captain), Community Facilitators and one member of 20% of community households, and each participant scores at least a 50% on knowledge acquisition after the training programme of the chosen relevant initiative based on survey before and after a 3-day training course taking place in each communities by Y2.</p> <p>1.5 Final audit report show, through financial data collected monthly on income and expenditure to measure the development of each initiative by Y2, 10% income is generated through the sustainable initiatives by Y3 (following indicator 0.2.2)</p> <p>1.6 Survey to one member of 10% household in each community confirms that income invested and generated through the initiative was spent on maintenance of community infrastructure and other benefits to the community by Y3.</p> <p>1.7 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to participation level and capacity building linked to the initiatives</p>	<p>1.5 Not applicable for Y1. Reporting processes to be designed by Y2 Q1 and training on accounting and financial reporting to be conducted in Y2 Q1-2.</p> <p>1.6 Not applicable for Y1. To be conducted in Y3.</p> <p>1.7 All stated focus groups and semi-structured interviews have been completed in Y1, making a total of 80 interviews and 16 focus groups. These were conducted by the Community Team Leader, with assistance from the Community Facilitators and the Community Manager.</p> <p>See point 1.1 for information on changes to the number of surveys.</p> <p>The method was appropriate for enabling us to determine baseline information on gender equality and wellbeing. Questions covered topics such as how the participant defines wellbeing, financial assets and livelihood options, and gender differences in decision-making and participation. Similarly to the hunting</p>
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	introduced) in the 8 target communities in Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1	interviews, we found that participants were somewhat reticent and the discussion had to be led by the Community Team Leader. We will consider how we might adapt our survey techniques in Y3 in order to increase the level of detail provided by participants.
<p>Activity 1.1. Establishing links with communities:</p> <p>Community manager and Team Leader approach and develop links with each barangay captain and the representatives of the Local Government Units (DENR, local head of police, mayor and vice mayor). Recruit one community facilitator in each targeted community by Y1 to support the Community Team's surveys and the future initiatives. 2-day training will be led by the Community Team Leader and the Community Manager by Y1.</p>	<p>Links with communities were developed during Y1 Q1 via meetings with barangay captains and community forums.</p> <p>8 community facilitators were recruited in June 2022 and underwent 2 days of training in July 2022. The training covered safeguarding and codes of conduct, project deliverables and expectations, and discussion of target communities.</p> <p>Courtesy visits were conducted with the mayors of the cities where the market surveys would be conducted in June 2022. Along with visits to the relevant Philippines National Police Departments.</p> <p>The project was also officially introduced and approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other stakeholders at an official meeting of the Protected Area Management Board in June 2022.</p> <p>See project trackers for details</p>	<p>Regular meetings will continue to be held with relevant stakeholders. End of year reports from each survey team will be passed on to mayors, barangay captains, police departments and the DENR.</p> <p>Results of community surveys will be discussed in community forums during planning of the livelihood initiatives.</p> <p>Darwin Project representatives continue to attend and present updates at quarterly Protected Area Management Board meetings.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Weekly meetings in each communities in Y1 and in Y2/Y3:</p> <p>Facilitated by the community team, where the project is presented and discussed, attended by several households of each communities and community facilitator, barangay captains and the community team leader in Y1 (attended monthly by the Community Manager), ensuring the full and meaningful participation of women in Y1. In Y2 and Y3, alternative livelihood</p>	<p>See details under Activity 1.1 regarding initial meetings with communities and barangay captains.</p> <p>The Community Facilitators are based in the community and have maintained communication with communities throughout year 1. The Community Team Leader and the Community</p>	<p>Community forums are currently being arranged to begin discussions and development of the livelihood projects. These will continue throughout Y2 to offer support and training surrounding the chosen livelihood.</p> <p>We will ensure that women from the participating households are in</p>

<p>projects are proposed, discussed, co-designed (integrating gender perspectives) attended by several households of each community.</p>	<p>Facilitators interact every week and the Team Leader visits each community at least once a month (see Community project tracker and monthly board meetings minutes).</p> <p>The community forums held in Y1 to introduce the project and discuss expectations were successful to discuss the project timeline and the livelihood beneficiaries (a smaller subset of households within the barangay (village)).</p> <p>During both the wellbeing and hunting surveys we ensured that we had representation of both men and women. Hunting surveys: 96 men, 69 women. Wellbeing surveys: 42 men, 137 women.</p>	<p>attendance at all meetings and involved in decision-making.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Wellbeing and gender survey in Y1 and Y3:</p> <p>Qualitative and quantitative data collected in each community 2-3 mixed-gender focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews) investigating changes in socioeconomic factors and wellbeing factors (following guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) to assess impact of the project on community members and on the community as a whole (as measured in indicator 1.5). Data also collected on gender inequality and vulnerable community members including questions on women and men's role in sectors impacted by this project (indicator 1.7). Ensuring that initiative in each community is adapted to contribute to the efforts to also address sources of gender based inequality.</p>	<p>See details above for indicator 1.7.</p> <p>All stated focus groups and semi-structured interviews have been completed in Y1 (Appendix 8: Community wellbeing and gender equality report).</p> <p>The surveys focused on aspects of wellbeing which may be impacted by this project. These included questions surrounding livelihoods and socioeconomic status, relationships and responsibilities within the household and community, and opportunities for men and women.</p>	<p>Development of livelihood initiatives through community forums and workshops, ensuring participation of women and considering the results of the Y1 surveys in order to adapt the initiatives to local needs and ensure gender equality.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4. Hunting survey done by end of Y1 and end of Y3:</p> <p>Qualitative and quantitative data collected (after activity 1.1) in each community (10 semi-structured interviews and two/three focus groups) investigating prevalence and drivers of hunting (consumption, trade and/or</p>	<p>See details above for indicator 1.1.</p> <p>All stated focus groups and semi-structured interviews have been completed for Y1 (Annexes 6 & 7:</p>	<p>Y2 will focus on implementation of the livelihood projects and surveys will be repeated in Y3.</p>

<p>recreational), as well as average household income (for indicator 0.3). Analysis done by the community manager and the project leader with the community team leader by end of Y1. In Y3, a shorter survey when finishing the project to look into the perception of hunting with qualitative and quantitative data collected and analysed by the Community Team Leader.</p>	<p>Community hunting and socio-economic reports).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.5. Initiative design signed off:</p> <p>Drafted by for each community by Y2 incorporating gender perspective in this design and ensuring process is put to place for an equal spread of income and other benefits and training course on the chosen relevant alternative livelihood programme or other initiatives for all the community leaders and one member of 20% of community households and survey before and after to measure knowledge acquisition</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>In Y2 Q1, workshops and forums will begin to co-design the livelihood initiatives. This will include discussion of how the income will be used and which members of the community will attend the training courses.</p> <p>Design of the survey to measure knowledge acquisition and submission of this survey for ethical approval will begin once the types of livelihoods and training have been agreed upon.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6. Purchase of hardware, material, consumables and more:</p> <p>Associated with each community's initiatives. Procurement review done by Community Facilitators and Team Leader and sign off by Community Manager. Any other purchase is compiled by the Operation Assistant weekly with receipt and monitored monthly by Project Leader. Quarterly the Project Assurance audits the accounts.</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>Purchasing of necessary materials will begin in Y2 Q2 following sign-off of the desired livelihood by each community.</p>
<p>Activity 1.7. 3-day and 7-day training course in Y2 + survey:</p> <p>3-day training bespoke on the initiative chosen by each community with the help of Rhea Santillan (Operation Manager and owner of a domestic pig farm in Pandan city) and the NGO Philippines Permaculture Association (https://phpermaculture.com/, cf. letter of support) organised by Community Team Leader with help by Community Manager (with questionnaire before and after to measure knowledge acquisition). 7-day training will be set up for the community facilitator to acquire knowledge on the specific initiative led by expert practitioners (Rhea Santillan and Philippines Permaculture</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1</p>	<p>Arrangement of necessary training will begin in Y2 Q2 following sign-off of the desired livelihood by each community.</p>

<p>Association). Further support will be offered for guidance and problem-solving. This may also involve visiting a close-by location by the community facilitators where the initiative has been successfully carried out.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.8. Accounting established and transparent + survey:</p> <p>Community savings account established with monthly income records examined by the project accountant acting as an auditor for the community initiative income records to ensure transparency and validity of the data. Quarter income records examined by the project leader. Two semi-structured interviews with each barangay captain and survey to investigate where the excess funds from each initiative has been invested in the community (indicator 0.5). The accountant will also provide training to communities into financial administration to help communities budget effectively.</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>Training in financial administration and accounting processes will be provided to the community facilitators and nominated members of each community by our bookkeeper throughout Y2. The project bookkeeper will also act as an auditor and monitor the income records for each community.</p>
<p>Output 2. Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife</p>	<p>2.1 20% decrease in Hunting signs (e.g. hunter camp remains, snare traps) encounter rate per transect and 50% decrease of hunters encounter rate (face to face and camera traps) in Y3 from baseline data gathered in Y1 in the protected area</p> <p>2.2 20% increase of Visayan warty pig (Critically Endangered species that is heavily hunted) direct and indirect signs per km/transect and 20% increase in sightings on camera traps from surveys report (proportion of pig caught per camera trap hours) in the protected area by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>2.1 In Y1 the field survey team have conducted twice monthly expeditions to conduct transect surveys on wildlife signs and hunting signs. In addition, regular ranger patrols have collected further signs of illegal hunting and forest use. Analysis of these data is currently underway to generate baseline values, and a summary of the Y1 progress can be found in Annex 9: Field and ranger team report on illegal activities.</p> <p>This is an appropriate way of measuring illegal use of the forest and any changes in prevalence of hunting should be immediately detectable via decreases in numbers of hunting signs.</p> <p>2.2 In Y1 the field survey team conducted twice monthly expeditions to conduct transect surveys on wildlife signs and hunting signs. In addition, camera traps have been deployed and continue to be monitored throughout the forest. Analysis of these data is currently underway to generate baseline values, and a summary of the Y1 progress can be found in Annexes 12 & 13: Field team reports on wildlife signs and warty pig occupancy.</p> <p>Although this is an appropriate survey method for monitoring forest wildlife, detecting a 20% increase in Visayan warty pig population within the 3 years of the project is optimistic. Given that the livelihood initiative will only have been running for one year, any impact on the levels of hunting would not be immediately reflected within the wildlife populations. However, we hope that via</p>

		the alternative livelihood projects, the RARE Pride campaign, and the ranger patrols we have curbed hunting sufficiently to allow early indications of an increase in warty pig populations.
<p>Activity 2.1. Purchase field gear:</p> <p>Needed by Forest Rangers and Field Surveyors and Field Team Leader to carry out their duties such as day backpack, camera traps and camping gear in the beginning of Y1</p>	<p>Completed purchase of necessary field gear for rangers and field surveyors. This included backpacks, headtorches, 35 camera traps, batteries, boots and tents. All the budget allocated for field gear was spent.</p>	<p>No further purchases should be required in Y2.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Ranger patrols:</p> <p>Deployed throughout the park and intensified to twice every month for Y1-3. Location coordinated with the field team leader.</p>	<p>Ranger patrols have occurred twice monthly during the 10 months since the project began, except for Dec-Jan when only one patrol per month was possible due to heavy rains. A summary of Y1 progress can be found in Annex 9: Field and ranger team report</p>	<p>Ranger patrols will continue twice monthly during Y2. Rangers will continue to collect information on signs of illegal forest use that they detect on their patrols.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Biodiversity survey</p> <p>Planned and carried out throughout the park to establish baseline in Y1 and throughout Y2 and Y3 by the field team to measure trends with transect, point counts of birds (e.g. Visayan hornbills) and camera traps focusing on ground-dwelling species such as Visayan warty pig and Negros bleeding-heart dove. Survey methods following similar survey done in this area by lead partner (Mynott et al., 2021).</p>	<p>Field surveys have conducted 19 expeditions in Y1 throughout all areas of the park. A summary of wildlife signs detected in Y1 can be found in Annex 12: Field team report on wildlife signs.</p>	<p>Analysis of Y1 data to estimate a baseline population estimate of Visayan warty pigs.</p> <p>Field surveys and monitoring of camera traps will continue throughout Y2, although at a lower frequency than during Y1. The number of expeditions will then return to twice monthly during Y3.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4. Analysis and publication in suitable medium for the maximum impact of this project (e.g. presentation to DENR for sourcing future funding for the ranger salaries, reports for stakeholders, presentation in various meeting)</p>	<p>Darwin representatives attended quarterly meetings of the Protected Area Management Board and presented the results of their Y1 forest surveys.</p>	<p>End of year reports will be shared with DENR and other stakeholders. Analysis of the field survey data will continue throughout Y2.</p>

<p>Output 3</p> <p>Situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease the quantity of illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops.</p>	<p>3.1 30% decrease of weight of wild meat carcasses in the main market of 4 cities (Boracay, Caticlan and Kalibo, Pandan) and 3 restaurants in these cities out of the monthly visits by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1. 20% decrease in occurrence of recognisable single tusk and feathers of threatened species in 3 tourist shops in Boracay and 4 city festivals (Kalibo, Pandan, Caticlan and Buruanga) by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1. Data includes reports of sales of products derived from illegal hunting and a comparative analysis between Y3 and Y1</p> <p>3.2 Survey on the perception of wildlife through 80 short questionnaires show an increase in 20% of knowledge on the pride species before and after (1) the Pride campaign events (following e.g. the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in the three main city festivals by Y3 (e.g. Ati-Atihan festival January Y3 in Kalibo) and (2) 100 flyers and signs are distributed to stall/shop keepers in touristic markets and shops (e.g. Boracay island and three city festivals) by Y3.</p>	<p>3.1 Surveys have been carried out monthly across markets and restaurants in 4 cities surrounding Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. A summary of the Y1 results can be found in Annex 10: Market team report.</p> <p>We have found little data to suggest that wild meat is being sold in markets and restaurants. This aligns with our community hunting surveys which suggest that hunted meat is used for consumption at home and rarely sold.</p> <p>However, it may also be the case that respondents are unwilling to admit to the sale of wild meat. Qualitative data from some participants suggests that there is an awareness that meat is sold in some other locations. For Y2 we are considering how to adapt our survey methods to obtain more useful information. This may include conducting the surveys away from the stalls/restaurants in a quieter space. Or identifying additional participants who do not work in the restaurants but have some knowledge of the markets.</p> <p>Given the seeming absence of wild meat at stalls and restaurants it is unlikely that we will see a 30% decrease in weights of wild meat carcasses in Y3.</p> <p>At tourist stalls we have identified the sale of several different animal parts (Annex 10: Market report). However, most participants stated that trinkets were not obtained locally but had come from other regions of the Philippines. It may therefore also be the case that we do not see a noticeable decrease in numbers of trinkets in Y3 of the project.</p> <p>3.2 Not applicable for Y1. Surveys will be developed during Y2 alongside preparation for the RARE Pride campaign.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Project start:</p> <p>Introduction to city mayor and relevant stakeholders (e.g. head of police), hire 2 market team surveyors in each city and market team leader with surveyors</p>	<p>The project was introduced to city mayors in June 2022 with courtesy visits attended by the Market Team</p>	<p>City mayors and police departments will be sent the end of year report for</p>

<p>to decide on the relevant market and restaurants to be surveyed as well as the city festivals. Thorough staff risk assessment established and market team leader present to avoid lone working</p>	<p>Leader, Community Manager, and Project Lead. Coordination letters and project information was provided to city mayors and police departments in advance of conducting the surveys.</p> <p>In August, the Market Team Leader and Market Surveyors visited all cities to compile a target list of markets and restaurants.</p> <p>During training conducted by the Community Manager with the Market Team Leader and Surveyors in August 2022, risk assessment and ethics process was discussed to ensure surveyors understood safety procedures for conducting surveys. These included: ensuring that team leaders know their location at all times, conducting surveys within earshot of assistance, and ending the interview at any point if they feel uncomfortable or unsafe.</p> <p>See Annex 16: Market team project tracker, for timeline.</p>	<p>the market team. Further courtesy visits will be arranged.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Market survey:</p> <p>Monthly visits of the markets, restaurants and when occurring thorough review of stalls in city festivals in Y1/2/3. Survey will collect quantitative (number of tusk, carcasses, price, origins) and qualitative data (attributes, type of buyers, etc.) by the market team surveyors.</p>	<p>The required number of surveys have been completed monthly across the target cities in Y1. Please see indicator 3.1 above and Annex 10: Market team report.</p>	<p>Monthly visits to markets, restaurants and shops will occur throughout Y2. Methods may be adapted to improve the volume of data, as discussed above (indicator 3.1).</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Pride Campaign events + survey</p> <p>The pride campaign will be the focus of the Market Team Surveyors and Market Team Leader (alongside the market survey as described in 3.2) from Y2 following the pride campaign handbook and methodology (e.g. stakeholders meeting, mascot choice and activities targets). Campaign activities will be carried out by Y3 to target people going to market with</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>Preparation for the Pride Campaign will begin in Y2 ready for launch in Y3.</p>

<p>illegally hunted meat and market stalls/ tourist shop workers in cities and festivals where surveys show that protected species are sold illegally. Where restaurants are found to sell dishes with protected species the area around will be the focus of the Pride Campaign to not attract attention to specific restaurants.</p>		
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities).</p>	<p>4.1 Short survey before and after the workshop event (where this project and the current outputs are presented) of the attendees' perception of hunting in this area. The attendees will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government unit and other stakeholders once every year in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p> <p>4.2 Holding a meeting with key stakeholders that participated in the West Visayas Conservation Action Plan which includes the Visayan warty pig presenting the main field, community and market results output by Y3.</p> <p>4.3 Research article on the drivers of illegal hunting around the North West Panay Peninsula Natural Park by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.4 Short project report (including the results of the community, field and market surveys) produced proposing</p>	<p>4.1 The original plan for this output was to conduct our survey during a Protected Area Management Board meeting. These meetings host representatives of DENR, local government, NGOs, and police departments. At the most recent meeting we trialled conducting a short survey via raising of hands, before presenting our project aims and outputs, followed by another short survey. However, we found that coordinating this and maintaining attention in a large meeting was difficult, and the before and after survey technique may have appeared patronising.</p> <p>We will therefore adapt this survey method for Y2 and submit the necessary change request form.</p> <p>We have completed a similar survey at a fundraising event organised by the project partner, Philincon. Attendees included representatives of DENR, local government and other stakeholders including NGOs and student groups. See Annex 14: DENR/stakeholder report, for a summary of the results.</p> <p>As this was not a workshop as originally planned, only one survey was conducted with attendees. A before and after survey was not appropriate as the focus of the event was not a discussion of the Darwin project, therefore we simply asked participants about their perceptions of hunting in the area.</p> <p>4.2 Not applicable for Y1. Will occur in Y3.</p> <p>4.3 Not applicable for Y1. Data collected in Y1 is currently being analysed and may result in a research article. However, this is likely to happen in Y3 following completion of all data collection.</p>

	<p>the main paths to mitigate biodiversity loss and alleviate poverty in this region; to be shared to the main stakeholders and the national (Filipino) and international conservation and development community in Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>4.5 Two research articles on population estimate for threatened species (such as Visayan warty pig or the Negros bleeding-heart dove) and on our community project by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.6 Dissemination of our findings: A presentation in each community to a member of 40% of this community's total households to share the outcome of all projects' aspects by Y3 and a presentation in 8 nearby communities not involved in the project to a member of 20% of this community's household to promote knowledge exchange on alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>4.4 Not applicable for Y1. Data collected in Y1 is currently being analysed and will be shared with main stakeholders via end of year reports. In Y3 a complete report will be produced that will discuss project results and propose pathways for mitigating biodiversity loss and alleviating poverty in this region.</p> <p>4.5 Not applicable for Y1. Research articles to be produced following completion of data analysis in Y2-3.</p> <p>4.6 Not applicable for Y1. Dissemination of Y1 results will occur during community forums discussing the upcoming livelihood projects.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. DENR workshop + hunting perception survey</p> <p>To gather at the beginning of the project all the stakeholders linked to the Filipino government and discuss the presence and drivers of hunting in this area. This takes into consideration the DENR input on the proposed initiatives and project design. In addition during this workshop, we will secure agreements over the project's intended outcome. PhilinCon already has a MoA with DENR to run research in and around the NW Panay Peninsula Natural Park and community alternative livelihoods in this area. Another workshop will be done with all the stakeholders including at municipal level at the end of Y1/2/3 to report the finding of this project. In Y3, a workshop</p>		<p>4.1 The project was presented at the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) meeting in June 2022 (Annex 11: PAMB meeting minutes). Present at the meeting were barangay captains, local and provincial DENR members, police departments and Philincon members.</p> <p>The project's intended aims and outcomes were discussed and agreement was secured for the project</p>
		<p>4.1 We will continue to liaise with DENR and regularly report project updates at PAMB meetings.</p>

<p>organised by the project team gathering DENR and other stakeholders (such as local government unit, international, national and local NGOs) to discuss and design a plan of action to implement the recommendation based on our final results from this project.</p>	<p>to proceed, pending submission of necessary paperwork.</p> <p>During March 2022 the findings of the project during Y1 were presented by the Project Lead and Field Team Leader at a PAMB meeting including stakeholders from DENR, local barangays and NGOs.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2. NGOs and other stakeholder workshop + survey:</p> <p>To gather and discuss in Y1/2/3 all local, national and international NGOs active in this area (and in the West Visayas in general) and take into consideration their input on the proposed initiatives and project design. Most of those NGOs are known to applicants and we would report activities of the project, lessons learned and outputs for future implementation of similar initiatives. Specifically, we will discuss the perceived impact of this project and the bespoke initiatives for each targeted community on gender equality and share our results and future recommendations to all local, national and international NGOs active in this area.</p>	<p>4.2 See Activity 4.1 for details of project presentation at PAMB, which included representatives of NGOs.</p> <p>We discussed the project and completed a survey of hunting perceptions in the area at a fundraising event organised by project partner, PhilinCon. This included representatives of local NGOs and student groups.</p> <p>Several of our staff members also are members of other NGOs and organisations who are kept informed of our work, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PhilBio - Aklan Trekkers - Kabalikat Civicom - Various Farmers Associations 	<p>4.2 We will share our results with NGOs including the Talarak Foundation, Haribon, and organisations which Philincon has links to.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. Presentation and publication</p> <p>Conference presentations or symposium by the PhilinCon staff in the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines and other international congress (e.g. International Congress of Conservation Biology) by Y3 would</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>End of year reports will be disseminated to communities and other relevant stakeholders. Further</p>

<p>reach the relevant practitioners and share our findings. Publications to open access would guarantee a more in depth presentation of our findings and their achieved and missed targets. These publications would hold more weight to convince government agencies in the Philippines to support conservation initiatives (e.g, the creation of a new protected area, see theory of change outcome 4). Presentation to each local community with a written report for their records of the outcomes of all aspects of the project overall and presentation to nearby communities to help disseminate our findings and promote knowledge exchange on the alternative livelihoods.</p>		<p>publications and presentations will occur in Y3.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4. Deliverables and communication strategy</p> <p>Production of a variety of reports, flyers and leaflets to reach our varied stakeholders and share our projects outputs and future plans by Y3. To the various audiences and specifically stakeholders, we will explain, engage, manage expectation, aim to influence and demonstrate the purpose of this project and the various key messages we aim to put across (especially through the Pride Campaign). All deliverables will give clear attribution of the achievements of the project to the Darwin Initiative.</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y1.</p>	<p>End of year reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Flyers and leaflets for the RARE Pride campaign will be designed during Y2 Q3-4.</p>

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Stabilise populations of our target threatened species and alleviate poverty among communities across North-West Panay by determining causes of hunting and co-developing sustainable initiatives (e.g. alternative livelihoods).</p>			
<p>Outcome: Decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested through implementation of sustainable initiatives in 8 communities that encourage people away from hunting, e.g., by providing higher and more reliable sources of income, facilitating the recovery of threatened wildlife populations.</p>	<p>0.1 One bespoke conservation initiative, such as alternative livelihood co-designed with each community will progressively (40% based on baseline of Y1) replace hunting, e.g., as a main source of protein or income, by Y3, through a determination of the prevalence and reason for hunting (knowledge for this will be acquired through 10 semi-structured interviews and 2-3 focus groups within each of the 8 communities (“barangays”)</p> <p>0.2 Pre and post-project 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether communities member well-being (with a focus on gender and vulnerable members) has changed from the beginning to the end of the project to measure evidence of impact by Y1 and Y3. Measure of success will be an increase of 30% in wellbeing (based on guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) in 20% of households in each community. We will target the poorer household within the community</p>	<p>0.1 Community survey reports on hunting for Y1 and Y3 written by Community Manager and Team Leader with support of Community Facilitator</p> <p>0.2 Pre and post-project wellbeing report for Y1 and Y3 collected and written by Rhea Santillan</p> <p>0.3 Socio-economic survey reports for Y1-Y3 written by Community Manager with support of specific communities’ reports written by Community Team Leader</p> <p>0.4 Meeting reports for each meeting during Y2 and Y3 where Community Manager and each of 8 communities (including barangay captain and its local councils) co-develop sustainable livelihood projects or necessary infrastructure development (medical, sport, education) to meet their specific and priority needs</p> <p>0.5 Maintenance and construction of infrastructure (e.g. school maintenance, road, barangay hall) carried out in communities using the income provided by the livelihood project. Evidenced in</p>	<p>Given strict human research ethical review [we have an independent review process at Bristol Zoological Society performed by externals experts], anonymous and sensitive data collection methodology, and hiring of staff already embedded in the targeted communities, we can establish a trusting relationship to collect reliable data on the drivers of hunting</p> <p>People will be open to engage with alternative sources of income to hunting</p> <p>Populations of targeted wildlife species are not already too depleted to recover over the study period (if populations do remain low, our ongoing work with local captive breeding centres for reintroduction will play a critical role)</p> <p>Provincial DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resource) will provide our relevant staff with a permit to pass the checkpoints in place due to the Covid-19 pandemic (as Rhea Santillan currently has). This will enable staff travel between communities</p> <p>Travel regulations (due to Covid-19 pandemic) between the UK and the</p>

	<p>0.3 Ten semi-structured interviews within each of the 8 communities report a 10% increase in their average income by Y3 for communities that used hunting as a source of protein or trade (baseline collected in Y1 in 0.1.1)</p> <p>0.4 Three meetings organised to present the project (in Y1) and three meetings to present the results of the community surveys and discuss potential initiatives (in Y2) with each community attended by one member of 40% households of each community. One member hired as community facilitators of each community will be leading the initiative implementation and meet monthly with the Community Team Leader by Y2</p> <p>0.5 Two semi-structured interviews with 8 barangay captains (elected head of communities) who report that 80% of excess funds derived from conservation initiative (based on accounts collected by our Community Team) is invested in communities facilities (e.g. school maintenance, road, barangay hall) by Y3</p> <p>0.6 Wildlife population surveys in the protected area covering 50 km of transect every year, in particular of Visayan warty pigs, show a 10% increase in population by Y3, through indirect signs during transect surveys and camera traps surveys, compared to Y1 baseline estimates (female reproduce yearly)</p> <p>0.7 50% decrease in reports of hunters individuals encountered in the protected</p>	<p>reports by Community Team Leader for Y3</p> <p>0.6 Annual Field team reports from field surveys conducted twice a year in the protected area by the Field Manager</p> <p>0.6 Population estimates of Visayan warty pig from field survey data analysed and quantified by the Field Manager with support of Project Lead in Y1 and Y3</p> <p>0.7 Forest ranger quarterly reports of illegal activities from Y1 to Y3, written by the Field Manager with support from the Operation Manager</p> <p>0.7 Camera trap analysis presented by Field Manager to Project Lead twice a year. Scientific publication or technical report to be written by Field Manager and shared with DENR and other relevant stakeholders by Y3</p> <p>0.8 Market team quarterly reports written by Market Team Leader with support of In-country Community Manager in Y1-Y3</p>	<p>Philippines government will allow the two staff based in the UK, regular visits to the Philippines (e.g. twice a year)</p>
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	<p>area by ranger patrols and on camera trap footage deployed by Forest Team by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates</p> <p>0.8 30% decrease of weight of hunted meat in markets/restaurants and 20% decrease in the number of individual tusks/feathers found in tourist shops by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates</p>		
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.</p>	<p>1.1 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community around the NW Panay peninsula natural park to determine the prevalence and reason for hunting carried out by the Community Facilitators, Community Team Leader and overseen by the Community Manager in Y1 and Y3. Qualitative and quantitative data analysed by Community Team Leader and Community Manager following our previous study methods in the area.</p> <p>1.2 One member of 50% of households within the 8 communities have signed an agreement over which alternative livelihood projects will be implemented in their communities with support from the wider Community Team, project design drafted for each community by Y2.</p> <p>1.3 All hardware and relevant material is purchased for the designed alternative livelihoods projects and infrastructure initiatives and delivered to the 8 communities by Y2</p>	<p>1.1 Community survey reports and analysis on hunting drivers for Y1 and Y3 written by Community Manager and Team Leader with support of Community Facilitator</p> <p>1.2 Formal letter of acceptance and design of a sustainable initiative signed by both the Project Leader and the barangay captains and one member of 50% household for every 8 communities by Y2.</p> <p>1.3 Receipt of purchase collated by the Field manager and received by the Project Leader by Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Quarterly Community Report written by the In-country Community Manager with picture of the initiative set up</p> <p>1.4 Training course attendance certificates produced by the Field Manager by Y2. Knowledge acquisition measured from questionnaire surveys based on initiative before and after the 3-day training course.</p>	<p>The income generated is used for projects that benefit the community as a whole rather than community leaders only.</p> <p>Barangay captains are engaged in the process of designing alternative livelihood project.</p> <p>Communities are keen to participate in alternative livelihood projects and are open to stop hunting.</p>

1.4 Alternative projects are set up in each community with the help of the expert practitioners by Y2. For domestic pig farm: building 4 pig pens and piglets and 3 sow (inseminated) bought. For the permaculture plantations (with help from <https://phpermaculture.com/>): tools, stems and natural fertiliser bought, area prepared with irrigation. Attendance at a training course for all the community leaders (barangay captain), Community Facilitators and one member of 20% of community households, and each participant scores at least a 50% on knowledge acquisition after the training programme of the chosen relevant initiative based on survey before and after a 3-day training course taking place in each communities by Y2.

1.5 Final audit report show, through financial data collected monthly on income and expenditure to measure the development of each initiative by Y2, 10% income is generated through the sustainable initiatives by Y3 (following indicator 0.2.2)

1.6 Survey to one member of 10% household in each community confirms that income invested and generated through the initiative was spent on maintenance of community infrastructure and other benefits to the community by Y3.

1.7 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to

1.5 Data collected and audit report written monthly by Community Team Leader and quarterly reports written from the end of Y2 through Y3 by Community Team Leader With support from In-country Field Manager

1.6 Photos of alternative livelihoods projects or other sustainable initiatives through their developments collected by Community Surveyors. Reports written by Community Team Leader quarterly from Y2/3

1.6 Infrastructure renovation with income generated by alternative livelihood initiatives collated by the Community Team Leader by Y3

1.7 Comparison between number of women involved in the initiative in Y1 and Y3 and number of women that acquired knowledge (see 1.3) on initiative by Y3

	<p>participation level and capacity building linked to the initiatives introduced) in the 8 target communities in Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>		
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife.</p>	<p>2.1 20% decrease in Hunting signs (e.g. hunter camp remains, snare traps) encounter rate per transect and 50% decrease of hunters encounter rate (face to face and camera traps) in Y3 from baseline data gathered in Y1 in the protected area</p> <p>2.2 20% increase of Visayan warty pig (Critically Endangered species that is heavily hunted) direct and indirect signs per km/transect and 20% increase in sightings on camera traps from surveys report (proportion of pig caught per camera trap hours) in the protected area by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>2.1 Ranger patrols twice every month covering different portions of the park and providing data on hunting signs encounters. Quarterly forest rangers report from Y1 to Y3 by In-Country Field Manager</p> <p>2.2 Analysis of trends in hunting signs (including camera trap data) by In-country Field Manager presented to Project Lead twice a year. Scientific publication or technical reports shared with DENR</p> <p>2.2 Field teams' monthly surveys and annual report analysis comparing site revisits. Reports with analysis of population estimate of Visayan warty pig written by In-country Field Manager with data of Y1 and Y3</p>	<p>No major natural disasters impact the population of the threatened species surveyed (e.g. Typhoon Phanfone in December 2019)</p> <p>Covid-19 will continue to be controlled through the ongoing vaccination programme, enabling access to the protected area for the field team</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease the quantity of illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops.</p>	<p>3.1 30% decrease of weight of wild meat carcasses in the main market of 4 cities (Boracay, Caticlan and Kalibo, Pandan) and 3 restaurants in these cities out of the monthly visits by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1. 20% decrease in occurrence of recognisable single tusk and feathers of threatened species in 3 tourist shops in Boracay and 4 city festivals (Kalibo, Pandan, Caticlan and Buruanga) by Y3 based on baseline</p>	<p>3.1 Market surveyors visit 4 big city markets monthly, 3 different restaurants and 3 different tourist shops and collect data on occurrence, species, provenance, price, and type of wild meat found or feathers. Market team quarterly reports in Y1, Y2, Y3 written by the Market Team Leader. Annual report written by In-country Community Manager</p>	<p>Markets for these products will not go underground, remaining open and easily accessible to our Filipino Market Surveyors</p> <p>Shop and restaurant owners will be open and knowledgeable about the provenance of illegal meat</p>

	<p>data acquired in Y1. Data includes reports of sales of products derived from illegal hunting and a comparative analysis between Y3 and Y1</p> <p>3.2 Survey on the perception of wildlife through 80 short questionnaires show an increase in 20% of knowledge on the pride species before and after (1) the Pride campaign events (following e.g. the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in the three main city festivals by Y3 (e.g. Ati-Atihan festival January Y3 in Kalibo) and (2) 100 flyers and signs are distributed to stall/shop keepers in touristic markets and shops (e.g. Boracay island and three city festivals) by Y3.</p>	<p>3.2 Community and Market Team Leader organise the Pride Campaign in the relevant communities and festivals and write the reports. Community Surveyors and Market Surveyors collect questionnaire data.</p> <p>3.3 Technical report with recommendations or scientific publication written by In-Country Community Manager and Project Leader on the presence, species, provenance, price and type of illegally hunted meat and bones/feathers tourist trinkets in markets and shops in cities, festival and tourist hotspots by Y3. To be shared with municipal, provincial and national DENR, local NGOs and other relevant stakeholders</p>	
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities).</p>	<p>4.1 Short survey before and after the workshop event (where this project and the current outputs are presented) of the attendees' perception of hunting in this area. The attendees will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government unit and other stakeholders once every year in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p> <p>4.2 Holding a meeting with key stakeholders that participated in the West Visayas Conservation Action Plan which includes the Visayan warty pig presenting the main field, community and market results output by Y3.</p>	<p>4.1 Operation Manager with Operation Assistant will collect the data each year's workshop and write a report to be shared with all attendees. Workshop attendance certificates in Y1, Y2, Y3 produced by the Project Leader.</p> <p>4.2 Visayas Conservation Action Plan draft updated on the IUCN Conservation Planning specialist group website concerning the goals "Understand causes, drivers, motivation and scale for hunting" and "Initiate livelihood programmes to reduce hunting to a tolerable level" by Y3.</p>	<p>Attendance at the workshop by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) and the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) will maximise the engagement of respective DENR teams in the project.</p>

	<p>4.3 Research article on the drivers of illegal hunting around the North West Panay Peninsula Natural Park by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.4 Short project report (including the results of the community, field and market surveys) produced proposing the main paths to mitigate biodiversity loss and alleviate poverty in this region; to be shared to the main stakeholders and the national (Filipino) and international conservation and development community in Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>4.5 Two research articles on population estimate for threatened species (such as Visayan warty pig or the Negros bleeding-heart dove) and on our community project by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.6 Dissemination of our findings: A presentation in each community to a member of 40% of this community's total households to share the outcome of all projects' aspects by Y3 and a presentation in 8 nearby communities not involved in the project to a member of 20% of this community's household to promote knowledge exchange on alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>4.3 Journal submission confirmation email.</p> <p>4.4 Project reports shared annually to relevant stakeholders in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p> <p>4.5 Journal submission confirmation email.</p>	
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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)

Project management

P0.1 Weekly meeting

Within the Market Team, Community Team and Field Team. Weekly meeting between Community Manager, Field Manager with their respective line manager. Weekly meeting between Project Leader with Community Manager, Operation Manager and Accountant. Those meetings can take place remotely if possible.

P0.2 Project tracker updated daily

with all the activity recorded as milestones and tracked as started/in progress/accomplished and the associated start dates. All the steps between milestones will also be recorded and tracked in the project tracker. Project tracker updated by Team Leader, Managers and monitored by Project Leader weekly.

P0.3 Monthly meetings of the Project Board

(which include Project Leader, Managers, Team Leaders) will review the progress of the month and the proposed plan for the next month. Each meeting agenda will cover last month's progress, planned progress for the next month, risks, issues, and lessons learned. These meeting minutes will be recorded in one file shared across managers as monthly status report. Those meetings will take place remotely.

P0.4 Quarterly meeting of the Project Board (including Project Assurance)

will include the same content as A0.3 as well as a review of the Decisions taken during the quarter and an update on the budget. Quarterly status reports that will contain all the information discussed will be shared across managers and all stakeholders.

P0.5 Project introduction to DENR and other official stakeholders

Formal introduction of the project to PAMB meetings and DENR (especially PENRO and CENRO representative), relevant mayor and barangay captains of each communities in Y1. Covid quarantine requirements in the Philippines allowing, project leader and project assurance would visit NW Panay for this activity.

Output 1. Sustainable initiatives such as one alternative livelihood projects or one infrastructure improvement are built and start generating income in the 8 communities by Y3

1.1 Establishing links with communities:

Community manager and Team Leader approach and develop links with each barangay captain and the representatives of the Local Government Units (DENR, local head of police, mayor and vice mayor). recruit one community facilitator in each targeted community by Y1 to support the Community Team's surveys and the future initiatives. 2-day training will be led by the Community Team Leader and the Community Manager by Y1.

1.2 Weekly meetings in each communities in Y1 and in Y2/Y3

facilitated by the community team, where the project is presented and discussed, attended by several households of each communities and community facilitator, barangay captains and the community team leader in Y1 (attended monthly by the Community Manager), ensuring the full and meaningful participation of women in Y1. In Y2 and Y3, alternative livelihood projects are proposed, discussed, co-designed (integrating gender perspectives) attended by several households of each community.

1.3 Wellbeing and gender survey in Y1 and Y3:

Qualitative and quantitative data collected in each community (2-3 mixed-gender focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews) investigating changes in socioeconomic factors and wellbeing factors (following guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) to assess impact of the project on community members and on the community as a whole (as measured in indicator 1.5). Data also collected on gender inequality and vulnerable community members including questions on women and men's role in sectors impacted by this project (indicator 1.7). Ensuring that initiative in each community is adapted to contribute to the efforts to also address sources of gender based inequality.

1.4 Hunting survey done by end of Y1 and end of Y3:

Qualitative and quantitative data collected (after 1.1) in each community (10 semi-structured interviews and two/three focus groups) investigating prevalence and drivers of hunting (consumption, trade and/or recreational), as well as average household income (for indicator 0.2.2). Analysis done by the community manager and the project leader with the community team leader by end of Y1. In Y3, a shorter survey when finishing the project to look into the perception of hunting with qualitative and quantitative data collected and analysed by the Community Team Leader.

1.5 Initiative design signed off

Drafted by for each community by Y2 incorporating gender perspective in this design and ensuring process is put to place for an equal spread of income and other benefits and training course on the chosen relevant alternative livelihood programme or other initiatives for all the community leaders and one member of 20% of community households and survey before and after to measure knowledge acquisition

1.6 Purchase of hardware, material, consumables and more

Associated with each community's initiatives. Procurement review done by Community Facilitators and Team Leader and sign off by Community Manager. Any other purchase is compiled by the Operation Assistant weekly with receipt and monitored monthly by Project Leader. Quarterly the Project Assurance audits the accounts.

1.7 3-day and 7-day training course in Y2 + survey

3-day training bespoke on the initiative chosen by each community with the help of Rhea Santillan (Operation Manager and owner of a domestic pig farm in Pandan city) and the NGO Philippines Permaculture Association (<https://phpermaculture.com/>, cf. letter of support) organised by Community Team Leader with help by Community Manager (with questionnaire before and after to measure knowledge acquisition). 7-day training will be set up for the community facilitator to acquire

knowledge on the specific initiative led by expert practitioners (Rhea Santillan and Philippines Permaculture Association). Further support will be offered for guidance and problem-solving. This may also involve visiting a close-by location where the initiative has been successfully carried out.

1.8 Accounting established and transparent + survey

Community savings account established with monthly income records examined by the project accountant acting as an auditor for the community initiative income records to ensure transparency and validity of the data. Quarter income records examined by the project leader. Two semi-structured interviews with each barangay captain and survey from 0.1.2 to investigate where the excess funds from each initiative has been invested in the community (indicator 0.4). The accountant will also provide training to communities into financial administration to help communities budget effectively.

Output 2. Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife

2.1 Purchase field gear

Needed by Forest Rangers and Field Surveyors and Field Team Leader to carry out their duties such as day backpack, camera traps and camping gear in the beginning of Y1

2.2 Ranger patrols

Deployed throughout the park and intensified to twice every month for Y1-3. Location coordinated with the field team leader.

2.3 Biodiversity survey

Planned and carried out throughout the park to establish baseline in Y1 and throughout Y2 and Y3 by the field team to measure trends with transect, point counts of birds (e.g. Visayan hornbills) and camera traps focusing on ground-dwelling species such as Visayan warty pig and Negros bleeding-heart dove. Survey methods following similar survey done in this area by lead partner (Mynott et al., 2021).

2.4 Biodiversity survey communication and deliverables

Analysis and publication in suitable medium for the maximum impact of this project (e.g. presentation to DENR for sourcing future funding for the ranger salaries, reports for stakeholders, presentation in various meeting)

Output 3. Situational analysis to DENR with recommendation on the illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops

3.1 Project start

introduction to city mayor and relevant stakeholders (e.g. head of police), hire 2 market team surveyors in each city and market team leader with surveyors to decide on the relevant market and restaurants to be surveyed as well as the city festivals. Thorough staff risk assessment established and market team leader present to avoid lone working

3.2 Market survey

Monthly visits of the markets, restaurants and when occurring thorough review of stalls in city festivals in Y1/2/3. Survey will collect quantitative (number of tusk, carcasses, price, origins) and qualitative data (attributes, type of buyers, etc.) by the market team surveyors.

3.3. Pride Campaign events + survey

The pride campaign will be the focus of the Market Team Surveyors and Market Team Leader (alongside the market survey as described in 3.2) from Y2 following the pride campaign handbook and methodology (e.g. stakeholders meeting, mascot choice and activities targets). Campaign activities will be carried out by Y3 to target people going to market with illegally hunted meat and market stalls/ tourist shop workers in cities and festivals where surveys show that protected species are sold illegally. Where restaurants are found to sell dishes with protected species the area around will be the focus of the Pride Campaign to not attract attention to specific restaurants.

Output 4. Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities)

4.1 DENR workshop + hunting perception survey

To gather at the beginning of the project all the stakeholders linked to the Filipino government and discuss the presence and drivers of hunting in this area. This takes into consideration the DENR input on the proposed initiatives and project design. In addition during this workshop, we will secure agreements other the project intended outcome. PhilinCon already has a MoA with DENR to run research in and around the NW Panay Peninsula Natural Park and community alternative livelihoods in this area. Another workshop will be done with all the stakeholders including at municipal level at the end of Y1/2/3 to report the finding of this project. In Y3, a workshop organised by the project team gathering DENR and other stakeholders (such as local government unit, international, national and local NGOs) to discuss and design a plan of action to implement the recommendation based on our final results from this project.

4.2 NGOs and other stakeholder workshop + survey

To gather and discuss in Y1/2/3 all local, national and international NGOs active in this area (and in the West Visayas in general) and take into consideration their input on the proposed initiatives and project design. Most of those NGOs are known to applicants and we would report activities of the project, lessons learned and outputs for future implementation of similar initiatives. Specifically, we will discuss the perceived impact of this project and the bespoke initiatives for each targeted community on gender equality and share our results and future recommendations to all local, national and international NGOs active in this area.

4.3 Presentation and publication

Conference presentations or symposium by the PhilinCon staff in the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines and other international congress (e.g. International Congress of Conservation Biology) by Y3 would reach the relevant practitioners and share our findings. Publications to open access would guarantee a more in depth presentation of our findings and their achieved and missed targets. These publications would hold more weight to convince government agencies in the Philippines to support conservation initiatives (e.g, the creation of a new protected area, see theory of change outcome 4). Presentation to each local community with a written report for their records of the outcomes of all aspects of the project overall and presentation to nearby communities to help disseminate our findings and promote knowledge exchange on the alternative livelihoods.

4.4 Deliverables and communication strategy

Production of a variety of reports, flyers and leaflets to reach our varied stakeholders and share our projects outputs and future plans by Y3. To the various audiences and specifically stakeholders, we will explain, engage, manage expectation, aim to influence and demonstrate the purpose of this project and the various key messages we aim to put across (especially through the Pride Campaign). All deliverables will give clear attribution of the achievements of the project to the Darwin Initiative.

22. Annex 3: Standard 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
DI-A03	Not present in logframe but relevant to the project	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of organisations	Organisation Type.	1			1	1, national partner: Philicon
DI-B10	0.2 Pre and post-project two focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether community member well-being (with a focus on gender and vulnerable members) has changed from the beginning to the end of the project to measure evidence of impact by Y1 and Y3. Measure of success will be an increase of 30% in wellbeing (based on guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) in 20% of households in each community. We will target the poorer household within the community	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Households	Gender; Age Group; Typology of livelihood improvement practice.		TBC		Not applicable	20% of 430 household
DI-D04	0.6 Wildlife population surveys in the protected area covering 50 km of transect every year, in particular of Visayan warty pigs, show a 10% increase in population by Y3, through indirect signs during transect surveys and camera traps surveys, compared to Y1 baseline estimates (female reproduce yearly)	Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	% Increase; Area (ha or km2)	Flora/Fauna/Fungi.			TBC	Not applicable	10% increase in Visayan warty pig population
DI-A07	4.2 Holding a meeting with key stakeholders that participated in the West Visayas Conservation	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and	number of institutions	Govt. Organisation Type (local,			TBC	Not applicable	1 meeting with key stakeholders

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
	Action Plan which includes the Visayan warty pig presenting the main field, community and market results output by Y3.	understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues5		national, treasury, planning, environmental, agricultural, forestry).					

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)
not yet						

24. 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?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
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.	✓
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.	✓
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.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	