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Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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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 2023 – Mar 2024) and number	Annual Report 2: April 2023 - March 2024
Project Leader name	Dr Rebecca Sargent
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100083707629525
Report author(s) and date	Dr Rebecca Sargent Dr Ricardo Lemos de Figueiredo 24/04/2024

1. Project summary

The Philippines is a global hotspot of threatened, endemic species. The North-West Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NPPNP) 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 (Fig. 1) and specifically to the Critically Endangered Visayan warty pig (*Sus cebifrons*), 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 fines), 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 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.

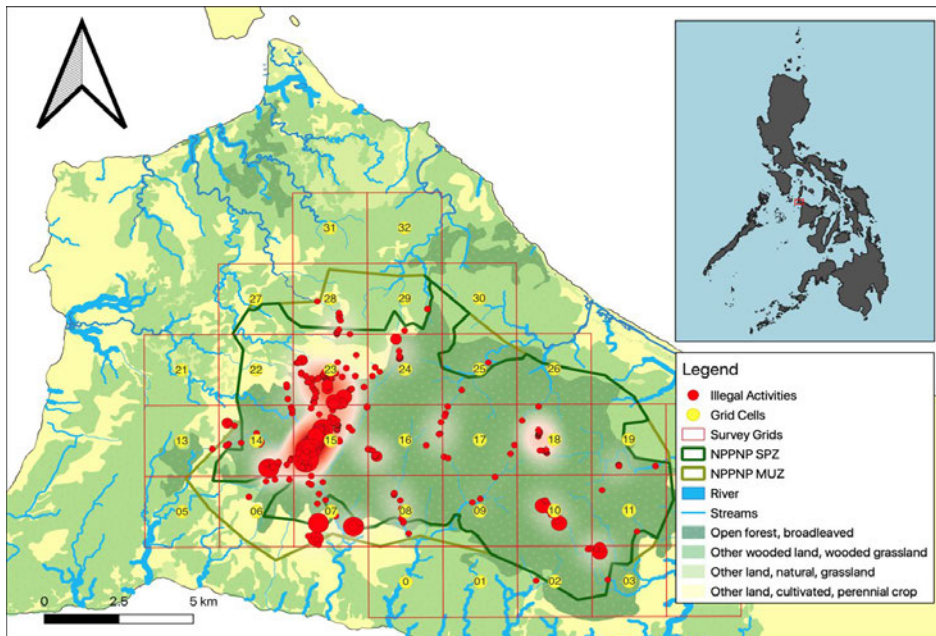


Figure 1: Heat map of all illegal activities inside the NPPNP recorded by the Field and Ranger Teams in Year 2 of the Darwin Project.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

As stated in the Year 1 report, the lead partner of this project is Bristol Zoological Society, a conservation and education charity based in the UK that also operates a zoo (Bristol Zoo Project). Our mission statement is “saving wildlife together”. The department of Field Conservation and Science handles five conservation programmes worldwide and a total yearly budget of approximately £500,000. The project lead and the project assurance are part of this organisation, as well as a project manager who closely supports the Market Team.

The second 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 project planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision making. To monitor progress and keep all parties up to date, we have weekly meetings with the managers and monthly meetings that include managers and team leaders, as described in Logframe activities P0.1 & P0.3. We have found the monthly meetings to be an effective way to keep track of progress (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes). From October 2023, we started having additional fortnightly meetings with the Market Team to monitor and facilitate the development of the Wildlife Pride Campaign that will run in Year 3. These meetings have ensured that the team has the necessary support and is on track to deliver the campaign. Particular achievement has been to build capacity in early career Filipino conservationists to become Team Leaders (3), Surveyors (6), and Community Facilitators (8).

Other key stakeholders directly involved in this project are the eight communities we are working with. We found that all the communities we contacted were keen to join the project and we hired a community facilitator in each of these communities. Additional stakeholders and partners were added to the project in Year 2 as part of the Rare Pride campaign planning, including schools and other NGOs (Annex 5: Wildlife Campaign Report).

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 (MoU) established with them. This MoU states that the parties agree to

cooperate and collaborate on scientific research and conservation programmes to protect and preserve the country's wildlife and natural resources. In particular, DENR provides technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of the field and ranger surveys and PhilinCon commits to sharing all project-related data and information, if not confidential.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

During year 2 of the project we successfully carried out all the activities stated in the logframe. Activities relating to Output 1 included continuing with regular meetings within the communities (Activity 1.2). This has been critical this year as the livelihood projects have been discussed and co-designed with input from barangay captains and participating households. Our Community Team Leader has visited each of our eight communities at least once a month, and our community facilitators act as a bridge for reporting any issues or concerns (Annex 4: Monthly meeting minutes).

Community forums were held during the first half of Y2 to determine the preferred livelihood options. Initiative design was signed off by 100% participating households in seven of our communities, and 90% in our one remaining community (Activity 1.5; see Annex 6: Community Livelihoods Report). With the support of the Community Team Leader, communities are currently drafting their own constitutions and bylaws in order to ensure an equal share of benefits and responsibilities. All hardware and materials for the chosen initiatives have been purchased and livelihood programmes are now up and running (Activity 1.6; Annex 6: Community Livelihoods Report). The livelihoods include: native chicken farming (n=3 communities), organic vegetable farming (n=1), broiler chicken farming (n=1), native shrimp farming (n=1), and rice retail (n=2). Training was conducted with various resource persons including: the Provincial Veterinary Office, the Municipal Agriculturist Office, and Aklan Trekkers. Other organisations, such as the Zoological Society of London, Gawahon Eco Park, and Aklan Agri-Aqua Demonstration Farm, have been consulted for advice throughout the development of the livelihood initiatives. Communities nominated members to attend these trainings and become the 'trainers' who would then 're-echo' their knowledge at follow-up events within the community. Specific training was held for the livelihoods of poultry raising, native shrimp farming, and vegetable farming. For the rice retailing communities, training focussed on bookkeeping and community organisation, and all communities were invited to this training (Activity 1.7, Annex 7: Training Events).

Training in financial administration and accounting was provided to community facilitators and nominated representatives of each community. The Darwin Project Bookkeeper hosted this training, and is acting as an auditor for all purchases and transactions. Community facilitators conduct monthly monitoring in each community to record income and expenditure. These data are then collated by the Community Team Leader and this ensures reliable and transparent monitoring of any profit (Activity 1.8). This training and auditing was originally due to be carried out by a project accountant. However, as per an approved change request in May 2023, we dismissed our accountant due to a failure to engage with his duties and decided not to rehire for the position. We found that our Bookkeeper has been very effective at managing receipts, dispersing funds and salaries, and organising accounts. She has therefore taken over the role of training and auditing for the livelihood projects. Given this is a considerable amount of work on top of her regular responsibilities, she is being assisted by the Operations Assistant and the Project Lead will continue to monitor the situation to ensure she is supported. For those communities that are engaged in individual livelihoods (e.g. native chicken farming), any profit is kept directly by the household. For communities engaged in communal livelihoods (e.g. rice retail), members elected a treasurer to be responsible for holding the finances. Profit will then be shared between members every quarter. As noted above, communities are being supported to draft their own sets of governance rules to ensure equitable sharing of workload and profit.

The next steps for activities under Output 1 are to continue with regular monitoring of the livelihood projects to determine their success and sustainability, both in terms of income generation and in terms of the perceptions/response of the participating households.

Throughout Year 2, field and ranger teams have completed the required activities within the planned time frame under Output 2 (Activities 2.2 & 2.3). Ranger patrols have continued twice monthly, while field surveys occurred at least once a month (Annex 8: Ranger Report & Annex 9: Field Report). The teams 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). In particular, there appears to have been an increase in the amount of agarwood harvesting observed. Agarwood is formed when species of *Aquilaria* tree become infected with a type of fungus which causes the tree to secrete a fragrant resin. This wood is highly prized for use in perfumes and incense and has a high market value. This year there have been several arrests related to this activity, including of groups that have travelled from other islands in the Philippines to collect this wood. At present, we do not have any data to determine the impact of this harvesting on other biodiversity within the forest, or any population estimates for *Aquilaria* species. Results are regularly presented at Protected Area Management Board meetings (Activity 2.4), where representatives of the communities around the park, as well as local officials and protected area staff are present.

Challenges relating to Output 2 activities mainly relate to financial resources, as increases in cost of food and transport have reduced the budget available for travel and subsistence for field and ranger patrols. Additional funding has been provided by the Lead Partner Organisation to enable patrols to continue on schedule. However, during Y3 it may be that the number of days, particularly for ranger patrols, need to be lowered to allow for the purchase of sufficient resources for the teams.

Linked to Output 3, the market team has continued to conduct monthly surveys in markets, shops, and restaurants in cities surrounding the protected area (Activity 3.2). As in Y1, the team found it challenging to find evidence of any illegal trade and in fact observed no wild meat for sale in any of the surveys (Annex 10: Market Survey Report). Trinkets made from animal parts, predominantly snake bones, are more frequently observed in tourist shops, however they are typically reported to be sourced from other islands. In Y2, the market team also trialled some other data collection methods to attempt to uncover any illegal trade. These included informal discussions with local contacts in the community and visiting police departments to enquire about any arrests or confiscations linked to illegal wildlife products. Both of these avenues did not reveal any further data, with informants disclosing that meat is typically consumed at home, and police departments reporting no incidences of illegal trade. We believe that these data are reliable and that there is little market for illegal meat, as the key driver of hunting appears to be for consumption at home (as evidenced by our Y1 community surveys). This evidence suggests that this activity may not be a productive use of time and resources, and the Project Lead will consider how to adapt this for Y3 and submit a change request in due course.

The second activity linked to Output 3 has been preparation for the Rare Pride Campaign (Activity 3.3). Given the absence of trade in animal parts/meat in cities, we decided to focus the majority of our Rare Pride campaign activities within local communities around the national park. Consultative meetings have been held with various stakeholders including: local communities, media organisations, NGOs, schools and government agencies. 175 questionnaire surveys were completed across our 8 target villages (Annex 5: Wildlife Campaign Report). The Visayan warty pig was the most recognised animal of the species presented to participants, with 88% participants able to identify it. However, it was the least liked, with 51% stating they 'like' the animal, in comparison to 67% for the Tarictic hornbill. Warty pig was also reported as being tastier, healthier and safer, to eat than domestic pig. Using this data and in consultations with stakeholders and partners, the market team is currently designing a mascot and campaign slogan. It is planned that the mascot and materials will be ready for a 'grand launching' event to be held at the end of April 2024. This will be focussed in a central location, accessible to target communities and will include live-streaming and recorded messages from partners. Following the official Rare Pride Campaign methodology (including theory of change, target audience identification, pilot events) has been challenging for the team given the time constraints and other responsibilities. One lesson we have learnt, therefore, is that preparation for this activity should have started from the outset of the project in Y1 to enable more time for workshopping ideas and developing an effective theory of change.

Activities falling under Output 4 relate to knowledge sharing and results dissemination. As noted, the team continues to present updates at quarterly Protected Area Board Management meetings. At these meetings, project results are discussed and feedback is provided by attendees (Activity 4.1). At the most recent meeting, plans for the Rare Pride Campaign were presented and DENR representatives expressed interest in collaborating on this. In Y2, stakeholder surveys were completed with 32 individuals including teachers, police officers, barangay officials, members of the Philippines Statistics Authority, and staff of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Activities 4.1 & 4.2; Annex 11: Stakeholder Survey Report). 72% of participants believe that there is hunting occurring in the protected area, however most believe it is at a relatively low level. 90% of those surveyed had heard about the activities of the Darwin Project. Local, national and international NGOs have also been consulted at various points throughout Y2 with regard to both the livelihood initiatives and the rare pride campaign (Annexes 5 & 6). Y1 end of year reports for each team, were collated and shared with multiple stakeholders including city mayors, barangay captains, police departments and DENR offices (Activity 4.4). We will do the same with our Y2 reports. Throughout all of our various activities/meetings/social media posts, clear attribution is given to the Darwin Initiative (see section 13 of this report, plus our project Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/phillincon.darwin.project>).

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 Y2, the objectives relating to this output were to establish alternative livelihood projects within each of our eight target communities. Based on results from Y1, we determined that the primary driver of hunting is to feed the family, followed by sale of meat for additional income, and to protect crops. Sustainable livelihoods were therefore chosen to offer both additional sources of food and the potential to increase household income.

The first indicator (1.2) linked to this output was to ensure that at least 50% of households in the target communities had signed an agreement over which livelihood initiative would be implemented in their community. Within Philippines administrative divisions, a barangay relates to a village or district, and within that barangay there are distinct puroks. Puroks are informal divisions that often serve as units for delivering services and administration. We, therefore, work within 8 different barangays, but focussing on a single purok within each. Within these puroks we held multiple community forums to discuss the Y1 project results and possible options for livelihood projects. Upon agreement over which livelihood each community wished to implement, we received signoff from 100% households in seven of our puroks, and 90% in the remaining purok (Annex 6: Community Livelihood Report). The next step was purchasing all relevant hardware and materials (Indicator 1.3), which was completed during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of Y2.

Indicator 1.4 related to establishment of livelihood projects and attendance at relevant training courses. Please refer to section 3.1 above and annexes 6 & 7 for details on these activities. Surveys conducted before and after the training courses did indicate knowledge acquisition of participants (Annex 7: Training Events). For the poultry training, the average increase in test score was 12%. However, attendees scored on average 76% on the pre-training quiz, suggesting a high-level of baseline knowledge and indicating that the quiz questions needed to be of a higher difficulty/more specialised. For the vegetable farming training, tests revealed a 36% increase in knowledge and for the native shrimp farming a 24% increase in knowledge. Although not as high as we had hoped (this indicator aimed for 50% knowledge acquisition), this does show that the training workshops improved knowledge surrounding the chosen livelihoods and is positive in suggesting that many households have some pre-existing understanding and skills linked to the chosen livelihoods.

We have now established a monthly monitoring process in each community to ensure we are collecting data on income and expenditure. This will allow us to monitor progress towards Indicator 1.5 and demonstrate whether the livelihood initiatives are generating profit for the

participating households. Whether this Output is successfully achieved will be largely dependent on the sustainability of these livelihoods and their ability to continue providing income once the project has closed.

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 Y2, the field survey team successfully completed monthly expeditions to conduct transect surveys 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 (Annexes 8 & 9).

During the surveys, the field team also monitors signs of wildlife, particularly warty pig, in order to measure changes in abundance (Indicator 2.2, Annex 9: Field Report). The results of these surveys across the three years of the project will enable us to monitor any changes in frequency of signs of hunting and signs of wildlife. 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. In Y2, the ranger team reported a reduction in the number of hunting signs observed. However, further analysis is required to confirm these suspicions (ensuring we are accounting for survey effort). The team has also reported an increase in observations of agarwood harvesting, as noted under Activity 2.2 above.

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; especially given the reproductive cycle of the target species, with female warty pigs producing a litter every 8-12 months. 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

The objectives relating to this output were to continue with regular monitoring of city markets to determine the baseline amount of illegal wildlife products being sold. The indicators that were being used to monitor progress towards this output were 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)

In Y2, the market team has continued to carry out monthly surveys in cities around the protected area (Annex 10: Market Survey Report). However, as with Y1, the results suggest that these indicators may not be appropriate, as we have continued to find no evidence of wild meat being sold in markets and restaurants. These observations align with the results of our community hunting surveys in Y1 (Indicator 1.1), which suggested 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 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.

Following on from our Y1 annual report, we explored how to expand our survey methods to obtain more data on illegal trade. In Y2, the market team trialled some other data collection methods. These included informal discussions with local informants in the community and

visiting police departments to enquire about any arrests or confiscations linked to illegal wildlife products. Several informants were former hunters themselves, and concurred that wild meat was used for consumption at home. Police contacts did not have any records of wildlife trade and therefore could provide no further information.

The second Indicator (3.2) relating to this Output is to improve knowledge of local species through the implementation of a Rare Pride education and behaviour change campaign. Initially this campaign was due to target cities around the natural park, however given the results of our market surveys and following an approved change request form, we have shifted our target to activities within communities. The market team successfully completed 175 surveys on knowledge and perceptions of wildlife (Annex 5) which will be used as a baseline to measure the impact of the campaign.

Given the results of our market surveys, we feel that this Output is no longer relevant as there does not appear to be a significant trade in illegally hunted meat and wild animal products in markets, restaurants or shops. We will therefore consider how we might adapt this Output and the relevant Indicators to focus more on the aspects of the Rare Pride campaign during Y3 of the project.

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.

Linked to this Output, we conducted 32 surveys on perceptions of hunting with various stakeholders in NW Panay including: teachers, police officers, barangay officials, members of the philippines statistics authority, and staff of the department of the environment and natural resources (Appendix 12). We believe we are making good progress towards this Output and have developed a strong network of partners and collaborators, in particular thanks to the connections of partner organisation, PhilinCon.

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 focus on several indicators.

The first (Indicator 0.1) is to co-design alternative livelihood projects to potentially replace hunting as a source of income and/or protein. In Y1, progress towards this indicator was the successful completion of interviews and focus groups to understand the primary drivers of hunting in these communities. Results suggested that the main driver of illegal hunting is food for the family, followed by obtaining meat to sell and protecting crops from foraging animals. Based on these results, in Y2, we implemented community-led livelihood projects in our eight target communities. We have made considerable progress towards this indicator and this has been a significant amount of work for our Community Team, given the diverse needs and wants of each community. 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. Following our human ethics requirements, we cannot collect names of hunters to specifically target households where hunters reside. However, target communities were selected based on information from local contacts on areas where hunting was most prevalent. 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 are not 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 this method in changing perceptions and prevalence of hunting via repeating our Y1 surveys in Y3 (Indicators 0.2 & 0.3).

Also relevant for project Outcome are the surveys conducted inside the protected area on wildlife signs and signs of illegal hunting (Indicators 0.6 & 0.7). In Y2 the field survey team conducted 11 expeditions and a total of 25 transects within the natural park. The ranger team also conducted a separate 27 patrols. 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. However, this long-term monitoring of wildlife in the forest will be invaluable for assessing trends over time in this understudied area.

Similarly, as noted above, observing a decrease in weight of hunted meat and number of trinkets in markets and tourist shops (Indicator 0.8) will not be measurable, as our Y1 and Y2 surveys suggest that the baseline level of illegal products is low. We will discuss possible changes to this indicator to focus more on the outputs of the Rare Pride Campaign.

Overall, we have made considerable progress towards our stated outcome and have completed all intended tasks within the originally planned Y2 timeframe. While detecting changes in some of 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 have completed the challenging task of starting-up diverse livelihood projects across 8 different communities. In addition, we have built upon our stated Outputs by offering support to communities who wished to diversify beyond one key project and requested further training and development. For example, supporting women's groups to expand their basket weaving business to new markets, and assisting with the building of dedicated spaces for selling products. The team have also been involved with various conservation outreach activities such as advocacy booths at local festivals and supporting youth camps organised by partner organisations. We therefore believe that the project is likely to make a significant, positive contribution to both biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in NW Panay.

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 an external expert review panel], 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. The anonymous data are stored securely on a password-protected drive. 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 minutes & Annex 12: Project Tracker Community Team). These relationships have continued to strengthen during the Y2 implementation of our livelihood programmes. In addition, we carried out refresher training in Dec 2023 on the survey protocol for our Market Team during an online meeting. This enabled effective, ethical data collection during the Rare Pride campaign surveys on perceptions of hunting and wildlife (Annex 13: Project Tracker Market Team). We continue to monitor this assumption based on feedback from our Team Leaders and believe that we currently have a very productive and collaborative relationship with our participating communities.

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. In 7 of our communities 100% of households signed on to participate in the livelihood project, and in the 1 remaining community sign-up consisted of 90% households. 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. When targeting communities for this project, discussions were held with local contacts and barangay captains over likely areas where hunting is prevalent. We therefore believe that we have selected appropriate puroks to participate in the project. We also hope that via changing social norms of the community as a whole, we can deter those who may hunt. Communities have been proactive in developing livelihood projects, taking the initiative to diversify beyond one key project and requesting support for further training and infrastructure development (e.g. dedicated spaces for selling their products - see project page <https://www.facebook.com/philincon.darwin.project/>). We therefore feel that this assumption still holds true. The Community Team leader is in constant contact with Community Facilitators and visits each community at least once a month to discuss how the community is progressing and report back any issues to the project team for resolution.

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: It is currently too early to determine population size and trends of the Visayan warty pig inside the national park. However, field team surveys have frequently detected signs of warty pig, and camera traps have captured videos of large groups of this species, including offspring. This suggests that there is currently a breeding population of pigs within the park. We will use the field survey data over the three years of the project to calculate occupancy and distribution of warty pigs in order to investigate presence in different locations and possible trends in abundance.

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: This assumption is no longer relevant as regulations relating to Covid-19 have not been in place since summer 2023. At present, there are no entry requirements for travel to the Philippines (as noted on the FCDO website) and travellers must simply complete an e-travel pass which requests dates of arrival/departure and accommodation details. At present, there are therefore no regulations affecting our team's work or travel.

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 will be monitored closely now that the livelihood programmes are being implemented. The issue of how to use the income generated will be determined by the participating households following community forums. Bookkeeping training has been provided for each community by our Bookkeeper, and monthly monitoring by our Community Facilitators enables us to record all income and expenditures. Our Community Team Leader has been in discussion with the Department of Labour and Employment to request assistance for our communities to create People's Organisations (POs). POs are a method in the Philippines for enabling a group of people (commonly sectors of the community engaged in a particular livelihood, e.g. farmers, fishers) to undertake collective action and governance to address issues such as benefit and resource sharing and defend members interests. Our Community Team Leader is currently working with each of our participating communities to draft their own constitutions and bylaws which would establish how profits would be shared and potential penalties for those who are not contributing sufficiently to the livelihood implementation (Annex 12: Project Tracker Community Team)

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: As highlighted under section 3.4.1. Assumption 2, communities have been proactive and collaborative in response to implementation of the livelihood projects. Y1 survey results revealed that the majority of respondents had negative perceptions of hunting (see Y1 annual report). However, some considered hunting to be acceptable in certain situations, e.g. to protect crops. This suggests the communities are open to stopping hunting, and that reinforcing the anti-hunting message through our Rare Pride campaign could help to strengthen existing negative perceptions. Barangay captains and council members were present for discussions and consultative meetings regarding proposed livelihoods during April-May 2023 (Annex 12: Project Tracker Community Team) and we received the approval of all barangay captains prior to the start of the project. We ensure barangay captains are kept informed of all project developments by regular meetings and through attendance at Protected Area Management Board meetings.

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 Y2, several tropical storms hit the Philippines. However, none of 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 into the forest when needed.

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: As discussed in our Y1 annual report, 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. Our market data has not revealed any evidence of wild meat being sold at stalls and restaurants. While this may be due to the market being underground and shop owners being unwilling to admit to sale of illegal products, our community surveys appear to corroborate the fact that wild meat is typically hunted for consumption at home, not to sell at markets. During Y2, our market team attempted some alternative forms of data collection by speaking to local contacts/informants and police departments. This revealed similar information, that no arrests have been made relating to illegal trade and that wild meat is usually eaten at home or within the community. Our market surveys have revealed some wild animal parts are sold as trinkets in tourist shops. However, overall we believe that there is not a large local market for wildlife meat/products and we have therefore chosen to focus our efforts on our work within the communities, rather than in the larger cities.

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: Following an approved change request form submitted in May 2023, we are no longer holding independent workshops to present results or undertake perceptions surveys. This was due to the busy schedules of our stakeholders and the limited capacity of our team. However, we present project updates at quarterly Protected Area Management Board meetings. These are attended by City, Provincial, and Municipal Officers of DENR, as well as local government and barangay officials. Members of DENR have also been invited to our consultative meetings relating to the Rare Pride Campaign and are willing to collaborate with us on this initiative. We will continue to foster this relationship during Y3 and keep DENR fully informed of project progress and outcomes.

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

The impact stated in our original application and in the Y1 report 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 Northwest 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 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 Northwest Panay (see sections 3.1 and 3.2 for evidence of our activities and outputs). Data generated during Y1 were used to inform the Y2 activities, including the implementation of alternative livelihoods which aim to supplement household income across communities, consequently reducing poverty and the reliance on wild meat (Annex 6: Community Livelihoods Report). We are currently monitoring the outcomes of the new livelihoods and will be able to report any resulting changes in income in Y3.

The regular presence of our field team and ranger team inside the protected area has enabled the identification and removal of 93 traps and snares and provides continuous long-term monitoring of wildlife populations (Annexes 8 & 9). 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

As stated in the Y1 report, 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). The previous Project Lead, 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 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018 and Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028.

Our project supports the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'s 2050 Goals: A (Protect and Restore integrity and resilience of ecosystems), B (Prosper with Nature: sustainably manage biodiversity to benefit people), D (Invest and Collaborate: Support capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, particularly in developing countries). This project will also contribute to multiple CBD 2030 targets (<https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets>): Reducing threats to biodiversity (targets 1, 3, 4, 5); Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (targets 9, 10, 11); Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (targets 14, 20, 21, 23).

Our project also sits at the intersection of several SDGs. We are addressing SDG target 15.7 linked to eliminating 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 SDG, 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 for multidimensional poverty reduction

This project is having an impact on the eight communities surrounding the Northwest Panay Natural Park by reducing poverty levels through several different means. First, we have hired and provided income security to 25 members (rangers, field team, community facilitators, operation manager) of the communities surrounding the Natural Park for the duration of the project, producing immediate benefits to the livelihoods of local people and providing skills development opportunities. All other in-country staff are from the Philippines, and although not necessarily from Northwest Panay, most of them are from the wider Panay island (section 3.5). 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 our 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 12-14: Project trackers).

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 Y1 community surveys (consisting of 16 focus groups and 80 interviews) revealed that tradition and subsistence are the primary motivations for hunting Visayan warty pigs. In Y2, we directly supported communities to design and implement strategies to alleviate poverty and improve well-being. This included alternative livelihood programmes, chosen by each of the communities, such as native chicken and native shrimp farming, organic vegetable farming, and community rice retailing (Annex 6). As mentioned in section 3.5, it is expected that these alternative livelihoods will provide the communities with supplementary sources of food and income, thereby reducing the need for hunting. Furthermore, communities have been proactive in requesting further training opportunities and livelihood support, allowing us to expand our original objectives and diversify the support we offer. This has included supporting women’s weaving groups to expand their market, and offering guidance on self-organisation and governance.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	56% of our project board are women (5/9), including the Project Lead and Project Managers.
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 .	The main project partner, Bristol Zoological Society, has an executive board consisting of 40% women. Project partner, PhilinCon, has a woman as its director and has a board

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 60% 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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GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

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 could have an unbalanced impact on women who may be held responsible for the care of the alternative livelihood chosen within the community. However, as stated in the Y1 report, it was found in the surveys conducted 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% - Year 1's 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. We will continue to monitor the impact of our project on gender equality and will repeat our gender and wellbeing surveys in Y3. Of households that are participating in the livelihood projects, 55% of the signatories were women (Annex 6) and all signatories have been actively involved in project design and implementation.

Our partner, PhilinCon, has also shared a number of social media posts in celebration of International Women's Month, highlighting the female-led Darwin Project and our commitment to gender equality (Figure 2).

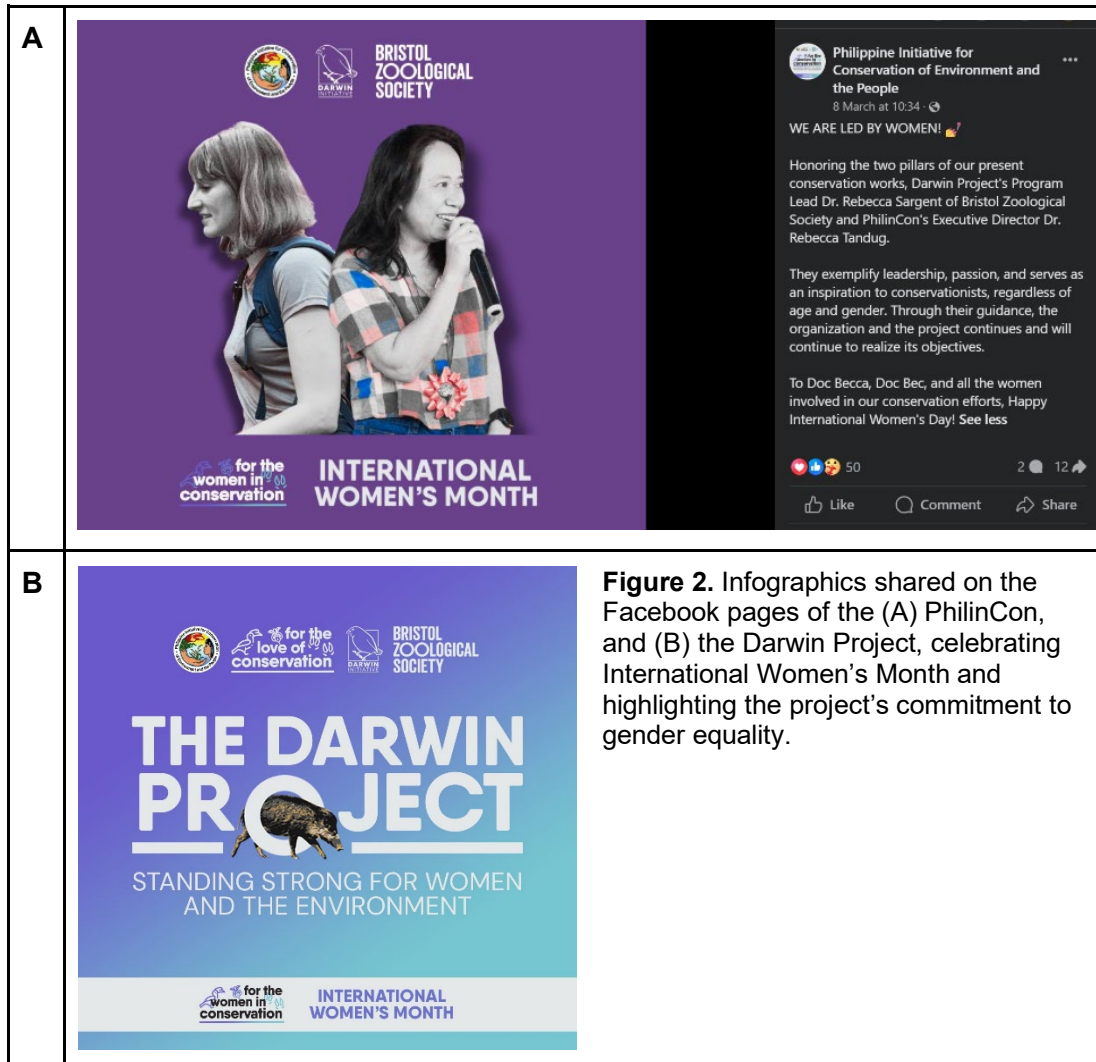


Figure 2. Infographics shared on the Facebook pages of the (A) PhilinCon, and (B) the Darwin Project, celebrating International Women's Month and highlighting the project's commitment to gender equality.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

As noted in the logframe, we have a number of project management activities in place to monitor progress on a regular basis. Weekly meetings take place 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 have been effective for communicating regular updates to the Project Lead and for enabling swift identification and resolution 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 discussion of any risks or issues that have arisen and not been resolved during the weekly meetings (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 12, 13 & 14: Project trackers). Logframe activities and subtasks were outlined at the beginning of Y2 and allocated to team leaders with proposed dates of completion. Project trackers provide a simple method for the Project Lead to check adherence to the work plan and monitor achievements. For example, through the meetings and trackers we identified that our Market Team leader was not completing tasks that were set for him and not regularly attending the office. In July 2023, we placed him on a performance improvement plan. However, he did not complete the objectives outlined in the plan. Given that the Market Team was entering a crucial stage in preparations for the Rare Pride Campaign, we therefore made the decision to demote and eventually dismiss the Team Leader from our staff. We promoted one of our existing Market Surveyors to take over the role of Team Leader, whilst hiring a new surveyor. The new Team Leader is excelling in the role, showing excellent organisation and project management skills. The new Market Surveyor completed his undergraduate thesis on the management of the Northwest

Panay Peninsula Natural Park and is therefore very knowledgeable on the area, as well as having strong public engagement skills which will be needed for the campaign.

Progress reports are shared in monthly 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. 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 (keeping both hard and soft copies).

The Project Lead monitors progress against the logframe outcomes and means of verification on a regular basis and reports back to the team in the field on any outstanding requirements. For the market team, Y2 indicators relate to the successful completion of regular market surveys, as well as 175 questionnaires relating to wildlife knowledge and perceptions. We are monitoring progress towards Rare Pride Campaign implementation through the addition of fortnightly meetings between the Market Team and Managers, specifically to discuss strategy and preparations. Indicators of achievement for the Community Team relate to evidence of livelihood implementation and engagement. This has been provided via regular updates in meetings and photos/posts on social media. In addition, monthly auditing takes place to monitor income and expenditure for each community. We believe that the work of the Community and Market teams will contribute to the project outcome 'to decrease hunting frequency through implementation of sustainable initiatives that encourage people away from hunting'. The indicators of achievement for the field and ranger teams will enable us to monitor this via data from each patrol/survey, including information on wildlife signs and evidence of illegal activities. In Y3, we will also monitor progress towards the outcome via additional community surveys on wildlife and hunting perceptions to identify any changes in attitudes over the lifetime of the project.

All of these project management activities have ensured effective and frequent communication between the various levels of leadership and continuous checks on schedules and deliverables. We feel this approach has been suitable for our team and is an effective system for monitoring progress and swiftly identifying any problems.

8. Lessons learnt

One of the main challenges identified in Y2 has been limited capacity to work with all eight communities on the various elements of the project. The Community Team has been very effective at managing the implementation of the livelihoods across the eight communities. However, they have found it difficult to monitor progress due to time and budget limitations. In response to this challenge, they requested the assistance of the Community Facilitators to conduct monthly monitoring within each community. They are also assisting in the creation of "People's Organisations" within the communities, to increase the communities' capacity to self-manage their livelihoods and reduce their reliance on external support.

Similarly, the Market Team found it challenging to survey and plan a Rare Pride campaign to target all eight communities. Nevertheless, they conducted a total of 175 perception surveys across all communities, which generated useful data to inform the planning of the campaign. It was identified that some demographics were under-represented in those surveys, including young adult males, who are the demographic most likely to be hunters and should therefore be the main target audience for the campaign. Upon identification of these challenges, it was decided the campaign will be focussing on two of the communities, to better reflect the team's capacity to efficiently achieve the campaign's aims. More pre-campaign perception surveys will be conducted on those two communities, and some of the larger campaign activities will also reach the other communities.

With these challenges in mind, If we started this project again, we would (1) focus on a smaller number of communities, which would allow us to trial the implementation of our conservation strategies (livelihoods and behaviour change campaign), evaluating and refining them before

further expansion to other communities, and (2) start planning the behaviour change campaign from the start of the project.

In the Y1 report we noted that some of our in-country staff were not voicing their concerns when they had a problem or found a task challenging. Our strategy of offering regular meetings and opportunities for communication and discussions was effective, and during Y2 the staff were very proactive in informing us when they were struggling with an aspect of their job and requesting help when needed.

Furthermore, our in-country team also reported issues with the budget for travel and subsistence due to increasing costs of living. In future projects, we will consider how to reflect price rises due to inflation when developing budgets. For example, by increasing costs annually based on current forecasts.

Finally, the data collected has identified several avenues for future work in NW Panay Peninsula Natural Park:

- (1) Illegal agarwood harvesting has emerged as a potentially significant threat to the biodiversity within the NW Panay Peninsula Natural Park (see section 3.1 for more information). Over-exploitation for agarwood harvesting is thought to be the main threat to species within the genus *Aquilaria*, from which agarwood is produced, most of them listed as threatened (Vulnerable - Critically Endangered) or “Data Deficient” in the IUCN Red List. Agarwood harvesting has been identified as a destructive activity (Annex 9: Field Report) and although its full impacts on the wider biodiversity are unclear, it warrants further investigation.
- (2) Some of the participants in both our Y1 community surveys and our Y2 wildlife perception surveys indicated that the Visayan warty pigs eat their crops and that is the main reason they hunt and/or dislike them. As part of the Rare Pride campaign in Y3, we are planning on providing ideas for low-cost/easy-to-implement solutions that may deter the warty pigs away from their crops. However, we may need to further investigate this issue in future projects, to try and find more effective long-term mitigation strategies if it is found to be a significant issue.

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

The response to our Y1 annual report included a handful of recommendations for us to consider in Y2. The first of these was a question surrounding additional ways to enhance collaboration with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and allocate more time to law enforcement activities. In response to this, we allocated some additional resources (leveraged by the Lead Organisation) to enable our ranger team to increase their patrols from 3 days/2 nights, to 4 days/3 nights twice monthly. In addition, from Oct-Dec 2023 our rangers were hired by DENR to conduct 2 additional patrols per month. This meant that for these months there was weekly monitoring inside the national park and our data collection efforts increased. Unfortunately, due to funding issues the rangers were not rehired by DENR in the new year. However, we continue to work to improve our communication and collaboration with DENR to enhance law enforcement efforts. We regularly present updates to DENR at the quarterly Protected Area Management Board meetings, and most recently we presented information about our Rare Pride Campaign. This was well received and it was noted that DENR has a budget available for a ‘festival of the forest’ during the province’s environment month in June 2024. We will therefore initiate further discussions as to how we might collaborate/contribute to this.

Further comments from the Y1 report suggested exploring partnerships with relevant organisations and institutions to leverage additional resources and expertise. This has been a strong focus for us during Y2 due to initiation of the livelihood projects and Rare Pride Campaign. In order to effectively implement the various livelihood initiatives, our Community Team Leader sourced a number of resource persons to provide guidance and training to our communities. These included members of the Provincial Veterinary Office, the Municipal Agriculturist Office, Aklan Trekkers (local NGO), Department of Labour and Employment, the Zoological Society of London, and Aklan Agri-Aqua Demonstration Farm and Training Center. Similarly, during preparations for the Rare Pride Campaign various consultative meetings have

been held with relevant stakeholders including members of government departments, local NGOs, media partners, and schools. We hope that this will enable us to obtain partnerships and sponsorships to aid with our campaign. As a result of these meetings, the team has already collaborated on several initial events (advocacy booths, youth camps, etc.) and was given a 1.5hr slot on a local radio show to discuss the Darwin Project. We therefore feel that our team has been incredibly effective at developing a wider network of supporters and collaborators to help achieve success and sustainability of the project.

An additional comment related to the possibility of prioritising families living below the poverty threshold to ensure the most vulnerable households received direct support and benefits. As of 2023, the Philippines Statistics Authority set the poverty threshold at PhP 13,797 per month for a family of five, or PhP 2,759 (~£39) per person per month. Of respondents surveyed for the gender and wellbeing surveys in Y1 of the project, 84% were living below this threshold, with an average monthly income per person of PhP 1,627. While we cannot guarantee that all of the respondents are now participants in the livelihood project, we believe that there is a high likelihood that the majority of our livelihood beneficiaries are living below the poverty threshold. In order to determine the impact of our project on poverty reduction, we have surveyed each livelihood beneficiary to determine their average monthly income prior to livelihood implementation. The average monthly income is reported at around PhP 4000, however we did not request information on the number of people in the household, therefore we cannot calculate per capita income. We are now monitoring income/expenditure for each community and will complete follow up surveys in Y3 to determine any increase in monthly income. Hence, while the communities were targeted based on information relating to hunting presence and participants were selected/volunteered through discussion with barangay captains and community members, we believe that our project is indeed providing benefits to vulnerable households and those living below the poverty line.

The above also relates to the final comment from the previous review, which suggested that monitoring efforts be strengthened to assess the direct impacts of project activities on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. Through monitoring of income and expenditures, we hope to be able to demonstrate an increase in the monthly income of our livelihood beneficiaries as a direct result of our activities. Further evaluation will be conducted through the repeat of surveys on attitudes and perceptions, and gender and wellbeing. We hope that through our surveys before and after the Rare Pride Campaign we can show an improvement in knowledge and attitudes towards wildlife as a result of campaign activities. In addition, through repeating community surveys from Y1 we may be able to determine changes in prevalence and perceptions of hunting within our target communities. We will consider how best to draft these questions/surveys so that we might establish whether any changes can be directly attributed to project activities. The work of the field and ranger teams will enable us to monitor any changes in the prevalence of warty pig and hunting signs within the national park. Determining whether any patterns observed in this data can be attributed directly to our project interventions will be challenging, given the multiple influencing factors (both human and environmental) and the fact that we are working with only 8 communities out of the many that reside around the national park. However, this data will be invaluable for monitoring wildlife populations within the park and informing ranger patrols.

10. Risk Management

Please find attached our updated risk register.

Only two significant risks have arisen during the last 12 months that had not been previously accounted for. One relates to our relationship with DENR and PAMB. As noted in the Annex 9 Field Report, there is an ongoing wind power development occurring at the perimeter of the natural park. Some members of our team, along with other local NGOs and community members, have highlighted concerns with this project's environmental impact. This has been a point of contention between PAMB and the concerned groups, leading to a pause in the windfarm development. There is a worry that PhilinCon staff's involvement in these protests may have impacted on our relationship with DENR/PAMB and led to us not being invited to the PAMB meeting in July 2023. When queried, PAMB stated that this had been an error and that we should have received an invitation. Since then we have been invited to all further PAMB

meetings and have continued to have good communication with the board and DENR, as highlighted by their employment of our rangers during Oct-Dec. However, this situation will require close monitoring to ensure that a strong collaboration is maintained.

The second major risk relates to financial concerns due to increases in cost of living in the Philippines. Sufficient budget was allocated for the livelihood implementation, however there was insufficient allowance for the field and ranger team surveys and the Rare Pride Campaign. Increased costs of food and fuel mean that the amount allocated for travel and subsistence for these teams has not been sufficient to meet the required number of survey days. Additional funding was leveraged by the Lead Partner organisation in order to meet these costs during Y2. Looking ahead into Y3, further additional funding has been contributed by the Lead Partner organisation, however the Project Lead will closely monitor the budget and make adjustments as needed. For example, while ranger patrol days were increased during Y2, these may need to decrease back to 3 day/2 night patrols if further budget constraints arise. The Market Team Leader is canvassing for support and sponsorship from local NGOs and businesses in order to leverage additional funding for the Rare Pride Campaign materials and events. No significant adaptations to the project design are likely to be needed to address these risks. However, the Project Lead will continue to monitor any changes.

11. Sustainability and legacy

Similar to Y1, in Y2 we joined several events to ensure that the project was visible within the Philippines. The Darwin team has participated and presented in three of the four quarterly Protected Area Management Board meetings. The PAMB is composed of all the heads of local communities living around the protected area (25 officials) elected every 5 years. The board makes executive decisions on all activities happening within the protected area. Within the official participants, there are representatives of the police force of the two provinces covered by the protected area, as well as representatives of city mayors and a variety of NGOs.

Our partner PhilinCon is very active on Facebook (the most used social media site in the Philippines) and has shared many of the project's achievements. In the past year, our teams have been involved in multiple meetings with local stakeholders, including schools and environmental organisations, and joined events such as the annual Ati-Atihan Festival (Annex 5: Wildlife Campaign Report). The team was also interviewed for local radio Kaimaw, which further raised the profile of the Darwin Project across Northwest Panay (Figure 3).



Figure 3. The Darwin Project's Community, Market and Field teams discussing the project on radio Kaimaw (<https://www.nnc.gov.ph/phase-1/kaimaw>)

The soon-to-be-launched Rare Pride campaign will also facilitate the further dissemination of the Darwin Project throughout Northwest Panay, as it will involve direct and indirect engagement with the local communities through events and activities. One of the primary aims of this campaign is to improve people's perceptions and knowledge of their local wildlife, consequently improving their capacity to act pro-environmentally. In addition, the campaign will potentially increase interest in the Darwin Project by showcasing how it is benefitting the Natural Park as well as the surrounding communities.

The intended sustainable benefits post-project are still valid. These include alternative livelihoods providing profits to local communities, and the capacity building of the 34 staff hired during this project (especially at the project board level). The development of the “People’s Organizations” will help ensure the long-term sustainability of the Darwin Project’s outcomes, by providing the communities with tools for the efficient long-term self-management of the newly implemented livelihoods.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

This is a distinct project that sits within Bristol Zoological Society’s (BZS) conservation programme in the Philippines, and is identified both internally and externally as the “Darwin Project”. The Darwin Initiative is mentioned in all of BZS’s social media posts (Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn) regarding the Darwin Project. We also had the Darwin Initiative logo and link to their webpage on the BZS’s website. The website is currently being renovated due to Bristol Zoological Society’s rebranding following the closure of Bristol Zoo Gardens and transition to Bristol Zoo Project. A section featuring BZS’s conservation work is in development, and it will soon go live, featuring the Darwin Project (with Darwin logo) under our Philippines conservation programme. Both PhilinCon’s and the Darwin Project’s Facebook pages share regular updates of the project with the inclusion of the Darwin Initiative’s logo (Figure 2).


We produced t-shirts for our staff with the name and logo of the Darwin Initiative, as well as Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon. The team wears these t-shirts during outreach events in the communities (Figure 4A). Some of the livelihoods, such as the rice retailing store, also have signs with the Darwin Initiative logo on (Figure 4B).



In addition, the Darwin Initiative and the contribution of the UK government are mentioned in all lectures and talks that are delivered on the project. For example, between September and April 2024 we delivered six lectures about Bristol Zoo’s conservation work in the Philippines to undergraduate and postgraduate conservation students across three Higher Education organisations (University of the West of England, University of Bristol, South Gloucestershire and Stroud College), with mentions of both the Darwin Initiative and the UK government.

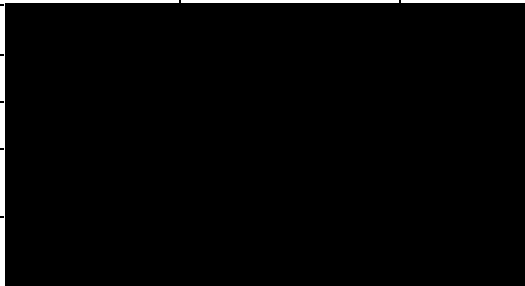
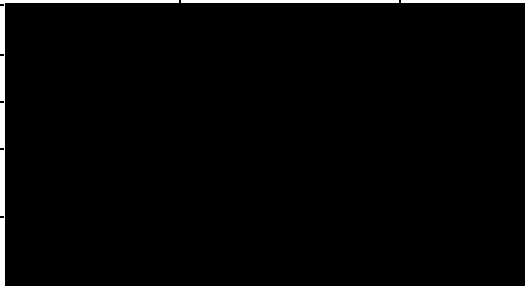
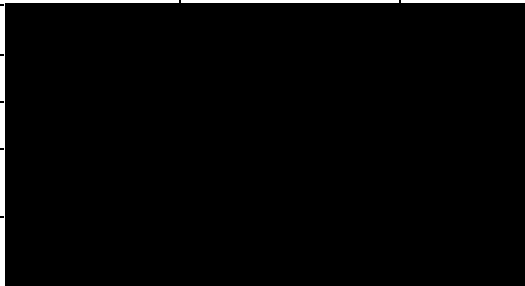
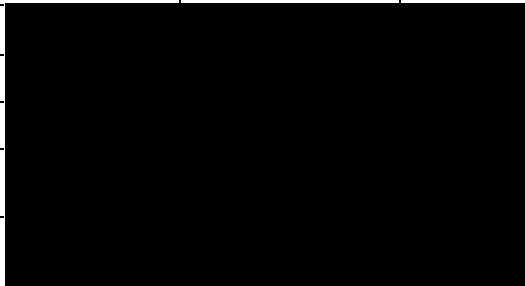
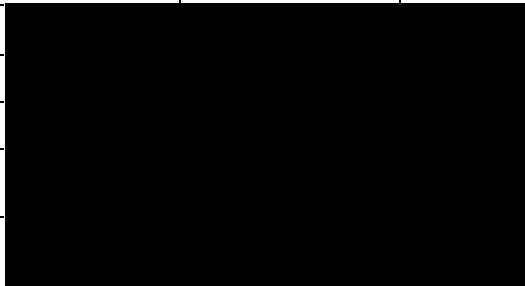
13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No

Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes, 3 focal points: 
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Project lead and project assurance have completed in-house safeguarding training at Bristol Zoological Society in June 2023
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] refresher training planned in May 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 or safeguarding concerns reported. 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 had a refresher on safeguarding policies at the end of Y1 (March 2023). This will be repeated during the project lead's next trip to site in May 2024. Our safeguarding training consists of discussing safeguarding, bullying and whistleblowing as well as being reminded of the 3 focal points and their contact details. 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
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.	No community sensitisation has taken place during the past 12 months.
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year?	No

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: DRAFT Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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				Due to increases in the cost of food, subsistence for our field and ranger team patrols was higher than anticipated

Operating Costs			
Capital Items			
Others			
TOTAL	£114,627	£114,250	

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Bristol Zoological Society - Lead Partner Organisation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	£0	£0	

15. 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. The teams have an excellent working relationship and support each other with their various activities. For example, during weeks where the Field team are not conducting surveys they assist the Community and Market teams with organising their training and outreach events.

As we enter into Y3, we will begin to discuss an exit strategy for when funding comes to an end. In particular, this will be vital for ensuring the sustainability of the livelihood projects. There may be both a reputational and delivery risk if no sufficient exit strategy is in place. During the Project Lead's upcoming visit to site the project board will meet to discuss potential ideas for next steps and future projects. This may include continued monitoring of the livelihoods, continued ranger patrols, and expansion of the Rare Pride campaign activities, as well as new projects such as investigating the agarwood trade or crop damage by wildlife. The Project Lead will also meet with a grant writer from the Lead Partner Organisation to discuss potential funding opportunities.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	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>Following Y1's focus on data gathering, Y2 of the project has focused on implementation of our sustainable livelihood projects.</p> <p>Through multiple consultation sessions and workshops, our 8 focal communities have chosen their preferred livelihood project and implementation began in Sept 2023. The livelihoods are now up and running and various training events have taken place across the communities. We are closely monitoring progress to assess sustainability and income generation. As well as one primary livelihood project, several communities have also taken the initiative to diversify with other activities and we have offered multiple different training events to ensure we are building local capacity and diversifying skills.</p> <p>We have continued to have a regular presence in the Natural Park via our field and ranger teams. This has enabled the removal of large numbers of snares and provides continuous long term monitoring of wildlife populations.</p> <p>Additionally, we have supported poverty reduction through the employment of a large team of Filipino staff (34 persons).</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>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>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>During Y1 we completed interviews and focus groups which revealed that the primary driver of hunting was subsistence, with secondary drivers being for income and to protect crops.</p> <p>With this in mind, during Y2 we began implementation of an alternative livelihood project to encourage communities to diversify their sources of food and income. We have also begun preparations for an education/behaviour change</p>	<p>Monitoring of the livelihood projects will continue into Y3, to determine levels of participation and income generation.</p> <p>During Y3 we will also repeat the Y1 surveys to determine if attitudes towards hunting have changed and if the livelihoods</p>

	campaign to target communities around the National Park and instil pride in local species.	have provided additional income for participants.
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>Pre and post-project 2-3 focus group 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>	Not applicable for Y2. See Y1 annual report for details.	Post-project interviews will be completed during the second half of Y3, to determine the success of the project and its impacts on wellbeing and gender equality.
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3</p> <p>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>	During Y1 interviews, participants were asked about their average monthly income. In addition, during the initial monitoring of the livelihood project, participants were asked their current monthly income.	During the regular livelihood monitoring, continued assessment of profit will allow us to determine if income has increased. We will also repeat our Y1 surveys during the second half of Y3 to assess the impact of the project on average incomes.
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4</p> <p>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 members 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>During Y2, forums to discuss the Y1 results and decide on chosen livelihood activities were conducted within each of the eight communities (co-led by community facilitators from each community). These were conducted between April-June 2023, with regular attendance by barangay captains and > 50% of households within the 'puroks' (informal divisions within a village which often serve as units for delivering administration and community services) where we work.</p> <p>Community facilitators have continued to meet monthly with the Community Team Leader.</p>	Regular community meetings will continue to occur throughout Y3 as we assess the success and sustainability of the livelihood initiatives.
<p>Outcome indicator 0.5 was removed, as per approved change request form in Oct 2023</p>		

<p>Outcome indicator 0.6</p> <p>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>In Y2, the field survey team conducted 11 expeditions into the National Park and surveyed 25 transects (covering approximately 33.4 km in total). A variety of animal tracks and signs were recorded, including a total of 77 signs of Visayan warty pig. In some months, surveys were postponed due to inclement weather, leading to a reduction in the number of surveys in Y2.</p>	<p>Survey effort was reduced during Y2, and we will aim to increase again during Y3 to match Y1 levels and make comparisons to the Y1 baseline.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.7</p> <p>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>Field and ranger teams have dismantled 93 traps/snares during their regular surveying and patrol efforts. This is a decrease from the number found in Y1 (198), however statistical analysis accounting for survey effort is still underway. While preliminary results suggest a decrease in hunting signs, there have been high levels of illegal agarwood harvesting observed by our teams (>300 signs recorded). This suggests a potential change in the focus of illegal activities in the area</p>	<p>Surveys and patrols will continue throughout Y3. Analysis of data will begin to compare Y1 baselines to recent observations.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.8</p> <p>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>The market team has conducted surveys of 21 meat stalls, 37 restaurants and 26 souvenir shops during Y2. As in Y1, no wild meat has been observed for sale, however trinkets made from animal parts are regularly found in souvenir shops (12 out of 26 shops)</p>	<p>Market team will assess the utility of continuing these surveys into Y3, given the low levels of data collected. A change request form may be submitted in due course.</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>Output indicator 1.1</p> <p>2-3 focus group 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>Completed in Y1</p>	<p>To be repeated in Y3</p>

<p>Output indicator 1.2</p> <p>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>Each of the 8 puroks where we work differs in the number of households, and all members of each purok have been involved in every stage of the project development. For seven of the communities we had 100% of households sign up to participate in their specified livelihood. For the remaining community (our largest) we had a sign up rate of 90% (Annex 6).</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y3</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3</p> <p>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>All hardware and materials for the alternative livelihood projects have been purchased and the chosen initiative for each community is now up and running (Annex 6). See also the project facebook page, managed by PhilinCon, for regular photos and updates - https://www.facebook.com/philincon.darwin.project</p>	<p>During Y3, we will continue to monitor progress and requirements for additional materials may be submitted by the Community Facilitators.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.4</p> <p>Alternative livelihood projects are set up in each community with the help of the expert practitioners by Y2. These may include permaculture plantations, chicken farms, microfinance schemes, or other initiatives co-designed with communities. 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 surveys before and after training courses taking place in each community by Y2.</p>	<p>Livelihood initiatives have been set up in all eight of our focal communities (Annex 6). The livelihoods include: native chicken farming (n=3 puroks), organic vegetable farming (n=1), broiler chicken farming (n=1), native shrimp farming (n=1), and rice retail (n=2). Training was conducted with various resource persons. Communities nominated members to attend these trainings and become the 'trainers' who would then 're-echo' their knowledge at follow-up events within the community. Specific training was held for the livelihoods of poultry raising, native shrimp farming, and vegetable farming. For the rice retailing communities, training focussed on bookkeeping and community organisation, and all communities were invited to these events.</p> <p>Surveys conducted before and after the training courses did indicate knowledge acquisition of participants. For the poultry training, the average increase in test score was 12%. However, attendees scored on average 76% on the pre-training quiz, suggesting a high-level of baseline knowledge and indicating that the quiz questions needed to be of a higher difficulty/more specialised. For the vegetable farming</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y3</p>

	training, tests revealed a 36% increase in knowledge and for the native shrimp farming a 24% increase in knowledge. Although not as high as we had hoped, this does indicate knowledge acquisition and is positive in suggesting that many households have some pre-existing understanding and skills linked to the chosen livelihoods (Annex 7).	
<p>Output indicator 1.5</p> <p>Final audit report shows, 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>	During Y1 interviews, participants were asked about their average monthly income. In addition, during the initial monitoring of the livelihood project, participants were asked their current monthly income. During Y2, monthly monitoring of income and expenditures for each livelihood project has been conducted by community facilitators with the assistance of the Community Team Leader. This will allow us to calculate profit and increases in income.	In Y3, we will continue this monitoring as well as repeating the Y1 surveys to allow us to produce a final audit report.
<p>Output indicator 1.6</p> <p>2-3 Focus group and 10 semi-structured interview focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to 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>	Not applicable for Y2. See Y1 annual report for detail on Y1 surveys.	Surveys will be repeated in Y3.
<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>Output indicator 2.1</p> <p>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>	In Y2, the field team continued with monthly expeditions to conduct transect surveys on wildlife and hunting signs. In addition, ranger patrols continued twice monthly to collect further signs of illegal forest use (Annexes 8 & 9). 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. Field and ranger teams have dismantled 93 traps/snares during their regular surveying and patrol efforts. Anecdotal reports from the field team suggest that hunting signs have decreased. However, there has been an apparent increase in observations of agarwood harvesting.	Surveys will continue during Y3 and data analysis will be conducted to compare trends over the lifetime of the project.

<p>Output indicator 2.2</p> <p>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>In Y2, the field team continued with monthly expeditions to conduct surveys on wildlife and hunting signs (Annex 9). In addition, camera traps continue to be deployed and monitored. A variety of animal tracks and signs were recorded, including a total of 77 signs of Visayan warty pig.</p> <p>As highlighted in the Y1 report, 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. Particularly given that the livelihood initiative and rare pride campaign will only have been running for one year, and any impact on the levels of hunting would not be immediately reflected within the wildlife populations.</p>	<p>Surveys will continue during Y3 and data analysis will be conducted to compare trends over the lifetime of the project.</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>Output indicator 3.1</p> <p>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>Surveys have been carried out monthly across markets and restaurants in cities surrounding Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (Annex 10).</p> <p>As in Y1, we have found no data to suggest that wild meat is being sold in markets and restaurants. This aligns with our Y1 community surveys which suggested that meat was consumed at home and rarely sold.</p> <p>In Y2, the market team also trialled some other data collection methods to attempt to uncover any illegal trade. These included informal discussions with local contacts in the community and visiting police departments to enquire about any arrests or confiscations linked to illegal wildlife products. Both of these avenues did not reveal any further data, with informants disclosing that meat is typically consumed at home, and police departments reporting no incidences of illegal trade.</p> <p>Sale of trinkets made from animal parts has still been observed in 12 of 26 tourist shops surveyed. However, these</p>	<p>Market team will assess the utility of continuing these surveys into Y3, given the low levels of data collected. A change request form may be submitted in due course.</p>

	<p>are most commonly snake bones and shop owners state that these parts have not been obtained locally.</p> <p>Given this absence of wild meat and apparent lack of local trade in parts, indicator 3.1 is not likely to be achieved.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 3.2</p> <p>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 Rare Pride campaign events (following the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in cities and villages surrounding the Natural Park and (2) 100 flyers are distributed to stall/shop keepers in tourist markets and shops (e.g. on Boracay island) by Y3.</p>	<p>Given the absence of trade in animal parts/meat in cities, we decided to focus the majority of our Rare Pride campaign activities within local communities around the national park. 175 questionnaire surveys were completed across our 8 target villages (Annex 5). The Visayan Warty Pig was the most recognised animal of the species presented to participants, with 88% participants able to identify it. However, it was the least liked, with 51% stating they 'like' the animal, in comparison to 67% for the Tarictic hornbill. Warty pig was also reported as being tastier, healthier and safer, to eat than domestic pig.</p>	<p>In Y3, the market team will begin rolling out Rare Pride campaign events throughout the area.</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>Output indicator 4.1</p> <p>Short individual surveys with key stakeholders on perceptions of hunting in this area. The participants will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government units and other stakeholders once every year in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p>	<p>In Y2, stakeholder surveys were completed with 32 individuals including teachers, police officers, barangay officials, members of the philippines statistics authority, and staff of the department of the environment and natural resources (Annex 11). 72% participants believe there is hunting occurring in the protected area, however most believe it is at a relatively low level. 90% of those surveyed had heard about the activities of the Darwin Project.</p>	<p>In Y3, further surveys will be conducted with relevant stakeholders to compare perceptions over the lifetime of the project.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2</p> <p>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>Not applicable for Y2.</p>	<p>A meeting will be arranged during the second half of Y3</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.3</p> <p>Research article on the drivers of illegal hunting around the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p>	<p>Not applicable for Y2.</p>	<p>Data collection will be completed during Y3 and an article will be drafted for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.</p>

<p>Output indicator 4.4</p> <p>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>Y1 end of year reports for each team, were collated and shared with multiple stakeholders including city mayors, barangay captains, police departments and DENR offices. These reports included recommendations and limitations based on the Y1 results (see Y1 annual report and annexes).</p>	<p>In Y3, a similar strategy for data sharing will be used, with the report also including recommendations for mitigating biodiversity loss and alleviating poverty based on the results of the Darwin Project. This will also be discussed as part of Indicator 4.2</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.5</p> <p>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>Not applicable for Y2.</p>	<p>Research articles to be drafted following completion of data collection and analysis in Y3.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.6</p> <p>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>Not applicable for Y2. Dissemination of Y1 results occurred during community forums to discuss the livelihood projects.</p>	<p>A presentation to share the outcome of all project aspects, in both participating and neighbouring communities, will occur at the end of Y3.</p>

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 group and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether communities member wellbeing (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>0.6 Annual Field team reports from field surveys conducted twice a year in the protected area by the Field Manager</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>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 members 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><i>0.5 was removed, as per approved change request form in Oct 2023</i></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>0.6 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 6-month 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 6-month reports written by Market Team Leader with support of In-country Community Manager in Y1-Y3</p>	<p>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 (e.g. twice a year)</p>
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	<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. 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 group 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 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 6 month 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>1.4 Photos of alternative livelihoods projects or other sustainable initiatives</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>

	<p>expert practitioners by Y2. These may include permaculture plantations, chicken farms, microfinance schemes, or other initiatives co-designed with communities.</p> <p>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 surveys before and after training courses taking place in each community 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 2-3 Focus group and 10 semi-structured interview focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to 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>through their developments collected by Community Surveyors. Reports written by Community Team Leader every 6 months from Y2/3</p> <p>1.5 Data collected and audit report written monthly by Community Team Leader and 6-month reports written from the end of Y2 through Y3 by Community Team Leader With support from In-country Field Manager</p> <p>1.6 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>	
<p>Output 2.</p>	<p>2.1 20% decrease in Hunting signs (e.g. hunter camp remains, snare traps)</p>	<p>2.1 Ranger patrols twice every month covering different portions of the park</p>	<p>No major natural disasters impact the population of the threatened species</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>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>and providing data on hunting signs encounters. 6-month forest ranger 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>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. 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>3.1 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 6 month reports in Y1, Y2, Y3 written by the Market Team Leader. Annual report written by In-country Community Manager</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>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>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 Rare Pride campaign events (following the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in cities and villages surrounding the Natural Park and (2) 100 flyers are distributed to stall/shop keepers in tourist markets and shops (e.g. on Boracay island) by Y3.</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. 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 individual surveys with key stakeholders on perceptions of hunting in this area. The participants will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government units 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>4.1 Operation Manager with Operation Assistant will collect the data and write a report to be shared with all participants.</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>4.3 Journal submission confirmation email.</p> <p>4.4 Project reports shared annually to relevant stakeholders in Y1, Y2, 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>4.4 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 n 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>4.5 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 Monthly 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 (ten 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 Training courses in Y2 + survey

Bespoke training on the initiative chosen by each community with the help relevant consulting organisations (such as the NGO Philippines Permaculture Association (<https://phpermaculture.com/>) the Zoological Society of London, the Department of Agriculture) organised by Community Team Leader with the help of Community Manager (with questionnaire before and after to measure knowledge acquisition). Training will be set up for the community facilitators to acquire knowledge on the

specific initiatives led by expert practitioners. 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.

1.9 Interviews to discuss perceptions of project

In Y3, conduct semi-structured interviews with 8 barangay captains (elected head of communities) to discuss perceptions of the project, its success, next steps and future possibility of community infrastructure investments.

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 and 1 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. Rare Pride Campaign events + survey

The Rare 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. We will follow the Rare Pride Campaign handbook and methodology (e.g. stakeholder meetings, mascot choice, activity design). The target audience and conservation message will be decided in consultation with local stakeholders allowing for the development of a conceptual model for behaviour change. Campaign activities will be carried out by Y3 to target hunters and consumers of wild meat and animal products. This may include activities in city festivals, local communities, and tourist hotspots.

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 Rare Pride Campaign). All deliverables will give clear attribution of the achievements of the project to the Darwin Initiative.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1. Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of organisations	Organisation Type.	1	1	1	1	1, national partner: Philicon (NGO)
DI-A07	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues	Number of institutions	Govt. Organisation Type (local, national, treasury, planning, environmental, agricultural, forestry).	1	1	1	1	1, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (at local and regional level)
DI-A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment).	Proportion		NA	NA	8	0	At least 8 community livelihood projects
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Households	Gender; Age;	0	334	334	334	50% households within 8 communities (at least 172)
DI-C17	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	Number	Annual downloads; Journal	0	0	2	0	2
DI-D04	Stabilised/improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	% Increase; Area (ha or km ²)	Flora/Fauna/Fungi.	NA	NA	10%	NA	10% increase in Visayan warty pig population, based on analysis of 3-yr trend
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods.	Households	As measured through household surveys, livelihood metric (income, education, health etc.).	NA	NA	67	0	20% participating households show an increase in wellbeing (income, security, social relations, accessing opportunities)
DI-D18	Drivers of biodiversity loss assessed to have been reduced or removed	Number of assessments	Direct exploitation of organisms and illegal killing of species	NA	NA	1	0	1 assessment of illegal hunting showing a 20% reduction in hunting signs (traps, camps, camera trap images)

Table 2. Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)

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

List of Annexes attached in a zipped folder:

Annex 4: Monthly Board meeting minutes (April 2023 to March 2024)

Annex 5: Wildlife Campaign Report (logframe: 3.2)

Annex 6: Community Livelihoods Report (logframe: 1.2 - 1.4)

Annex 7: Training Events (logframe: 1.4)

Annex 8: Ranger Report (logframe: 2.1)

Annex 9: Field Report (logframe: 2.2)

Annex 10: Market Survey Report (logframe: 3.1)

Annex 11: Stakeholder Report (logframe: 4.1)

Annex 12: Community Team Project Tracker

Annex 13: Market Team Project Tracker

Annex 14: Field and Ranger Team Project Tracker

(3) 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.	✓
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.	