

Applicant: **Garstecki, Tobias**
Organisation: **Re:wild**
Funding Sought: **£3,985,368.00**

DIR30EX\1096

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

The Critically Endangered tamaraw survives in the Indigenous Taobuid and Alangan territories on Mindoro island in the Philippines. The tamaraw, their ecosystem and Indigenous cultures and livelihoods are threatened by land degradation and unsustainable exploitation. The project will extend across the entire tamaraw range approaches successfully piloted for Indigenous governance, co-management with authorities, and science-based conservation. In parallel, it will advance island-wide policy collaboration on tamaraw conservation and build individual, institutional and Indigenous capacity to sustain and upscale its achievements.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Tobias
Surname Garstecki
Website (Work) [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Reagan
Surname Steppe
Organisation Re:wild
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION


Type	Organisation
Name	Re:wild
Phone	+ [REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]


Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary


Q3. Title:


Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

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 18/09/2023

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Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

No

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 2

Conservation Designation & Planning

Conservation Action 3Legal & Policy Frameworks

Threat 1Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 3Natural system modifications (fires, dams)

Q6. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The Critically Endangered tamaraw survives in the Indigenous Taobuid and Alangan territories on Mindoro island in the Philippines. The tamaraw, their ecosystem and Indigenous cultures and livelihoods are threatened by land degradation and unsustainable exploitation. The project will extend across the entire tamaraw range approaches successfully piloted for Indigenous governance, co-management with authorities, and science-based conservation. In parallel, it will advance island-wide policy collaboration on tamaraw conservation and build individual, institutional and Indigenous capacity to sustain and upscale its achievements.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working with?

Country 1	Philippines	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 September 2024	31 March 2029	4 years, 7 months

Q9. Budget summary

Darwin funding request	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total request
(April - March)	£509,200.00	£862,292.00	£919,856.00	£864,675.00	£829,345.00	£3,985,368.00

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Almost all matched funding is secured. DAF continues to apply for small grants to enhance the biological research elements of the project.

Q12. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of **biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty**.

For example, what are the causes of biodiversity loss, preventing conservation, and/or keeping people in multi-dimensional poverty that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify the need for your project? Please **cite the evidence** you are using to support your assessment of the problem.

The fundamental biodiversity problem is the low and highly vulnerable population of the tamaraw in its three last refuges in upland Mindoro (Schütz et al. 2023), currently estimated at 300-400 individuals. Tamaraw, and their large, remote 'tamaraw landscapes' (which support many other globally threatened species) are threatened by poaching and habitat loss. Without intervention the species faces potential extinction.

Securing the future of tamaraw landscapes cannot be achieved independently of the culture, livelihoods and rights of the Indigenous groups (Taobuid and Alangan) within whose territories the species has uniquely survived. These peoples have complex cultural relationships with tamaraw, and see their futures as inseparable. Many exist in remote, natural resource-dependent communities that face increasing problems. The areas they occupy are not sufficiently large or stable to sustain traditional shifting cultivation or hunting, leading to food shortages, inducements to aiding external poachers, dependence on loans, and cultural erosion. Negative interactions with outsiders have led to widespread distrust, added to because their rights for self-determination

are not all secured or realised. For the Taobuid, these challenges are being addressed through the DI supported project 'Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw' which has developed and piloted interventions that are building trust, securing rights, integrating legislation on conservation and Indigenous rights, addressing poverty and agreeing collaborative management of Tamaraw populations and landscapes in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (Saet et al. (2022) Santos et al. (2022); DI project reports). The long-term future of the tamaraw cannot be assured without extending this approach to the other two known populations in Aruyan-Malate and Inner Mindoro.

Starting work in the territory of the Alangan people (where recently discovered, significant Tamaraw populations exist) presents its own problems; it is not possible simply to transpose approaches developed with the Taobuid to a different culture. The process of socio-cultural research, trust-building and ongoing dialogue takes considerable skill and must proceed at a pace determined by the Indigenous partners.

More effective protection of the tamaraw from poaching is a significant challenge. Lack of capacity, coordination and of a holistic approach to crime prevention are preventing effective protection.

Metapopulation management and long-term conservation planning for the remaining tamaraw presents its own problems in such remote landscapes, in the absence of practical, replicable methods for surveying and monitoring (Bonenfant et al., 2023).

Beyond this is a wider problem of individual and organisational capacity. There is little capacity or experience in Mindoro either on advanced conservation biology or on integrating technocratic approaches to conservation and natural resource management with Indigenous rights, self governance and sustenance of culturally based conservation. If new approaches are to be adopted and continued by the responsible authorities, local and national NGOs, development projects and Indigenous peoples, a cohort of appropriately skilled individuals (including from the Indigenous partners) needs to be built.

The disjoint policy environment for tamaraw conservation limits, despite considerable political will to save the species, the effectiveness and efficiency of current conservation initiatives, which need to be aligned through shared policies and programmes.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Capacitating the Taobuid and Alangan Indigenous communities, government institutions, and other stakeholders to manage Mindoro's tamaraw landscapes in an environmentally and socio-economically sustainable way will directly contribute to implementing both national policy and Philippines' commitments to multilateral environmental agreements:

The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 highlights the tamaraw as a nationally important biodiversity element. The project will contribute to Targets 1 (improved status of threatened species), 10 (reduction of threats to biodiversity), 11 (increased application of biodiversity-friendly agriculture), 12 (improved capacity for conservation) and 14 (ecosystem restoration) of the PBSAP.

More specifically, legal designation of tamaraw landscapes as Critical Habitat will apply the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (Republic Act No. 9147) and help implement the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act (Republic Act No. 7586), which set out national policy for designating and managing critical habitat areas. At the same time, the project will invest strongly in implementation and further development of the officially endorsed multistakeholder Tamaraw Conservation Management Action Plan 2019-2028.

In parallel the project will support implementation of the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) (Republic Act No. 837) that recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines.

Through its contribution to national biodiversity objectives, the project will contribute to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Targets 3 and 9, but also Target 2, 4, 5, 8, 17, and 20-23. The Philippines has recently been developing its '30 by 30' strategy; recognising the tamaraw landscapes outside existing protected areas will contribute to the national target.

The project will support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, by assisting and empowering Indigenous communities to document genetic resources within the tamaraw landscapes and particularly associated traditional knowledge, and based on this, pursuing their rights to them in line with national legislation.

By reducing deforestation and forest degradation and initiating forest restoration, the project will contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, thereby contributing to implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan of the Philippines 2011-2029, namely Outputs 1.2 (improved management of PAs and KBAs) and 1.4 (capacity for integrated ecosystem management) of immediate Outcome 1 under its "Ecological and Environmental Stability" section. This will contribute to meeting national commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Ultimately, the project will work towards the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly:

-SDG 15 - Life on Land: By conserving the tamaraw and its habitat, the project will directly contribute to SDG 15's objective of protecting terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.

-SDG 1 - No Poverty and SDG 10 - Reduced Inequality: Involvement of local communities in the project will lead to poverty reduction and reduced inequalities by providing economic opportunities and empowering the Indigenous communities and key stakeholders that play an important role in the sustainable management of tamaraw landscapes.

Section 6 - Evidence for Scaling

Q15. Evidence for Scaling

Darwin Initiative Extra projects should utilise and build on evidence from past activities (from Darwin Initiative and beyond) to demonstrate why the approach will deliver. Please provide evidence on how your proposed project will do this.

Landscape scaling: at the landscape scale, the project will build on and extend the proven techniques, success and lessons from the work in the Taobuid territory of the DI project 'Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw'. This focuses on collaborative ecological and socio-cultural assessments, and an approach based on trust building, participation, 'showing rather than telling' leading to consensus.

Replication scaling: With guidance from national experts in anthropology and social geography the project will adapt and replicate processes developed with the Taobuid inside MIBNP to large Indigenous territories outside the Park, while understanding that specific outcomes may vary according to different cultural and ecological contexts.

Capacitation scaling. Evidence is based on a) Ongoing difficulties in finding suitably qualified project and government personnel from Mindoro, b) interest of local colleges to develop natural resource management programmes, c) previous success in training and mentoring project personnel with little previous education.

System change scaling: The project will produce system change through improved policy, planning and cooperation.

The evidential basis for policy change is the draft House Bill on Tamaraw Conservation, which provides strong indication of national political interest in and high level support for improved and coordinated Tamaraw conservation.

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons** learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how will you **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

The overall approach of this project builds on the successful biocultural approach of the previous DI project 'Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw' (Appleton et al. 2023, Saet et al. 2022). It will further develop, adapt, apply and upscale proven elements of this approach, including locally adapted options for improved food security and land management/restoration, their integration into community based planning approaches, and combination with customary mechanisms and voluntary agreements for tamaraw protection (Santos & Schütz 2022).

A central lesson learned previously is that site level management needs to be underpinned by broad collaboration and capacity of all stakeholders at the regional and national level. We respond to this by flanking the core bio-cultural approach with interventions aimed at an enabling governance framework, a strengthened information base, and lasting capacity. Enhanced research and monitoring of tamaraw, other biodiversity and

indigenous land use, and investment into collaborative responses to imminent threats are also included.

Our methodology is effective in Mindoro and/or similar settings: The participatory planning and consultation instruments have been successfully applied within the project area (Santos & Schütz 2022). MBCFI has a strong track record on influencing policy on Mindoro (MBCFI 2021, p. 4; MBCFI 2022, p. 7), and we will use established legal and customary instruments to improve the enabling governance framework. Our research and information component will use established methodologies from similar settings (e.g. Bonenfant et al. 2022, Flagstad et al. 2021, Tilker et al. 2020). The same is true for the approach to capacity building, as well as monitoring and controlling imminent threats to tamaraw and its habitat. The latter builds in part on the experience from the Re:wild managed IWT project in Viet Nam (Slade et al. 2023), and on similar work in comparable systems (Wangmo et al.2021).

While some options for improved food security and sustainable landscapes from MIBNP will not be transferable to the Inner Mindoro and Aruyan-Malati sites, the approach can be adapted to identify and pursue others that fit better there.

MAIN ACTIVITIES (all implemented on Mindoro unless otherwise stated; see logframe for details)

Output 1 – supportive governance framework

- Lobbying support to ensure approval of the Tamaraw House Bill (Manila and Mindoro)
- Meetings with government agencies to catalyse adoption and institutionalisation of the TCMAP
- Annual participatory review of TCMAP
- Technical and lobbying support for legal protection designations
- Technical support to Taobuid and Alangan on updating ADSDPPs
- Co-convening and supporting the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council, Law Enforcement Forum, and Tamaraw Landscape Symposium
- Communication and awareness raising for decision makers

Output 2 – reliable, up-to-date information

- Establishment of collaborative research programme with local universities and colleges
- Support and mentoring for young researchers; publication support including open access fees (Mindoro and remote)
- Assistance to DENR/TCP to update and standardise survey and monitoring methods (Mindoro and remote)
- Land cover and tamaraw monitoring, update of PHVA
- Feasibility assessments for tamaraw population management/ translocation and consultation with Indigenous communities; training to support implementation
- Design and lead participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments
- Design of online information library, compilation and upload of information (Mindoro and remote)

Output 3 – lasting capacity

- Participatory capacity needs assessments with Tabouid and Alangan, appropriate capacity development programme and intergenerational learning programme
- Enable Indigenous rangers to be deployed by PAs and LGUs
- Setup of grant programme for Indigenous-led capacity building
- Document, celebrate and share Indigenous culture and traditional knowledge about the environment
- Improvement of permaculture and restoration learning site at MIBNP
- Capacity development programme for students and institutional stakeholders on landscape scale conservation and equitable cooperation with Indigenous communities
- Mentor students, researchers, practitioners and project junior personnel
- Long-term ranger capacity building programme

Output 4 – monitoring and protection

- Competence framework, operational and reporting system for monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement
- Needs assessment, equipment, training for extended SMART technology use
- Support and training for Indigenous initiatives to reduce illegal and harmful activities
- Setup of inter-institutional communication mechanism on wildlife crime and harmful activity prevention
- Upgrade of protection infrastructure
- Impact reviews for external threats (e.g. infrastructure), support and lobbying to authorities to prevent /mitigate impacts

Output 5 – sustainable landscape management

- Support to implementation of Taobuid CCP, demarcation of tamaraw safe reproduction zone at MIBNP, formal recognition
- Planning and implementation of habitat restoration at MIBNP
- Upgrade of demonstration nursery, food production, processing, storage facilities at MIBNP
- Support to Indigenous community members willing to apply permaculture techniques and sustainable land management on their land
- Consultations with Indigenous peoples at Aruyan Malati and Inner Mindoro to establish, extend, manage and protect defined - formal or informal - conservation areas in their territories

MANAGEMENT (see also supporting material on management and governance)

Implementation will be governed by a core management group consisting of senior representatives of Re:wild, DAF and MBCFI, which will meet monthly (online) and focus on all project management aspects and overall partner cooperation. All other project partners will join the Advisory Group, which will meet every six months (alternating online and presence) to review and discuss progress, exchange recommendations and plan support and participation in the project.

The lead responsibilities for the delivery of each Output will be either with DAF (Outputs 2, 4, 5) or MBCFI (Outputs 1, 3). They will also contribute to Outputs lead by the other partner. The implementation partners will oversee contributions of international and local technical partners to “their” Outputs. Output teams and consultants will meet monthly (online), together with relevant partners, for review of activities, information exchange and forward planning.

Beyond the immediate project partners, Tamaraw Project Coordination Group will bring together on a quarterly basis (online) all organisations involved in Tamaraw Conservation, while the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Group will convene high-level authorities to coordinate and steer tamaraw related policy until the official Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council is established.

The Re:wild Project Manager will be supported by relevant Re:wild staff (including the Director of Protected Area management, Mike Appleton) and a dedicated project operational manager. A governance mechanism will be established for supporting initiatives of Indigenous communities. Risk management will follow the DE guidance.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Capacity development is fundamental to the delivery of this project. This is required at four levels.

- Systemic Capacity. The proposed House Bill on Tamaraw (see Annexes) provides evidence of political will for coordinated policy and management of tamaraw landscapes. Project partners MBCFI will lead lobbying for the

Bill. This has a good chance of passing, but the precise timing is not predictable. Therefore, we will establish informal collaborations and processes analogous to those envisaged in the Bill including an interim interinstitutional tamaraw conservation coordination body, joint initiatives (e.g. the Law Enforcement Forum) and ongoing information exchange. The government Tamaraw Conservation Program (TCP) will be capacitated to lead these activities. The relationships, capacities, structures and processes will already be in place therefore for rapid implementation of the Bill when it is passed.

-Organisational Capacity. The project will continue to build capacity of the two main bodies responsible for Tamaraw landscapes, The TCP and the Management Office of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park. Both require support to deliver current responsibilities, along with those envisaged under the House Bill. The project will support plans, strategies and tactics for tamaraw conservation and protection, through a wildlife crime prevention specialist and law enforcement adviser. It will also build capacity for TCP to be the scientific authority for tamaraw conservation.

We will also build the capacity of local government units to contribute more effectively to management of Tamaraw landscapes outside protected areas, and will continue to bolster the vital work of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, which is hampered by limited operational budgets.

-Indigenous Capacity. Our Indigenous partners need the capacity to participate equitably in the project and in government processes, and to lead long-term management of tamaraw landscapes. The project will build intergenerational leadership capacity of both elders and of young IPs to emerge as future leaders. This will be achieved through training, mentoring, learning visits and enabling leaders to participate actively in decision making structures and events. It will build on the success of the current Darwin project in training and mentoring Indigenous 'para-anthropologists' and 'para-ecologists' to conduct field work and lead project activities.

-Individual Capacity. There is a major skills shortage for recruitment into conservation and resource management in Mindoro (although there is considerable interest from young people) and a lack of local learning programmes. To support sustainability, the project will build the capacity of local colleges and universities to develop and deliver high quality courses. We will advise on curriculum design, train instructors, contribute lectures and support extensive internships and project opportunities for students. Project personnel and consultants will mentor students and junior staff.

For government employees we will deliver comprehensive ranger training, develop and support attendance at specialist short courses (certified by local colleges), and in collaboration with DENR run a course on protected area leadership. Less formally but equally importantly, the daily work of the project will build partner capacity through relationship building, mentoring, collaborative planning and providing a reliable source of advice, support and information.

Q18. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

The project will work with Taobuid and Alangan and will respect and accept their customs, choices and culture. Both have mostly senior men as their community representatives, but women have major community roles and community leaders are open to them influencing decisions.

Building on the experience from the previous DI project and employing female community specialists of DAF, the project will endeavour to (a) understand gender roles in community governance and particularly in land management, (b) propose gender-sensitive approaches to land use, and (c) ensure that livelihood improvements

are delivered as gender-equitably as possible, through:

- Early consultation of gender-sensitive approaches in relationship building with the Inner Mindoro and Aruyan Malati communities;
- Female specialists to engage with Indigenous women during trust and relationship building, to include female perspectives on community governance and land management from the start;
- Gender disaggregated socio-agro-ecosystem assessments, to better understand gender roles;
- Gender-specific discussion groups, proposing equitable gender (and age) participation in IPOs, as well as planning processes such as for CCPs, ADSDPPs;
- Gender sensitive approach to offering agricultural/horticultural/agroforestry innovations and restoration activities to communities, aimed at equitable sharing of benefits. This shall reflect the workload distribution between genders;
- Equal participation of genders in all individual capacity development interventions and gender-disaggregated indicators. For individual capacity development activities with Indigenous communities, this principle shall be applied to the extent compatible with their social norms.

The partner organizations have a strong commitment to gender transformative action in project implementation. Critical responsibilities have been filled by female DAF staff during implementation of the previous DI project. MBCFI also positively encourages recruitment of female staff; two out of five key personnel of DAF and both key personnel of MBCFI are female. The project's core management group includes a variety of perspectives of different gender, background and affiliation.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

The project will change how Indigenous communities, government agencies and other stakeholders jointly manage the tamaraw landscapes across all range sites. More effective and equitable collaboration between these actors will make land management across the tamaraw range sustainable for the Taobuid and Alangan communities living there, and for the tamaraw itself and associated biodiversity.

SHORT-TERM

The previously disjointed national/regional governance framework for sustainable land management is harmonized and strengthened, in the following respects:

- Approval and subsequent implementation of the Tamaraw House Bill, a cornerstone of national policy on tamaraw (see supporting material for draft submission documentation);
- Enhanced ownership, institutional adoption and impact of existing species, area and community plans (such as the TCMAP, ADSDPPs);
- Legal protection designation of the Aruyan-Malati and Inner Mindoro sites;
- Establishment or better functioning for collaboration among Indigenous communities, government and other stakeholders; and
- Improved awareness among high-level decision makers.

Formerly missing or outdated information on species, ecosystems, communities, culture and land use is available to all collaborating actors, through:

- A collaborative research programme responding to already known and emerging information needs;

- Reliable, standardized survey/monitoring methods and management approaches, available across all range sites;
- Closing of gaps in the current understanding of tamaraw distribution and Indigenous land use, to inform ways for sustainable coexistence; and
- Easy availability online of existing information and knowledge about the above.

Indigenous communities, government agencies and others have lasting capacity for tamaraw conservation and Indigenous management, including:

- Capacity of Indigenous leaders and groups to lead their development and land management, including in relation to official protected areas management;
- Improved documentation, sharing and intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge and culture;
- A permanent learning site for sustainable agriculture/horticulture, agroforestry and land restoration at MIBNP;
- Enhanced competencies on conservation biology, sustainable land management and Indigenous relations among staff from government agencies and NGOs;
- Increased capacity of rangers in all tamaraw landscapes.

An integrated monitoring and protection framework ensures understanding and reduction of imminent external and internal threats to tamaraw, tamaraw landscapes and Indigenous livelihoods:

- Clearly defined and realized ranger competencies, operational and reporting standards for surveillance and monitoring across tamaraw landscapes;
- Institutionalization of SMART technology in patrolling;
- Integration of Indigenous community initiatives on monitoring/surveillance and reduction of harmful activities into the protection framework;
- Better coordination of all actors involved in protection;
- A more focused response to external threats (e. g. from infrastructure development); and
- Beginning reduction of imminent external and internal threats.

The biocultural approach for sustainable Indigenous land management as pursued in MIBNP is developed further, adopted by new Indigenous communities after careful adaptation, and applied more broadly across the Tamaraw range:

- Strengthened trust and collaboration between Taobuid at MIBNP and other actors;
- Establishment of trustful relationships with Taobuid and Alangan communities at the Aruyan-Malati and Inner Mindoro sites;
- Gradual uptake and broader application of sustainable land use approaches (agriculture, horticulture, agroforestry, natural resources use) by Taobuid and Alangan, with increasing livelihood benefits from a reduced ecological footprint;
- Progressive ecosystem (including forest) restoration at MIBNP and subsequently at other tamaraw range sites; and
- Additional voluntary safe tamaraw reproduction zones.

Taken together, these short-term changes regarding the governance framework, information availability, lasting capacity, improved protection against immediate threats and sustainable collaborative land management will transform the way in which the main actors in the tamaraw landscapes collaborate, and consequently how these landscapes are managed.

While the Indigenous communities work at their own pace and the degree of short-term land management change cannot be precisely predicted, the direction of this transformation will be irreversible.

LONG-TERM

The described transformation will lead to better viability of tamaraw landscapes, enhanced livelihoods of the Taobuid and Alangan, and an improved conservation status of tamaraw itself, namely:

- Increased food security of Indigenous communities in MIBNP, Inner Mindoro and Aruyan-Malati, through

- uptake of sustainable ways of food production and resource use;
- Empowerment of Taobuid and Alangan communities to lead their development and proactively cooperate with other stakeholders;
- A reduced ecological footprint of Indigenous land management, more resilient landscapes, and enhanced climate change resilience;
- Progressive restoration of forest habitats on areas with secondary grassland;
- Increased area of safe tamaraw habitats in the three remaining sites;
- Long-term reduction in external threats, e. g. related to land clearing and poaching by outsiders or infrastructure development;
- Increased tamaraw abundance;
- Improved conservation status of other important biodiversity.

The project will also produce a model for collaborative sustainable landscape management by Indigenous communities and other actors, which will be applicable to the conservation of other species and ecosystems after adaptation.

Q20. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

The project is built around the biocultural approach, which has been piloted by the Darwin Main project. Supported by strengthened Indigenous tenure, this approach pursues coexistence of Indigenous communities and biodiversity within the landscape through participatory development of sustainable land use, soil/ forest restoration, and customary conservation.

Further development, careful adaptation and scaling of this approach – including specific options for food security, restoration and customary tamaraw conservation – to the full tamaraw range habitat under Indigenous tenure is at the core of OUTPUT 5. Once it is developed and adapted further, and integrated into land management by the Taobuid and Alangan, this will reduce site level drivers of landscape degradation and biodiversity loss and open trajectories towards improved food security and livelihoods.

To create the enabling conditions for the biocultural approach, and to ensure sustainability, we complement it with additional interventions: The governance framework for collaborative landscape management will be strengthened (OUTPUT 1), information necessary for decision-making and management will be generated and disseminated (OUTPUT 2), lasting capacity development among stakeholders will ensure sustainability beyond the project (OUTPUT 3), and imminent threats to tamaraw and landscapes will be monitored and addressed in a participatory way, to stabilise tamaraw populations and the landscape until the biocultural approach takes effect (OUTPUT 4).

IF the biocultural approach is developed further, operationalized and upscaled, AND its enabling governance framework strengthened, AND necessary information made available, AND lasting capacity built, AND if imminent threats to tamaraw and landscapes are controlled, THEN Indigenous communities, authorities and civil society will be jointly collaborating and learn, with lasting capacity to manage sustainable landscapes with their biodiversity across all tamaraw range sites on Mindoro (OUTCOME).

IF the Outcome is achieved, THEN this will set the collaboration on a trajectory towards long-term collaborative, sustainable tamaraw and landscape management (IMPACT).

Q21. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q21a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

- Passing the Tamaraw House Bill will formalise mandates and interinstitutional collaboration in tamaraw landscapes. Project activities will support establishment of the systems and process for implementation of the Bill.
- Participating educational institutions will have curricula and courses for continued delivery.
- The web-based library will be maintained by the project partners and transferred to the TCP as part of its responsibilities for implementing the House Bill.
- Towards the end of the project, we will support processes to revise both the Management Plan for MIBNP and the TCMAP. This will set the agenda, mandates and budget priorities of the responsible organisations for the next 10 years.
- The project will create a cohort of individuals with experience and skills to lead collaborative management of upland Mindoro, including youth, government officials, NGO personnel and Indigenous stewards. This should enable more effective and equitable management of Tamaraw landscapes and improve employment prospects for local people.

Q21b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

The spatial scale of the project and its approach could be extended to potential new areas where tamaraw are discovered in Mindoro and to other landscapes that harbour threatened flagship and keystone species, even outside Mindoro. This aligns well with the DENR's recently launched '30 by 30' initiative.


The approach developed for trust building, participatory assessment and collaborative management planning with Indigenous peoples, could be more widely replicable in the Philippines and beyond.


The capacity building elements of the project have potential to effect lasting change in Mindoro and more widely, as government staff are promoted to higher level jobs.


Passing the proposed Tamaraw House bill, will establish an innovative legal framework for coordinated species conservation across an entire range. This has potential to be of global interest.


To achieve this level of scaling it will be important to document and publish the work of the project.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps or references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

 [Supporting material Mindoro](#)

 18/09/2023

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 pdf 1.19 MB

Section 8 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Project partners might not adhere closely to the budget, and not sufficiently observe budget rules and limits on spending under each budget category. This leads to the risk that funds are not used for the intended purpose, which would compromise delivery of outputs within the agreed budget.</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	<p>The project will introduce a standard accounting system, and real-time tracking of spending by category. Re:wild will employ a financial advisor to quarterly monitor compliance and recommend remedial action, or change requests</p> <p>This, together with a quarterly budget review meeting with Re:wild, will reduce this threat.</p>	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>As the project involves extensive field operations in remote and challenging places, with occasional security issues in the past, there is a risk that project personnel suffer accidents or harm. This could physically and economically affect personnel and their families, compromise project delivery, and lead to reputational damage.</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	<p>Personnel will have health, accident and life insurance. Field staff will be trained on safety. Risk assessment, safety and emergency procedures will be active. Operations will cooperate with DENR, LGUs, and security forces. These will advise on any deterioration of security, in which case field operations will be temporarily suspended.</p>	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>The project`s implementation partners DAF and MBCFI are responsible for different but highly interdependent Outputs. There is a risk that their differing internal procedures and external approaches, unclear task interdependencies or inadequate communication reduce the quality, increase the cost, and/or delay the delivery of outputs.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>DAF and MBCFI, long-standing partners of Re:wild, have participated in project design from the start. A robust governance and management framework, clear activity level responsibilities and communication channels will function. To further reduce this threat, Re:wild will oversee project implementation, and resolve any issues that may arise among partners.</p>	Minor

Risk 4	Output 3 involves extensive individual capacity building support, including to personnel of government agencies. The sustainability of this output is at risk from staff turnover at these agencies, which would compromise long-term impact and future scalability of our approach.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Capacity development is planned with redundancy to allow for some staff turnover, includes capacity building mechanisms which will stay active beyond the project, and involves training of local specialists to replenish agency staff. This, and increased employability after training, will make staying on Mindoro more attractive, and reduce this threat.	Minor
Risk 5	The degree to which Output 4 will contribute to the Outcome depends on the extent to which detected illegal and harmful activities are disincentivized, which is at risk from limited effectiveness of the policing and judiciary system. This could weaken the Outcome even if Output 4 is fully achieved.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderrate	Output 1 and particularly support to the Law Enforcement Forum includes strong investments into coordination of institutional stakeholders involved in tamaraw conservation, including those tasked with law enforcement. Building on the foundation laid by a current DAF project (until 2024), these investments will reduce the threat of poor enforcement follow-up.	Minor
Risk 6	The project partners have a long-established cooperation with the Taobuid at MIBNP and Aruyan-Malati, but a comparable recent one with Alangan of Inner Mindoro. This poses the risk of less dependable willingness of these communities to engage, and hence incomplete or delayed delivery of Output 5.	Major	Unlikely	Major	Our proven approach is conducting participatory research, trust-building and dialogue at the Indigenous partners` pace, building on the experience from the Taobuid but flexible to adapt to the new situation. This, and the established relationship of DAF specialists with the Alangan, will reduce the risk of rejection of the project.	Moderate

Q23. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).


Yes


Please provide brief details


1. Specific details of locations and numbers of Tamaraw should only be published after discussion and assessment, particularly for newly discovered populations
2. Many Indigenous people do not like to be photographed or their photos to be published. Explicit permission needed.
3. Political sensitivity over Indigenous rights. Care needs to be taken over how the project is presented.

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

 [Risk register Mindoro](#)

 18/09/2023

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 xlsx 102.88 KB


Section 9 - Workplan


Q24. Workplan


Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [Darwin Extra Mindoro Rewild BCF-Workplan FIN](#)

[AL](#)

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 pdf 373.52 KB

Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

Darwin Initiative Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

OVERALL M & E

A full time M&E Officer will be recruited in the Philippines to ensure consistent collection of information, evaluation, adaptive management, tracking and reporting. This person will

- Identify reporting metrics based on the logical framework, theory of change, Standard Indicator Framework and reporting requirements.
- Establish a system for activity reports.
- Establish cycles of meetings for the project management team, component leads and for the wider circle of partners and stakeholders.
- Maintain records, data and outputs and monitor progress of the work plan.
- Assemble required information for six monthly and annual reports and for reports to the DENR.
- Discuss and agree with the project leadership needs for adjustment of activities based on lessons learned and the need for adaptive management.
- Work with the finance team to address financial issues and determine the need for budget adjustments and change requests.
- Act as the first point of contact for implementation of the safeguarding policy.
- Work with the Re:wild project administrator to ensure accurate and timely overall project reporting.

CONTINUOUS EVALUATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT (See Attachment: Governance and Management)

A regular reporting system will provide a flow of factual information from project activities. Component leads will hold regular review meetings with their teams to evaluate progress and plan ahead.

Many of the interactions with Indigenous partners in particular are informal but important. All project personnel will be encouraged to solicit and pass on informal feedback from local partners.

The core project management group will consist of Re:wild and the two main national partners (DAF and MBCFI). This group will meet at least quarterly to review progress, address issues, problems and opportunities, provide feedback to component leads and steer the project based on progress and learning. Other partner representatives may be asked to join meetings. Given the team's long experiences of working with Indigenous people, a degree of flexibility and adaptive/responsive management and steering will be essential.

A larger project stakeholder group will meet bi-annually, as part of the planned annual workshop planned for the project.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

With respect to financial management and monitoring Re:wild will engage a part time/contract financial monitoring specialist (based with our Operations team in the US), who will for average 50 days per project year.

At the start of the project,

Develop a financial record keeping and documentation system compatible with Re:wild's systems and the Darwin financial structure to track project expenditure against budget headings. Instruct the partner bookkeepers on the system.

For each quarter

- Review all financial records and making recommendations to Re:wild and partners for adjustments and improvements.
- Review procurement procedures for high value items.
- Review requirements for budget adjustments and if necessary, change requests.
- Respond to ad hoc enquiries.

Annually

- Collate the final annual financial report and ensuring they are provided to the auditor in the required form.

FINAL EVALUATION


An independent evaluator will be engaged for 20 days to conduct the evaluation (including a mission to the Philippines).


Independent Final Evaluation in GBP	██████████
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	█
Total project budget for M&E (£) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ ██████████
Total project budget for M&E (%) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	██████████


Section 11 - Logical Framework


Q26. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [Logframe & ToC Mindoro](#)

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Impact:

Indigenous peoples, government institutions and other stakeholders collaborate effectively and equitably to manage the tamaraw landscapes of Mindoro with their biodiversity in an environmentally and socio-economically sustainable way.

Outcome:

Indigenous communities, authorities and civil society are collaborating and learning, and have lasting capacity to manage sustainable landscapes with their biodiversity across all tamaraw range sites on Mindoro.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

The policy, legal, planning and institutional framework better supports effective management of tamaraw and tamaraw landscapes within Indigenous territories.

Output 2:

Reliable and up-to-date information is available to stakeholders about the species, ecosystems, communities, culture and land / resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.

Output 3:

Indigenous communities, authorities and other stakeholders have lasting capacity to maintain and extend effective tamaraw conservation and Indigenous management across all tamaraw landscapes.

Output 4:

An integrated, effective framework to monitor and address immediate threats to tamaraw, other wildlife and natural resources is operational in all tamaraw landscapes.

Output 5:

The bio-cultural approach, which supports wildlife and Indigenous livelihoods in MIBNP, is being adapted and applied in natural and agroecosystems in all tamaraw landscapes.

Do you require more Output fields?

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1.01 Build support for adoption and implementation of the proposed Tamaraw House Bill, including institutionalization of the Tamaraw Conservation Programme and formal establishment of the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council.

1.02 Establish (with the Tamaraw Conservation Programme) a Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Group (prior to official establishment of the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council) and convene regular meetings.

1.03 Promote institutional adoption and implementation of the Tamaraw Conservation Management Action Plan (TCMAP) in two relevant Local Government Units in Mindoro.

1.04 Conduct an annual review and update of the TCMAP and progress towards its implementation.

1.05 Facilitate a comprehensive participatory update of the Tamaraw Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) and a full revision of the TCMAP (based on project findings) for publication in 2028.

1.06 Assist the DENR TCP to finalize official legal designation and management planning of the Aruyan-Malati tamaraw habitat.

1.07 Prepare a study and proposal (in collaboration with authorities) to secure official legal designation of the Inner Mindoro tamaraw Habitat.

1.08 Work with the Taobuid leadership and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to facilitate the final stages of the Taobuid Ancestral Domain Titling process.

1.09 Provide information, advice and support to the Taobuid, the Alangan and the NCIP to update their ADSDPPs affecting tamaraw landscapes, based on latest knowledge and policies.

1.10 Support regular meetings and workshops of the multi-stakeholder Law Enforcement Forum.

1.11 Hold an annual multi-stakeholder Tamaraw Landscapes Symposium (during Tamaraw Month each October).

1.12 Conduct awareness/communication campaigns and events aimed at decision makers, communities and the general population on the need to conserve upland landscapes, tamaraw and other biodiversity.

2.01 Establish with educational institutions a programme of collaborative research, to gather necessary information on biodiversity, culture, governance and resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.

2.02 Develop, agree and operationalize standard methods for surveying and monitoring tamaraw in all tamaraw landscapes (in collaboration with the TCP and other stakeholders).

2.03 Conduct biodiversity assessments and surveys of tamaraw distribution in un-surveyed areas.


2.04 Conduct the social feasibility and Indigenous engagement phases of the feasibility study for tamaraw population management (specified in the TCMAP).


- 2.05 Conduct participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments with the Taobuid in Aryan Malate to determine options for sustainable ecosystem management and coexistence with the tamaraw and other wildlife.
- 2.06 Conduct participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments with the Alanagan in Central Mindoro to determine options for sustainable ecosystem management and coexistence with the tamaraw and other wildlife.
- 2.07 Build and make available online an inventory/library of knowledge from technical reports, publications and ethnographic documents about Mindoro’s biological and cultural heritage and management practices.
- 3.01 Conduct an assessment of the capacity needs for Indigenous peoples’ leaders to engage in, identify, propose and lead project interventions affecting them.
- 3.02 Design and implement a programme of appropriate capacity building for Indigenous leaders (Based on 3.01).
- 3.03 Support Indigenous partners to establish a programme of intergenerational learning within their communities.
- 3.04 Design, propose and seek approval for a system to enable Indigenous rangers to be officially employed by protected areas without High School qualifications.
- 3.05 Document, celebrate and share Indigenous knowledge and culture (in collaboration with Indigenous communities).
- 3.06 Create interpretational and learning programmes for the permaculture and restoration demonstration areas in MIBNP, focusing on habitat restoration, sustainable farming and management cooperation with Indigenous peoples.
- 3.07 Work with educational institutions and DENR to establish long-term training programmes for main stakeholders (DENR, LGUs, NCIP, NGOs) on landscape scale conservation and equitable management with Indigenous peoples.
- 3.08 Establish a mentoring system by senior project personnel and consultants for students, interns, practitioners and project personnel.
- 3.09 Design, pilot and implement a long-term capacity building programme for rangers from the DENR and from Indigenous groups (in conjunction with Output 4).
- 4.01 Establish a common competence framework, operational and reporting system for site-based threat monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement (integrating DENR rangers, Indigenous rangers, LGUs).
- 4.02 Extend use of SMART technology to support monitoring, reporting and adaptive management in each site.
- 4.03 Support Indigenous initiatives for addressing illegal and harmful activities in their territories.
- 4.04 Upgrade protection and surveillance infrastructure in tamaraw landscapes.
- 4.05. Implement and extend an inter-organizational programme of wildlife crime and harmful activity prevention, in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Forum (see Activity 1.10).
- 4.06 Review the impacts and support official impact assessments of infrastructure projects in tamaraw landscapes (including the proposed trans-Mindoro road) and work with relevant authorities to prevent and mitigate impacts.
- 5.01 Secure the formal recognition and implementation of the Taobuid Community Conservation Plan and the enlarged tamaraw ‘safe reproduction zone’ in Mounts Iglit Baco Natural Park (MIBNP).
- 5.02 Formulate and operationalize a complete habitat restoration plan for the wildlife/tamaraw safe reproduction zone expansion at MIBNP in agreement with PAMO and Taobuid.
- 5.03 Further develop the permaculture and restoration areas in MIBNP as a food source for rangers and a demonstration and learning site for restoration, sustainable farming and cooperation with Indigenous peoples.
- 5.04 Identify and support specific Taobuid members in MIBNP who are willing to apply new land-use and farming techniques as community demonstration sites on their own land.
- 5.05 Support review and revision of the MIBNP management plan in collaboration with the PAMO and the Taobuid.
- 5.06 Work with Indigenous peoples in the Aryan Malati and Inner Mindoro tamaraw landscapes to establish and manage conservation areas in their territories, both officially and customary designation.
- 5.07 Establish a grant mechanism to support agreed initiatives to enable effective and sustained management of the tamaraw landscapes and Indigenous livelihoods.


Section 12 - Budget and Funding


Q27. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [BCF-Budget-Rewild Thriving Together FINAL](#)

 18/09/2023

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 xlsx 89.15 KB

Q28. Alignment with other funding and activities

We expect projects to clearly demonstrate that they are **additional** and **complementary** to other activities and funding in the same geographic/thematic area or region.

Are you aware of any other organisations/projects carrying out or planning activities, or applying for funding for similar work in this geography or sector?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

The main relevant project occurring in the same area is the UNDP GEF Biodiversity Corridor Project (up to 2027). This covers a much larger area of Mindoro than the tamaraw landscapes (including all 8 Indigenous groups on the island) and focuses on broader scale initiatives related to spatial planning, landscape integrity and sustainable management.

Both local project partners (DAF and MBCFI) communicate regularly with the corridor project team and have contributed extensively to consultations and workshops regarding the project. They have discussed the proposed Darwin Extra Initiative with the team, who are keen on cooperation. They see this project as complementary to theirs in that it will operate at a much finer resolution, in terms of more intensive interventions in a much smaller area, a focus on long term relations and collaborative management processes with two of the most remote Indigenous Groups, and detailed science-based conservation planning and practice for tamaraw. This would, with good coordination, add a further layer of impact and 'proof of concept' to the corridor project, and provide evidence for replication of approaches elsewhere in Mindoro and at the other corridor project site on the Island of Mindanao. The Darwin Extra project would also have a major focus on long term capacity development that does not feature in the corridor project, but which would contribute greatly to its aims.

The proposed project will overlap for one year with a ZSL supported project (funded by the Segre Foundation) also in partnership with DAF and Re:wild. This project focuses on a feasibility study for the long-term management of the tamaraw metapopulations, with research into the need for ex situ management or for animal translocations. The Darwin Extra project will support the (unfunded) phase 2 of this project, concerning the potential social dimensions of active population management.

Q29. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

Financial Management

Re:wild and DAF have gained valuable experience of DI financial systems and will improve and scale up their systems based on lessons learned. We will

-Ensure 'real time' tracking of expenditure, essential when project delivery often unpredictable month-by-month due to circumstances such as extreme weather, elections, political change, the slow pace of official systems and the culture of our Indigenous partners.

-Establish a financial records system for use by all partners enabling rapid detection and remediation of anomalies.

-Engage a financial consultant to provide regular assessments of financial compliance and a quarterly financial review. They will help establish and monitor the required systems, track expenditure, agree adjustments and change requests, and support the annual audit .

Both partner NGOs are habitually careful with money. The project is designed to be cost efficient, for example in renting accommodation in San Jose rather than using expensive hotel accommodation. Both are governed by Philippine NGO regulations and are audited annually. They have financial personnel experienced in grant management using national systems. The financial consultant will assist them to integrate their systems with the Darwin requirements.

The project is efficient in terms of staff budgets. Personnel costs are 38% of total budget; 80% of personnel expenditure is in-country.

Added value, in kind contributions and financial sustainability

Our main government partners have budgets for staffing and recurrent costs but lack operational budgets.

Project support for field operations, attendance at meetings etc. is transformative for them in terms of meeting their obligations. We have estimated the value of releasing their operational potential as an in-kind contribution of [REDACTED]

The project is designed to enable institutionalization of its achievements, reducing dependence of external funding. Official approval of protected area management plans, the House Bill on Tamaraw and the TCMAP requires subsequent inclusion of approved actions in organisational annual work and financial plans, triggering budget and staffing allocations, thereby addressing operational budget deficiencies.

Tourism

DENR and local government initiatives on tamaraw-based ecotourism were halted by the COVID pandemic. This project is not investing directly in tourism, but our partners are raising funds to restart ecotourism. By conserving the species and landscapes the project will create the essential venue for such initiatives, which can benefit communities and support management costs.

Investment in Indigenous management

Quantifying the value of enabling Indigenous peoples to secure their rights is difficult. But alongside ethical considerations, our Indigenous partners are effective long-term custodians of the tamaraw landscapes and can, with project support, continue to do this. This is potentially far more cost-efficient than establishing more government operated protected areas. The financial value of improved food security and wellbeing of Indigenous people in an often cashless economy is hard to calculate, but must be recognised as a significant contribution.

Capacity and scaling

The project is designed to leave a legacy of good practice, evidence, capacity, processes and policy that can be sustained and replicated elsewhere in Mindoro and the Philippines.

Q30. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital items will be 4% of the overall budget.

-We plan to construct a number of structures in the tamaraw landscapes to act as ranger stations, field accommodation and community meeting areas. These will be built using local materials and methods (wood, bamboo, palm etc). Ownership of these will be (according to location) by the relevant Indigenous group, the Protected Area Management Office of MIBNP or the Tamaraw Conservation Program (TCP).

-Equipment and materials purchased for the TCP and PAMO will be transferred to them.

We plan to buy a ranger transport vehicle (a basic pick up) for the Tamaraw Conservation programme to deploy personnel to different Tamaraw landscapes (they cannot function effectively without one). This will become the property of the TCP.

-Equipment required to support training courses by educational partners will be transferred to them.

-Equipment and vehicles purchased for use of the main project partners (DAF and MBCFI) and necessary for their continued work on project related activities will be retained by them at the end of the project. Otherwise equipment and vehicles will be transferred to the Tamaraw Conservation Programme.

-Investments through the grant programme for Indigenous peoples will come under their ownership and responsibility.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q31. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

A project policy on safeguarding and ethics will be developed at the start of the project, that is in line with that of Re:wild, adapted to the context of the project and of Mindoro and translated to Tagalog.

A project induction event will be held for all main partners which will include specific orientation on safeguarding requirements and procedures, and the URSA standards and guidance..

With respect to project and project-supported personnel working in the field, we will apply the increasingly used framework of standards and guidance (Conduct, Competence, Conditions) developed by the International Ranger Federation and the Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA: ursa4rangers.org). This will be built into all training for field personnel.

Formal project meetings will include a safeguarding review on their fixed agenda.

Within the project team on Mindoro, the M&E officer will be appointed and trained to be the first point of contact on safeguarding issues related to the project and the project team. They will coordinate with the Re:wild project manager in order to respond to any issues that arise,

Q32. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

Re:wild, the lead partner, will follow its Statement on Ethics and Principles, which agrees with the guidance. The project is designed to comply with all legal obligations of the Philippines. No utilisation of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge other than by the Indigenous partners themselves is envisaged.

The consortium has been extended to increase leadership and participation from Mindoro, in comparison to the DI Main project, by involvement of MBCFI and its representation in project governance. Several DAF team members are from the Taobuid Indigenous people. Both mandatory and informal representatives of the Taobuid and Alangan peoples are among its main partners.

The biocultural approach, which has been developed by DAF over ten years of successful work on Mindoro and is central to the project, is centred upon recognition of traditional knowledge and culture, and a respectful and careful way of interacting with Indigenous partners. We are aware of the sensitivities involved (cf. Q23) and will manage them. FPIC will be sought for all relevant interventions. The project will safeguard against any risks for the safety of staff (cf. Q22).

Re:wild states scientific rigour and a commitment to upholding evidence as central principles, to which the project will adhere.

Section 14 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement


Q33. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Rewild Mindoro Letter from British Embassy](#)

 18/09/2023

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 pdf 82.41 KB

Section 15 - Project Staff

Q34. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Tobias Garstecki	Project Leader	15	Checked
Grace Diamante	Project co-Director (MBCFI)	30	Checked
Emmanuel Schutz	Project co-Director (DAF)	70	Checked
Rodolfo 'Ronet' Santos	Senior Operations Manager (DAF)	90	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Juanita Saet	Community Specialist (DAF)	60	Checked
John Carlo Santos	Law Enforcement Specialist (DAF)	100	Checked
Fernando Garcia	Biodiversity Specialist (DAF)	90	Checked
Cleo Hechanova	Permaculture Officer (DAF)	100	Checked
Elyza Tan	Research Officer (MBCFI)	75	Checked
Jacky M. Belmonte Jr.	Field Officer (DAF)	100	Checked
Andrew Tilker	Conservation Biologist (Re:wild)	10	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [CVs Mindoro](#)

 18/09/2023

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 pdf 398.4 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q35. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name: Re:wild

Website address: www.rewild.org

Re:wild has worked for 8 years in Mindoro and has managed the Darwin Initiative Project 'Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw' in collaboration with D'Aboville Foundation. Through this work we have built good relations with most of the key stakeholders for this project and are frequently called upon to advise on matters related to tamaraw management.

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Re:wild will be responsible for overall delivery and coordination of the project and will supply technical expertise in area based management, capacity development, conservation biology, law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention. Our international team will be in weekly contact with the project leadership and will conduct multiple missions each year to provide technical support and to guide, monitor and evaluate project delivery. In addition we will employ a country based specialist who will be able to provide constant support to the partners to ensure timely and effective delivery.

With its extensive international connections Re:wild is well positioned to promote the achievements of the project and help scale its activities in the Philippines and more widely.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£ ██████████

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: D'Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm Inc.

Website address: <https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/>

DAF has been the main local partner of Re:wild in delivery of the Darwin Initiative Project 'Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw'. The DAF team has provided the vision and developed the techniques for the biocultural approach adopted in that project and to be scaled up in the Darwin Extra Project. Active for more than 10 years in Mindoro, DAF have secured the respect of government agencies, other NGOs and of Indigenous peoples on Mindoro.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

The DAF team has been closely involved in the development of this project, hosting a 3 day development workshop in July and working to secure support of all main stakeholders.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

DAF will be the main local partner for the project, hosting the main project office in San Jose, Mindoro. They will be responsible for the largest part of the project budget, but are fully familiar with the Darwin systems for accounting and reporting.

The DAF team will also lead implementation of Outputs 2 (research), 4 (threat reduction) and 5 (biocultural initiatives), focusing on the site-based elements of the project and working directly with Indigenous groups, local government and various elements of DENR.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

2. Partner Name: Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc.

Website address: <https://www.mbcfi.org.ph/>

The Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc. (MBCFI) was established in 2008 to enable the conservation of the unique and threatened environment, biodiversity and natural resources of Mindoro Island.

MBCFI has frequently collaborated with DAF and Re:wild on field research and awareness projects and has been a key contributor to major planning workshops and processes in Mindoro.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

MBCFI was invited by Re:wild and DAF to join this project as a major partner in order to add their considerable technical capacity and project management experience to that of DAF in implementing such a wide ranging programme. Grace Diamante, Executive Director of MBCFI, has been closely involved in all stages of the design of the project, which has the support of their board.

MBCFI will lead implementation of Output 1 (policy). They have good connections and are influential in decision making circles and are well positioned to advance the House Bill on tamaraw and foster improved coordination of conservation policy in Mindoro.

MBCFI will also lead Output 2 (Capacity), based on their good connections with educational institutions and long experience in training and awareness.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

3. Partner Name: Zoological Society of London

Website address: <https://www.zsl.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

ZSL joined the partnership of organisations working on tamaraw conservation in 2021, focusing on a Segre Foundation supported project for studies and plans for population management of the tamaraw and support for wildlife crime prevention. The extensive experience of the ZSL team in wildlife management, conservation and capacity building has been instrumental in building the capacity of the DAF team, and will continue through this project.

Experts from ZSL will be supported specifically by the project to lead the training and guidance on organisation and deployment of rangers and will work with our two partner training institutions to develop curricula and courses. The project will also sponsor two students to attend ZSLs highly regarded conservation training programme in India.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

4. Partner Name: IUCN SSC Asian Wild Cattle SG

Website address: <https://www.asianwildcattle.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Dr James Burton, who heads the AWCSG, is a long term supporter of tamaraw related work. The AWCSG led the development of the Tamaraw Conservation Management and Action Plan (TCMAP), with the support of Re:wild and DAF. The TCMAP, now officially approved, guides the work of the Tamaraw Conservation Programme.

Dr Burton will visit the Philippines twice a year to guide and advise the project and will provide remote mentoring throughout.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

5. Partner Name: Department of Environment and Natural Resources - regional representations

Website address: <https://mimaropa.denr.gov.ph/>, <https://bmb.gov.ph/>,
<https://penrooccidentalmindoro.gov.ph/>,

DENR is the State Agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and use of the country's environment and natural resources. Several branches will partner with the project:

The regional office of DENR MIMAROPA and the provincial office PENRO have a leading role in conservation and natural resources policy and management. The project will call on the Regional Director for support and advice where needed, will keep them informed and will ensure their representation on workshops, consultations and policy fora.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau is responsible for the National Integrated Protected Area System. The project will maintain good contact, send regular reports, seek advice and where necessary solicit the support of the BMB.

The Protected Area Management Office of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park has been the main partner of DAF and Re:wild in all activities there. Re:wild supported and facilitated the first management plan for the park, and the project will support a ten-year review and revision of the plan in 2028. The Protected Area Superintendent (PaSu) is in almost daily contact with DAF personnel regarding the development of the Community Conservation Plan for the Taobuid. The permaculture and restoration demonstration area is inside the Park.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

6. Partner Name: Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Tamaraw Conservation Programme (TCP)

Website address: <https://www.facebook.com/tamarawdenr>

The TCP is the official programme of DENR responsible for tamaraw conservation across the whole of Mindoro. Based in San Jose they have basic equipment and a small but committed and skilled team of rangers. They provide protection patrols, conduct the annual tamaraw survey in MIBNP, raise awareness (notably through Tamaraw Month in October) and foster cooperation on tamaraw conservation.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

The TCP is a long-standing close partner of the DAF and MBCFI, who have provided training, equipment and mentoring, conducted joint field work, and have co-organised many events and workshops.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The leader and members of the TCP will have a central role in the project and will be closely involved throughout. TCP personnel will benefit from training and equipment for both protection and crime prevention and tamaraw survey and monitoring. The TCP leadership will be closely involved in the work to advance inter-institutional collaboration and secure new area based protection designations.

TCP will be directly supported though funds for a vehicle, uniforms and field equipment. It will also be a main beneficiary from ranger training events, participation in field work, events, workshops etc.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples is responsible for protecting Indigenous rights. It is mandated to work with Indigenous groups on ancestral domains, and FPIC. Their support is essential.

Support of the Provincial Government of Occidental Mindoro will be required for passing and implementation of the Tamaraw House Bill.

The Local Government Units of Calintaan and Sablayan are responsible for the large and remote tamaraw landscapes outside MIBNP and will help secure official legal protection designations at Aruyan-Malati and in Inner Mindoro.





The elected Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative, Occidental Mindoro, will assist interactions with the Taobuid and the Alangan. Support from the IPMR will be required on FPIC, ancestral domain claims, and Community Conserved Areas.

Occidental Mindoro State College and Mindoro State University are the main local tertiary education institutions. The project will work with them to develop and deliver certificate programmes and short courses to strengthen capacity (funding GBP [REDACTED] through MBCFI). The University of Santo Tomas will cooperate with the project on

survey work and camera trapping.

The Philippines Permaculture Association (PPA) will continue to expand its permaculture demonstration work and will provide advice on adopting similar approaches in other tamaraw landscapes (funding GBP [REDACTED] through DAF).

Please provide a **combined PDF** of all letters of support.

-  [LoS Mindoro](#)
-  18/09/2023
-  10:33:58
-  pdf 3.35 MB

Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q36. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
27-003	Mike Appleton	Creating a sustainable landscape for the Taobuid and the Tamaraw
IWT 105	James Slade	Enabling collaborative crime prevention targeting IWT of Vietnam's unique biodiversity
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Q37. Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Company

of

Re:wild

I apply for a grant of

£3,985,368.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.


(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in the application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Alejandro Quintero

Position in the organisation Chief Operating Officer





Signature (please upload e-signature)  [AJQ_Signature](#)
 18/09/2023
 18:22:33
 pdf 7.62 KB

Date 18 September 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Financials Rewild](#)
 18/09/2023
 10:39:51
 pdf 767.75 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF

 [Policies Rewild](#)
 18/09/2023
 10:39:59
 pdf 479.63 KB

Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a cover letter from the Lead Partner. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my risk register, including delivery chain risk map, as an Excel file using the template provided 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance". 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 31). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 34, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 35, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked

I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

Logical framework

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Indigenous peoples, government institutions and other stakeholders collaborate effectively and equitably to manage the tamaraw landscapes of Mindoro with their biodiversity in an environmentally and socio-economically sustainable way.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Indigenous communities, authorities and civil society are collaborating and learning, and have lasting capacity to manage sustainable landscapes with their biodiversity across all tamaraw range sites on Mindoro.</p>	<p>0.1 Number of annual meetings of tamaraw Conservation Coordination Group/Council (TCCG/TCCC) involving all three stakeholder groups, relevant to all three sites, and considered successful by at least 75% of participants. (Baseline 0; 1 after Year 2, 2 per year from Year 3 onwards)</p> <p>0.2 Number of Indigenous community members with participation in TCCG/TCCC, Law Enforcement Forum, and similar participatory fora [DI-B05]. (Baseline 0, 30 per year from Year 3 onwards)</p> <p>0.3 Number of local communities (barangays), government agencies/units and education institutions with improved capability and capacity as a result of this project [DI-A03].</p>	<p>0.1 Records of TCCG/TCCC, satisfaction survey.</p> <p>0.2 LoP of meetings of TCCG/TCCC, LEF and similar fora.</p> <p>0.3 Participatory surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is continued high-level political will to support Indigenous communities and to conserve tamaraw. ● The overall relationships between Indigenous communities, government and other stakeholders in Mindoro remain constructive. ● The security situation in the areas where there are still tamaraws remains stable.

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

	<p>(Baseline 0; 3/7 baranguays, 3/6 branches of natl. govt. institutions, 1/2 Local Government Units, 1/3 educational institutions at end of Year 3/5, respectively)</p> <p>0.4 Area of tamaraw habitat under sustainable management practices as defined by agreed and operational collaborative conservation and management plans [DI-D01]. (Baseline 1,600 ha; 3,000 ha at MIBNP at end of project; Baseline 0, 2,500 ha at Aruyan-Malati at end of project; Baseline and target to be defined in Year 1 for Inner Mindoro)</p>	<p>0.4 Taobuid Community Conservation Plan, MIBNP management plan, other formally recognized management plans, documented customary self-regulation mechanisms, and documentation of implementation.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. The policy, legal, planning and institutional framework better supports effective management of tamaraw and tamaraw landscapes within Indigenous territories.</p>	<p>1.1 The Tamaraw House Bill is adopted with support of the project and enacted [DI-D03]. (Baseline 0; by the end of the project)</p> <p>1.2 The comprehensively improved and updated TCMAP is available and endorsed [DI-B02]. (Baseline 0; by the end of the project)</p> <p>1.3 Number and area of tamaraw habitat areas with legal protective designation outside existing PAs.</p>	<p>1.1 Tamaraw House Bill and documentation of adoption at Congress (High Chamber).</p> <p>1.2 Improved/updated TCMAP and records of endorsement.</p> <p>1.3 Documents of gazetting and legal designation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The policy, legal and planning framework is effectively implemented. ● There is continued support of LGUs to designated areas.

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

	<p>(Baseline 0, 1 of 3,000 ha for AM after Year 3, another of 6,000 ha for IM by the end of the project)</p> <p>1.4 Ancestral Domain Title of Taobuid officially certified [DI-B06]. (Baseline 0, by end of project)</p>	<p>1.4 Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title.</p>	
<p>2. Reliable and up-to-date information is available to stakeholders about the species, ecosystems, communities, culture and land / resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of standard methodological and best practice guides for surveying and monitoring tamaraw published and adopted [DI-C01]. (Baseline: 1 in preparation; 2 finalized after Year 3, total 4 by the end of the project)</p> <p>2.2 Number of new tamaraw assessments produced and published [DI-C02]. (Baseline 0, 3 after Year 3)</p> <p>2.3 Number of new community-based socio-agro-ecosystem assessments of tamaraw landscapes [DI-C04]. (Baseline 0, 1 for AM after Year 2, another one for IM after Year 3)</p> <p>2.4 Number of technical reports, publications and ethnographic documents about Mindoro biological and cultural heritage, and management practices made</p>	<p>2.1 Methodological/guidance publications and endorsement records.</p> <p>2.2 Published assessment reports.</p> <p>2.3 Published assessment reports.</p> <p>2.4 Newly established online library (c.f. Activity 2.7).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant stakeholders are aware of and know how to access and use the available information.

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

	<p>available through the new online library [DI-C16]. (Baseline 0, 50 after Year 2, 100 after Year 3, 250 after Year 4)</p>		
<p>3. Indigenous communities, authorities and other stakeholders have lasting capacity to maintain and extend effective tamaraw conservation and Indigenous management across all tamaraw landscapes.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of members of Indigenous communities, staff of government agencies and NGOs, junior conservationists and rangers reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 months after trainings, respectively [DI-A04]. (Baseline 0, 75% of 150 trained in service, 25% of 100 trained students)</p> <p>3.2 Number of formal and informal visitors (annually) using the learning areas on permaculture and restoration at MIBNP including during events. (Baseline 25, 50 in Year 2, 100 in Year 3, 250 from Year 4 onwards)</p> <p>3.3 Number of individuals from indigenous communities deployed as rangers by protected areas, LGUs or others to manage tamaraw habitat. (Baseline 10, 20 after Year 3, 40 at end of project)</p>	<p>3.1 Participatory surveys among training participants.</p> <p>3.2 Records of learning area on permaculture and restoration demonstration site.</p> <p>3.3 Records of PAMO, LGUs and other entities deploying rangers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are continued will and incentives to use capacity for maintaining and extending effective management. ● There is sufficient staff continuity (trained people staying on Mindoro) and organizational memory among government agencies and NGOs to ensure a lasting capacity legacy. ● There is adequate demand among students for newly established training courses/ modules.

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	<p>3.4 Number of relevant certificated training courses/ modules offered by education/ academic institutions on Mindoro as a result of the project. (Baseline 0, 2 after Year 3, 4 by the end of project)</p>	<p>3.4 Officially validated course curricula.</p>	
<p>4. An integrated, effective framework to monitor and address immediate threats to tamaraw, other wildlife and natural resources is operational in all tamaraw landscapes.</p>	<p>4.1 Common surveillance, law enforcement and crime prevention framework endorsed and applied by TCP, DENR, LGUs, and indigenous rangers. (Baseline 0 - only MIBNP PAMP; operative after Year 2)</p> <p>4.2 Percentage of patrols of MIBNP, LGUs, Indigenous rangers within tamaraw landscape conducted using SMART technology. (Baseline 0-5% (tbc); 100% after Year 4)</p> <p>4.3 Number of Indigenous initiatives for addressing illegal and harmful activities in their territory supported. (Baseline 0, 1 per year from MIBNP from Year 3, 1 per year from other areas from Year 4)</p> <p>4.4 Number of immediate threats to tamaraw and habitat (as per TCMAP) assessed to have been reduced or removed as a result</p>	<p>4.1 Framework document and records of endorsement and application.</p> <p>4.2 Records on patrolling and follow-up to incidents that have been detected from MIBNP, LGUs, Indigenous communities.</p> <p>4.3 Documentation of support granted in response to requests from Indigenous initiatives.</p> <p>4.4 Published assessment of threats, making use of data generated through use of SMART.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring data are acted upon. ● Detected incidences are properly followed up. ● Indigenous communities allow government staff, particularly rangers, to enter and survey their territory regularly.

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	of the project [DI-D18] . (Baseline 0, 4 out of 11 by end of project)		
<p>5. The bio-cultural approach, which supports wildlife and Indigenous livelihoods in MIBNP, is being adapted and applied in natural and agroecosystems in all tamaraw landscapes.</p>	<p>5.1 Number and area (ha) of areas with agreed operative mechanisms for cooperative land and resource use. (Baseline: 1 of 5,000 ha in preparation at MIBNP; 3 of a total of 12,000 ha agreed and operational by the end of project)</p> <p>5.2 Area (ha) of voluntary tamaraw safe reproduction zones beyond existing Strict Protection Zone of MIBNP approved, reflected in plans and operational. (Baseline 0, 1,200 ha by end of Year 2)</p> <p>5.3 Area of degraded or converted ecosystems within the tamaraw safe reproduction zone of MIBNP that are under active restoration [DI-D12]. (Baseline 1,600 ha; 2,800 ha by the end of the project)</p> <p>5.4 Number of Indigenous community members who integrate locally adapted, improved land use and agriculture practices in their traditional management. (Baseline 0, 15 after Year 3 and</p>	<p>5.1 Agreements on cooperative land and resource use and records of implementation.</p> <p>5.2 Approval/agreement documents and maps of tamaraw safe reproduction zones.</p> <p>5.3 Complete habitat restoration plan and implementation reports.</p> <p>5.4 Participatory surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The MIBNP biocultural approach proves adaptable/acceptable and effective in Tamaraw landscapes beyond MIBNP over the project lifespan. ● The tamaraw populations and landscapes are not irreversibly degraded in the short term before the biocultural approach can be adapted and applied.

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	40 by end of project in MIBNP, 15 each by the end of project in AM, IM)		
<p>Activities</p> <p><u>Output 1. The policy, legal, planning and institutional framework better supports effective management of tamaraw and tamaraw landscapes within Indigenous territories.</u></p> <p>1.01 Build support for adoption and implementation of the proposed Tamaraw House Bill, including institutionalization of the Tamaraw Conservation Programme and formal establishment of the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council.</p> <p>1.02 Establish (with the Tamaraw Conservation Programme) a Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Group (prior to official establishment of the Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Council) and convene regular meetings.</p> <p>1.03 Promote institutional adoption and implementation of the Tamaraw Conservation Management Action Plan (TCMAP) in two relevant Local Government Units in Mindoro.</p> <p>1.04 Conduct an annual review and update of the TCMAP and progress towards its implementation.</p> <p>1.05 Facilitate a comprehensive participatory update of the Tamaraw Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) and a full revision of the TCMAP (based on project findings) for publication in 2028.</p> <p>1.06 Assist the DENR TCP to finalize official legal designation and management planning of the Aruyan-Malati tamaraw habitat.</p> <p>1.07 Prepare a study and proposal (in collaboration with authorities) to secure official legal designation of the Inner Mindoro tamaraw Habitat.</p> <p>1.08 Work with the Taobuid leadership and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to facilitate the final stages of the Taobuid Ancestral Domain Titling process.</p> <p>1.09 Provide information, advice and support to the Taobuid, the Alangan and the NCIP to update their ADSDPPs affecting tamaraw landscapes, based on latest knowledge and policies.</p> <p>1.10 Support regular meetings and workshops of the multi-stakeholder Law Enforcement Forum.</p> <p>1.11 Hold an annual multi-stakeholder Tamaraw Landscapes Symposium (during Tamaraw Month each October).</p>			

Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes

1.12 Conduct awareness/communication campaigns and events aimed at decision makers, communities and the general population on the need to conserve upland landscapes, tamaraw and other biodiversity.

Output 2. Reliable and up to date information is available to stakeholders about the species, ecosystems, communities, culture and land / resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.

2.01 Establish with educational institutions a programme of collaborative research, to gather necessary information on biodiversity, culture, governance and resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.

2.02 Develop, agree and operationalize standard methods for surveying and monitoring tamaraw in all tamaraw landscapes (in collaboration with the TCP and other stakeholders).

2.03 Conduct biodiversity assessments and surveys of tamaraw distribution in un-surveyed areas.

2.04 Conduct the social feasibility and Indigenous engagement phases of the feasibility study for tamaraw population management (specified in the TCMAP).

2.05 Conduct participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments with the Taobuid in Aryan Malate to determine options for sustainable ecosystem management and coexistence with the tamaraw and other wildlife.

2.06 Conduct participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments with the Alanagan in Central Mindoro to determine options for sustainable ecosystem management and coexistence with the tamaraw and other wildlife.

2.07 Build and make available online an inventory/library of knowledge from technical reports, publications and ethnographic documents about Mindoro's biological and cultural heritage and management practices.

Output 3. Indigenous communities, authorities and other stakeholders have lasting capacity to maintain and extend effective tamaraw conservation and Indigenous management across all tamaraw landscapes.

3.01 Conduct an assessment of the capacity needs for Indigenous peoples' leaders to engage in, identify, propose and lead project interventions affecting them.

3.02 Design and implement a programme of appropriate capacity building for Indigenous leaders (Based on 3.01).

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3.03 Support Indigenous partners to establish a programme of intergenerational learning within their communities.

3.04 Design, propose and seek approval for a system to enable Indigenous rangers to be officially employed by protected areas without High School qualifications.

3.05 Document, celebrate and share Indigenous knowledge and culture (in collaboration with Indigenous communities).

3.06 Create interpretational and learning programmes for the permaculture and restoration demonstration areas in MIBNP, focusing on habitat restoration, sustainable farming and management cooperation with Indigenous peoples.

3.07 Work with educational institutions and DENR to establish long-term training programmes for main stakeholders (DENR, LGUs, NCIP, NGOs) on landscape scale conservation and equitable management with Indigenous peoples.

3.08 Establish a mentoring system by senior project personnel and consultants for students, interns, practitioners and project personnel.

3.09 Design, pilot and implement a long-term capacity building programme for rangers from the DENR and from Indigenous groups (in conjunction with Output 4).

Output 4. An integrated, effective framework to monitor and address immediate threats to tamaraw, other wildlife and natural resources is operational.

4.01 Establish a common competence framework, operational and reporting system for site-based threat monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement (integrating DENR rangers, Indigenous rangers, LGUs).

4.02 Extend use of SMART technology to support monitoring, reporting and adaptive management in each site.

4.03 Support Indigenous initiatives for addressing illegal and harmful activities in their territories.

4.04 Upgrade protection and surveillance infrastructure in tamaraw landscapes.

4.05. Implement and extend an inter-organizational programme of wildlife crime and harmful activity prevention, in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Forum (see Activity 1.10).

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4.06 Review the impacts and support official impact assessments of infrastructure projects in tamaraw landscapes (including the proposed trans-Mindoro road) and work with relevant authorities to prevent and mitigate impacts.

Output 5. The bio-cultural approach, which supports wildlife and Indigenous livelihoods in MIBNP, is being adapted and applied in natural and agroecosystems in all tamaraw landscapes.

5.01 Secure the formal recognition and implementation of the Taobuid Community Conservation Plan and the enlarged tamaraw 'safe reproduction zone' in Mounts Iglit Baco Natural Park (MIBNP).

5.02 Formulate and operationalize a complete habitat restoration plan for the wildlife/tamaraw safe reproduction zone expansion at MIBNP in agreement with PAMO and Taobuid.

5.03 Further develop the permaculture and restoration areas in MIBNP as a food source for rangers and a demonstration and learning site for restoration, sustainable farming and cooperation with Indigenous peoples.

5.04 Identify and support specific Taobuid members in MIBNP who are willing to apply new land-use and farming techniques as community demonstration sites on their own land.

5.05 Support review and revision of the MIBNP management plan in collaboration with the PAMO and the Taobuid.

5.06 Work with Indigenous peoples in the Aruyan Malati and Inner Mindoro tamaraw landscapes to establish and manage conservation areas in their territories, both officially and customary designation.

5.07 Establish a grant mechanism to support agreed initiatives to enable effective and sustained management of the tamaraw landscapes and Indigenous livelihoods.

Project Title: **Thriving together: lasting solutions for collaborative management of tamaraw landscapes**

	Activity (Abbreviated from logframe)	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)				Year 4 (27/28)				Year 5 (28/29)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 0	Project Management		X	X	X	X																
0.1	Complete recruitment of staff	2	X																			
0.2	Project office/accommodation	2	X																			
0.3	Procure equipment	4	X																			
0.4	Establish admin/financial systems	4	X																			
0.5	Staff induction/training	3	X																			
0.6	Prepare detailed work plans	1	X																			
0.7	Meetings with main stakeholders	1	X																			
0.8	Quarterly reports to DENR	18	X																			
0.8	Half year and annual reports	9	X																			
0.9	Project 'phase out'	3	X																			
0.10	Independent Evaluation	1	X																			
0.11	Final Report and accounts	1	X																			
Output 1	The policy, legal, planning and institutional framework better supports effective management of tamaraw and tamaraw landscapes within Indigenous territories		X	X	X	X																
1.01	Build support for the proposed Tamaraw House Bill.	30	X																			
1.02	Establish a Tamaraw Conservation Coordination Group	5	X																			
1.03	Promote adoption/implementation of the TCMAP in two LGUs	12	X																			
1.04	Annual review and update of the TCMAP and its implementation.	3	X																			
1.05	Update of the Tamaraw PHVA and a full revision of the TCMAP	2	X																			
1.06	Finalize legal designation and management planning of the Aruyan-Malati tamaraw habitat.	24	X																			
1.07	Proposal for legal designation of Inner Mindoro tamaraw Habitat.	12	X																			
1.08	Facilitate the final stages of Taobuid Ancestral Domain Titling	33	X																			

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.09	Support to the Taobuid, Alangan and NCIP to update ADSDPPs	24	X																			
1.10	Meetings and workshops of the Law Enforcement Forum.	7	X																			
1.11	Annual multi-stakeholder Tamaraw Landscapes Symposium	4	X																			
1.12	Awareness/communication programmes and events	48	X																			
Output 2	Reliable and up to date information is available to stakeholders about the species, ecosystems, communities, culture and land / resource use in the tamaraw landscapes.		X																			
2.01	Research in tamaraw landscapes.	39	X																			
2.02	Standard methods for surveying and monitoring tamaraw.	39	X																			
2.03	Biodiversity assessments/tamaraw surveys in un-surveyed areas.	4	X																			
2.04	Indigenous phases of the feasibility study for tamaraw management	4	X																			
2.05	Participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments in Aryan Malate	4	X																			
2.06	Participatory socio-agro-ecosystem assessments in Central Mindoro.	8	X																			
2.07	Build and make available online an inventory/library of knowledge	48	X																			
Output 3	Indigenous communities, authorities and other stakeholders have lasting capacity to maintain and extend effective tamaraw conservation and Indigenous management across all tamaraw landscapes.		X																			
3.01	Assessment of capacity needs for Indigenous peoples' leaders	3	X																			
3.02	Programme of appropriate capacity building for Indigenous leaders	33	X																			

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.03	Programme of intergenerational indigenous learning		X																			
3.04	Enable Indigenous rangers to be employed w/o HS qualifications.	2	X																			
3.05	Document, celebrate and share Indigenous knowledge and culture	6	X																			
3.06	Create interpretational and learning programmes in MIBNP	3	X																			
3.07	Long-term training programmes for main stakeholders	36	X																			
3.08	Establish a mentoring system for students, interns, practitioners etc.	39	X																			
3.09	Capacity building for rangers	4	X																			
Output 4	An integrated, effective framework to monitor and address immediate threats to tamaraw, other wildlife and natural resources is operational.		X																			
4.01	Establish systems for law enforcement	3	X																			
4.02	Extend use of SMART technology.	6	X																			
4.03	Support Indigenous initiatives for addressing illegal/harmful activities	42	X																			
4.04	Protection/surveillance infrastructure	24	X																			
4.05	Programme of wildlife crime and harmful activity prevention.	48	X																			
4.06	Impact assessments of infrastructure projects	3	X																			
Output 5	The bio-cultural approach, which supports wildlife and Indigenous livelihoods in MIBNP, is being adapted and applied in natural and agroecosystems in all tamaraw landscapes.		X																			
5.01	Implementation of the Taobuid CCP and tamaraw zone in MIBNP	6	X																			

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.02	Habitat restoration plan for MIBNP the safe reproduction zone	6	X																			
5.03	Further develop the permaculture and restoration areas in MIBNP	48	X																			
5.04	Support Taobuid in MIBNP to apply new farming techniques	12	X																			
5.05	Support review and revision of the MIBNP management plan	3	X																			
5.06	Area management in Aruyan Malati and Inner Mindoro	36	X																			
5.07	Indigenous grant mechanism	42	X																			