
IWTR7S2\1007

Combating Palawan pangolin trafficking; empowering community-based protection and pro-active enforcement

This project will protect two important Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin populations through developing community-led local pangolin conservation models ('LPCAs') for replication across the species' range. This model: i) empowers local communities to manage their natural resources; ii) creates incentives for protecting pangolins, explicitly linking pangolin conservation to financial benefits from sustainable livelihoods and community banking schemes; iii) increases social benefits from positive pangolin stewardship; and iv) strengthens disincentives for poaching/trafficking through building law enforcement capacity and commitment to combating IWT.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
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CONTACT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Zoological Society of London
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Combating Palawan pangolin trafficking; empowering community-based protection and pro-active enforcement

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR7S1\100123

IWTR7S1\1259

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Philippines	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2024

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£180,492.00	£212,266.00	£166,841.00	£ 559,599.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

£ [REDACTED] confirmed:

RTI International/USAID Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans and Landscape (SIBOL): £ [REDACTED] for staff salaries to support LPCAs, SMART, IWT enforcement capacity building and M&E; office rent, utilities, and supplies.

Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC): £ [REDACTED] in-kind for Cascade (online IWT tracking software); staff time.

ZSL: £ [REDACTED] for camera-traps

£ [REDACTED] unconfirmed:

Local governments of Taytay and El Nido, Palawan: £ [REDACTED] for LPCAs and associated activities.

Department of Tourism and Department of Trade and Industry: £ [REDACTED] each for sustainable livelihoods.

DENR CENRO; PCSDS: £ [REDACTED] for law enforcement capacity-building.

Private donor: £ [REDACTED] for LPCA network expansion beyond focal sites.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total [REDACTED] Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project will protect two important Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin populations through developing community-led local pangolin conservation models ('LPCAs') for replication across the species' range. This model: i) empowers local communities to manage their natural resources; ii) creates incentives for protecting pangolins, explicitly linking pangolin conservation to financial benefits from sustainable livelihoods and community banking schemes; iii) increases social benefits from positive pangolin stewardship; and iv) strengthens disincentives for poaching/trafficking through building law enforcement capacity and commitment to combating IWT.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.

This should be the same as the Outcome statement in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.

Palawan pangolin poaching and trafficking disrupted by empowering communities to tackle IWT at source, improving human wellbeing, and building knowledge and capacity to combat trafficking across the IWT chain.

Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?

Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

Sustainable livelihoods and economic development
LD [2014]: XVIII, XIX, XX; KS: 10, 12, 13; HS: D; LD [2018]: 13, 17

Sustainable livelihoods development and community banking will enable participants at two key sites for pangolin conservation to pursue sustainable livelihoods, save money, receive loans, build social capital, reduce the need to engage in pangolin poaching and other illegal activities, and build financial resilience to improve well-being.

Two Local Pangolin Conservation Areas (LPCAs) will be established in northern Palawan with support from local government. These will be monitored and sustainably managed by local communities to ensure local retention of benefits. Community forest guards (Bantay Gubat) will be integrated into municipal law enforcement networks.

Community-based Social Marketing (CBSM) programmes at the two project sites will generate active and sustainable support for combating pangolin trafficking through associating increased social and economic benefits with the continued presence of pangolins.

Strengthening law enforcement
LD [2014]: XI, XIII, XXIV; HS: C; LD [2018]: 14, 15

A strong, coordinated enforcement response to IWT will be established in the two target municipalities, facilitating sharing of knowledge and information between law enforcement agencies, wildlife management departments and local communities, enhancing cooperation to combat pangolin trafficking in a timely and

effective manner.

Knowledge and capacity of prosecutors and judges will be built to improve investigations and prosecutions of pangolin trafficking and other wildlife crimes.

Palawan customs officers will be trained and mentored to undertake proactive enforcement action informed by a more robust understanding of trafficking drivers, methods and routes.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

1: No Poverty and 2: Zero Hunger

Providing support and guidance to local communities by developing sustainable livelihoods, facilitating access to community banking, and encouraging use of sustainable land management practices, will lead to increased economic opportunities and stewardship of land and assets obtained from managing natural resources. This directly contributes to reduction of poverty and reliance on unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, by enhancing socio-economic and environmental resilience and improving community well-being.

5: Gender Equality and 10: Reduced Inequality

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles are embedded in the design of training and engagement initiatives throughout the project. This will help to dismantle social barriers to inclusion in project activities (e.g. LPCA management and governance bodies, forest protection and enforcement, community-based enterprises), and empower disadvantaged groups to take an active and secure role in community life.

12: Responsible Consumption and Production and 15: Life on Land

Effective management of LPCAs and more sustainable use of natural resources will reduce biodiversity loss. Enhanced law enforcement capacity for combating wildlife crime will reduce poaching, allowing pangolin populations to recover and their ecosystem role to be restored.

16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Community-led patrol-based monitoring in LPCAs and increased capacity for law enforcement, prosecution and conviction for IWT will promote the rule of law and build institutional capacity to combat crime. Applying gender-responsive and inclusive planning processes in conservation, protection of pangolins and their habitat, and sustainable livelihoods/enterprise development will promote peaceful and lasting development among poor and vulnerable communities.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award 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
26-006	Rebecca Sennett Day	Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence
IWT062	Andrew Fowler	Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots in Cameroon
26-012	Hem Sagar Baral	Ghodaghodi's Guardians: Communities restoring a Ramsar wetland at watershed scale
IWT055	Eleanor Harvie	Combatting illegal wildlife trade in the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) landscape
IWT051	Monica Wrobel	Securing Mongolia's borders and communities against wildlife trafficking
25-024	Jeremy Huet	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique


Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [ZSL Annual Report 2017-18 Accounts](#)


 10/11/2020

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 pdf 367.36 KB

 [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:52:47

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Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the lead organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local

institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for the lead organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Zoological Society of London

Website address: www.zsl.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

ZSL delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries. Combating IWT is one of ZSL's strategic priorities and ZSL has a long-term commitment to pangolin conservation. It has hosted the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group (PangolinSG) since 2012 and has extensive experience of community engagement and law enforcement capacity-building in Asia and Africa. This is achieved through working with communities, government and other stakeholders to identify threats, design locally relevant management plans, increase implementation capacity, and improve livelihoods, with outcomes underpinned by sound science.

ZSL has worked in the Philippines on MPAs and livelihoods since 1996; community-based mangrove projects, community banking and national environmental policy since 2007; and Net-Works since 2012 (DI21010, 24027). ZSL-Philippines was set up as a registered NGO in 2010 and comprises 42 technical and operational staff in 5 provinces, including Palawan. We have a well-established project management infrastructure, supported by in-house finance, communications and HR teams.

ZSL is responsible for overall project management, co-ordination, M&E and reporting. We will provide support for LPCA planning, establishment and management; community engagement; community banking and sustainable livelihoods diversification; behaviour change campaigns; community-based law enforcement; customs training; and advocacy with the judiciary on IWT.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)

Website address: www.pcsd.gov.ph

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act created a distinct and proactive law to govern the sustainable development of Palawan, known as the last frontier of the country. It created a unique body that carries powerful responsibility and works locally in the province, called the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). It is a multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary body responsible for the governance, implementation and policy direction of the SEP.

The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS) is tasked to provide the infrastructure to co-ordinate Council policy and functions, implement programs and organize such services required by the Council in the exercise of its functions. The PCSDS is the regular professional staff of the PCSD and is headed by an Executive Director who directs and supervises all its operations.

PCSDS supported ZSL in the co-development of the Palawan Pangolin Conservation Strategy (2018-2043) in 2018 and its pioneering work on LPCA in Taytay municipality beginning in late 2019. PCSDS has co-developed this project and committed to support ZSL in LPCA establishment, planning and management; site-based law enforcement and capacity building at municipal level; and policy development, as needed. In addition, PCSD is the national CITES authority on the species.

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

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau/Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (DENR-BMB/POGI)

Website address: <http://www.bmb.gov.ph/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The DENR is the Philippines government's main agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources as well as the licensing and regulation of natural resources as may be provided for by law to ensure equitable sharing of benefits for welfare of the present and future generations.

ZSL has established strong partnerships with the DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) over the past 12 years through various coastal resource management projects like resource assessments, MPAs, mangrove rehabilitation and coastal livelihood development.

ZSL consulted the BMB through its Wildlife Resources Division and secured commitment to support the project through i) information sharing on IWT and seizure data; ii) strengthening of national-level wildlife law enforcement; iii) co-ordination with customs and intelligence agencies, and prosecution and the judiciary; and iv) support to project monitoring and evaluation. ZSL will feed project reports and data integrating project results into the BMB databases and website.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? No

If no, please provide details DENR BMB is a long-time government partner of ZSL Philippines and has supported all our previous DEFRA project proposals. The Letter of Support for this project has been delayed following our initial request in mid-October. We have followed up with the Director and will submit the letter upon receipt.

3. Partner Name: Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (DENR-CENRO)

Website address: http://203.160.181.242:81/denrweb/site/article.php?tb1_column3=CENRO%20Taytay&office=Palawan

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The DENR-CENRO of Taytay-El Nido, Palawan, is responsible for implementing the mandate of the department in the locality. Specifically, it is tasked to 1) assure the availability and sustainability of the two municipalities' natural resources through judicious use and systematic restoration or replacement, whenever possible; 2) increase the productivity of natural resources in order to meet the demands for forest, mineral, and land resources of the growing population; 3) enhance the contribution of natural resources for achieving national economic and social development; 4) promote equitable access to natural resources by various sectors of the population; and 5) conserve specific terrestrial and marine areas of two protected areas within the jurisdiction (Malampaya Sound Protected Land and Seascape and El Nido Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area) representative of the nation's natural and cultural heritage for present and future generations.

DENR-CENRO supported ZSL in its pioneering work on LPCA establishment in Lake Manguao watershed, particularly in the development of site management plan and zoning. We have engaged and consulted the DENR-CENRO on this proposed IWT project and it has pledged support to site-based law enforcement; LPCA planning and implementation of management plans; community-based enterprise development; and behaviour change campaigns.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Local Government Units (LGUs)- Municipalities of El Nido and Taytay, Palawan

Website address:

<http://taytay-palawan.com>, N/A for El Nido, Palawan

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

ZSL has already established a partnership with the municipal government of Taytay, Palawan through its current project beginning in 2018 and will continue to collaborate with the same in a collegial and highly participatory process throughout this project. The LGU of El Nido will become a new partner of ZSL and has already expressed full support for the project.

Together with local people’s organisations (POs), the municipal governments, represented by their Mayors, and Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officers (MENRO) and Municipal Tourism Officers (MTO) and staff, will support the project team in LPCA management planning, implementation, policy formulation, wildlife law enforcement, and monitoring of forest, pangolin and other wildlife conservation measures; Village Savings and Loans (VSLA) promotion and sustainable livelihoods development supporting pangolin conservation; capacity building of local stakeholders (LPCA management councils, and Bantay Gubat/forest guards); and behavioural change campaigns. The LGUs through their legislative councils will be responsible for legalizing the creation of LPCAs and allocating budgets for continuing conservation management and enforcement.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)

Website address:

<https://elac.wordpress.com/about-elac/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

ELAC is an environmental NGO committed to helping communities uphold their constitutional right to a healthful and balanced ecology. ELAC's staff is made up of lawyers, paralegals, researchers, and community organizers. It also works with an extensive network of volunteer lawyers and scientists. ELAC provides legal representation in environmental court cases, legal advice in drafting environmental laws, and paralegal trainings for both community volunteers and government law enforcers. Many of the issues ELAC works on relate to access to and use of forestry and coastal resources, pollution, and land use and tenure. ELAC responds to these issues by addressing the leading social causes of environmental degradation: illegal practices, unsound policies, poor resource management, and lack of awareness.

ELAC implements seven programmes as follows: 1) Developmental Legal Assistance (DLA), 2) Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM), 3) Education and Training, 4) Advocacy, 5) Law Enforcement, 6) Research, and 7) Institutional Capacity-Building. In this project ELAC will support training and formation of local paralegals from among law enforcement volunteers and local government staff; site-based law enforcement clinics; advocacy and network building with prosecutors and court judges to strengthen prosecution and conviction of cases; pre-litigation legal support and actual legal assistance.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC)

Website address:

<https://globalinitiative.net/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Officially constituted in 2013, GI-TOC is an independent civil society organization, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It is the only organization outside of the UN that is dedicated exclusively to building the evidence basis and strengthening responses to transnational organized crime. Structured around an expert network of >500 professionals, GI-TOC has become recognized as an authoritative source of expertise, a convener of diverse and representative stakeholders, and an innovative solutions provider. GI-TOC commissions and shares original research and develops tools necessary to further the development of effective responses, working across a wide variety of areas, encompassing all criminal markets and their impacts.





GI-TOC has extensive knowledge of wildlife crime across the globe, as well as of illicit and criminal economies throughout the Southeast Asia region in particular. GI-TOC has substantial experience in conducting primary research and developing political economy analysis that maps and identifies the hubs, routes and flows of illicit markets, as well as the key actors, stakeholders and transnational organized crime groups involved. It's role in this project is to oversee research into drivers and dynamics of Palawan pangolin trafficking through on-the-ground research and via 'The Cascade', an innovative data discovery engine it has developed to investigate online IWT.





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

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Signed Letters of Support](#)
 10/11/2020
 20:50:00
 pdf 4.61 MB

 [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Cover Letter](#)
 10/11/2020
 20:45:12
 pdf 295.68 KB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found

in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet. If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the PDF of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mr Godofredo Villapando Jr	Project Leader	10	Checked
Ms Charity Apale	Project Manager	100	Checked
TBH	Supervising Community Organiser	100	Checked
Mr Ronald Amada	Community Organiser 1	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Ms Josefa Gacelos	Community Organiser 2	100	Checked
Ms Darlyn Corona	Project Officer	100	Checked
Ms Maria Nesa Medina	Administrative/Finance Assistant	100	Checked
Ms Carly Waterman	Pangolin Technical Specialist	15	Checked
Mr Grant Miller	Counter-trafficking Advisor	10	Checked
Mr Glenn Labrado	Grant/Reporting Support Manager	10	Checked
Mr Wilfredo Baguio Jr	Senior Administrative and Finance Officer	10	Checked
Ms Simone Haysom	IWT research oversight (GI-TOC)	3	Checked


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

as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Project Team CVs

 10/11/2020

 20:58:21

 pdf 285.3 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.

Palawan pangolin (*Manis culionensis*; Critically Endangered, CITES Appendix I); endemic to the Palawan faunal region in the Philippines. Evidence indicates population declines across the species' range are now primarily driven by exploitation for domestic and international trade, as opposed to local use. Trafficking routes have not been well-documented, but the Philippines has been implicated in highly organised international pangolin trafficking, including to East and Peninsular Malaysia, for subsequent export to China.

Other IWT species: Insights from local people indicate that other species, including marine species, such as turtles and sharks (fins) are trafficked with pangolins so it is anticipated that these species will also benefit from greater enforcement effort. These species include cockatoos, parrots, porcupines, and slipper orchids.

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned.

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Endemic to Palawan province, western Philippines, the Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin (*Manis culionensis*) has the smallest range of all extant pangolin species(1; Fig.1). It is experiencing severe ongoing population declines (estimated at >80% for 2012-2033), primarily due to overexploitation for illegal trade(2). Pangolins are hunted at a local level for meat/traditional uses, for trade at a national level (involving blood, meat, skins and scales) and, increasingly, internationally (whole animal, meat, scales and skin)(1,3-5).

Trafficking occurs despite an international trade ban (CITES zero export quota [2000-2016]; Appendix 1 listing [2017]) and the prohibition, since 2004, of all collection and trade under the Philippine Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act(6,7). From 2018-2019, the equivalent of c.6,894 pangolins were seized in the Philippines(6). ZSL's research suggests actual trade volumes are significantly higher; with one trader reporting he could sell >1,000/month(8). The magnitude of recent seizures, e.g. 1,154.31kg of pangolin scales seized in Palawan (Sep 2019[6]), suggests involvement of organised criminal syndicates.

There are currently no enabling conditions for communities at the two project sites (described in Q17&24a) to engage in sustainable natural resource management or combat IWT in a meaningful or participatory way. Site 1 lies within a municipal 'paper park' and Site 2 is subject to existing forest/land-use management plan. However, there is no functional management body at either site and no mechanism for collaboration between municipal/national government agencies and local communities for effective enforcement. This results in open access, illegal/unregulated extraction and subsequent depletion of pangolins and natural resources.

Across the two project municipalities, 67% of local and marginalized communities live below the poverty line(9,10). c.10% of local community members poach pangolins as a livelihood option(8); alternatives are limited as forest clearing for slash-and-burn agriculture is prohibited, and NTFP collection is hindered by difficult and costly permitting process. Traders incentivise vulnerable local people to poach pangolins for a fraction of the final market value (pangolin meat fetches c.£5/kg in Palawan, increasing to £80/kg in Manila and >£500/kg in Vietnam)(8,11). Typically a 5kg pangolin fetches £25, representing c.40% of the average monthly household income across the two sites(9,10). There are currently no informal social controls around pangolin poaching to counter these strong incentives to poach; some community members even display a sense of pride that they have caught pangolins(8).

Enforcement of wildlife crime legislation nationally has been described as ineffective and inadequate to deter pangolin trafficking(12). IWT has been a low priority for enforcement agencies, with minimal resources allocated for combating pangolin trafficking(6). Weak enforcement controls have contributed to IWT going largely undetected, resulting in limited knowledge on pangolin trafficking dynamics to drive pro-active enforcement action. Perpetrators frequently circumvent law enforcement efforts as a result of ineffective allocation and deployment of resources and limited political support for the judiciary and investigations(6). Penalties for pangolin traffickers are low; in the few cases where successful prosecution has resulted in a conviction, lack of a code of charging and sentencing standards resulted in minimal penalties(6), which did not positively influence future offender behaviour.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact.

Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design (either by your organisation or others). Please cite evidence where appropriate.

- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the [Guidance Notes](#), particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

Our tried-and-tested approach creates, enables and incentivises community-led pangolin stewardship at source, while reducing incentives for poaching through disrupting the supply chain(1; Fig.2).

The project implements key recommendations from the 2018-2043 Palawan pangolin national conservation strategy(2). It builds on ZSL's successful pangolin programme which has: assessed community perceptions of Palawan pangolin status and threats across its range(3); initiated a multi-stakeholder approach to ranking shortlisted sites for LPCA establishment(3; Fig.3); and initiated participatory conservation and poverty-alleviation activities at the highest-ranked LPCA site, Lake Manguao Municipal Conservation Area and Ecotourism Zone (LMMCAEZ; 'Site 1') in Taytay municipality, northern Palawan (Fig.4).

Output 1

Two LPCAs, each protecting >1000ha of key pangolin habitat, will be created at the two highest-ranking sites from the LPCA prioritisation exercise: LMMCAEZ (building on ZSL's existing work; see Q24a) and a watershed in El Nido ('Site 2'; new site). ZSL will work with municipal councils and local communities to: undertake participatory resource assessments informing demarcation and legalization of LPCA; establish management councils, each comprising 15 members (>40% women); and ensure inclusive, equitable and participatory management planning with appropriate safeguards.

Community-led protection will be delivered by 15 community forest guards (Bantay-Gubat; BG) per site, following proven Philippine Community-based Forest Management models(4,5). ZSL will recruit, train and support BG to undertake patrol-based monitoring using SMART(6), together with municipal, DENR and PCSDS enforcers who will also receive training as necessary. ELAC will train and support BG to become community paralegals to improve evidence handling and documentation to support effective prosecution.

ZSL will support formation of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Teams (MELET) comprising BG, and municipal and national law enforcement agencies (activity 1.13). An agreed framework and operations plan will enable joined-up enforcement, collaborative data-sharing and case handling. ZSL's Counter-trafficking Advisor and consultant Thistle and Rose (T&R) will train MELET, addressing capacity gaps in IWT law enforcement and intelligence collection/use.

Output 2

ZSL will establish six new VSLAs with environment funds (3 per site), requiring a non-poaching commitment, involving 120 members (>50% women), with equitable participation, to support shifts from poaching to sustainable livelihoods. Members of a VSLA established 9 months ago at Site 1 have already saved >£1,000 (cf. mean household income, c.£48/month).

Utilizing DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework, min.2 community-based sustainable livelihood options will be identified, resourced and piloted by People's Organisations (POs) to benefit >50 households across both sites (ensuring equitable participation). Livelihood identification workshops at Site 1 (Jul-Aug 2020) resulted in four possible options for trial during this project: tilapia(7) fish processing, co-op store, organic horticulture, and native tree/ornamental plant nurseries. Locally-appropriate livelihoods will be identified at Site 2 during Y1. Business planning for sustainable livelihoods deemed viable, following feasibility studies, will be facilitated by ZSL and experienced government/NGO partners (see activity 2.13), who will also train POs on financial management, establish internal controls and build their capacity to effectively manage livelihood implementation.

Output 3

Community-based social marketing campaigns will be implemented at both sites following McKenzie-Mohr (2011)(8) to increase social benefits and reduce barriers to positive behaviour change, creating stewardship, engendering collective ownership and sense of pride in an endemic species. ZSL will engage local key influencers and, where possible, former poachers to become 'Pangolin Champions' for campaign delivery, facilitating campaign co-design and delivery via consultations and workshops. Impact will be evaluated via pre- and post-campaign attitudinal surveys.

Output 4

GI-TOC will establish the first robust evidence base on drivers and dynamics of Palawan pangolin trafficking, through on-the-ground research and detection of illicit online pangolin trade using Cascade. Results will be shared with government agencies to inform prioritisation of future LE efforts. ZSL and T&R will train Palawan customs officers in professional intelligence handling and dissemination, frontline customs core skills, including risk-profiling of passengers, and freight movements to increase detection of CITES offences and disrupt IWT. ELAC will assist in creating a network of judiciary champions via round-table discussions and workshops to improve convictions centred on IWT impact statements, code of charging and sentencing guidelines.

Key outputs supporting long-term impact:

- 'lessons learnt' manual with guidance for those wishing to adopt the LPCA model within Palawan and beyond, enhancing knowledge-sharing with other community-based pangolin projects in Asia (e.g. ZSL Nepal/Thailand's projects)
- policy brief for key government agencies that i) identifies drivers, dynamics, manner and locations of illegal pangolin trade; ii) sets out evidence base for effective LPCA model as a potential community-centric solution to combatting IWT, iii) provides detailed guidance and recommendations for policy-makers to put in place enabling conditions that support scaling of the LPCA model.

Q18. Beneficiaries

- Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?
- How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?
- How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?
- How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

This project focuses on two LPCAs, containing 905 households, and LEAs in the wider municipalities. Key beneficiaries include:

LPCA management councils: using FPIC, marginalised groups and farming/fishing communities (population= 4,369; 905 households) will be empowered, through the LPCAs model, to govern their natural resources

and livelihoods. Representative and inclusive LPCA management councils will include 30 community leaders (>40% women; verified by management council minutes). Longer-term, the governance framework will enable inclusive sustainably managed land, with watersheds/forest within LPCAs providing ecosystem services, increasing food/water security and socio-ecological resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

Farmers, fishers, forest dwellers: poverty alleviation (poverty incidence=67%) will be attained through sustainable livelihood development provided to >50 households initially, prioritising Bantay Gubat families/those living below the poverty threshold, underpinned by VSLAs. This will improve wellbeing (measured via wellbeing index, focus groups) and expand to additional households post-project.

VSLA members: in-country ZSL VSLA data show average annual savings returns of 33% (84% female members). VSLAs will provide 120 household members (>50% women) across both sites credit to finance sustainable livelihoods, resulting in improvements in household income and reductions in multi-dimensional poverty, such as increased food security (measured via VSLA financial reports, focus groups).

Former poachers: sustainable livelihoods will provide viable alternatives to poaching; and former poachers will be supported to become pangolin protectors ('Champions'), thereby reducing, if not eradicating, the local demand-supply dynamics, releasing individuals from financial hardship and a cycle of poverty and crime (measured via socio-economic, wellbeing, attitudinal surveys; focus groups).

Bantay Gubat: 30 Bantay Gubat will be upskilled to lead community monitoring and patrolling to identify and mitigate forest violations and poaching using SMART. Empowered as community paralegals, they will also support improved documentation, evidence gathering and handling to aid effective collaboration with LEA and successful offender prosecution (verified by judicial records).

Law enforcement personnel: will benefit from training and mentoring to detect and disrupt IWT, resulting in subsequent improvements in their social capital (education/awareness). This will have knock-on impacts for local communities, who will benefit from increased security (measured via wellbeing surveys), brought about by the new integrated adaptive enforcement mechanism (MELET).

National and provincial government: PCSDS, DENR and local offices will be equipped with a comprehensive understanding of: the dynamics, composition and socio-economic and cultural drivers of IWT; its impact on communities, economy and biodiversity; key gaps to strengthen legal frameworks, enforcement, prosecution and adjudication to meet Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP), CITES targets and other international commitments (monitored via citation in PBSAP and CITES reports and proposals). The IWT research and LPCA model guidance will also inform implementation and adaptive management of the Palawan Pangolin Conservation Strategy, monitored via citation in PCSDS reports and web updates. Combating IWT could help to reduce risks of zoonotic disease outbreaks(1). Longer-term, PCSDS and DENR will benefit from increased protection of forest and watershed areas at an ecologically coherent scale, helping address shortfalls in meeting targets legislated by the Philippines Wildlife Protection Act and forest protection law through community-based enforcement actions.

Q19. Gender Equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

The Philippines (#10) has relatively high gender equality with a gender gap index lower than the UK (#15)(1). Despite nationwide progress gender issues prevail, including unequal representation in positions of influence or politics. Our participatory and transformative implementation approach will increase gender

equality and empower female participation and integration into all aspects of governance, poverty-alleviation and security.

We will engage community and local government leaders to equitably include women in LPCA governance bodies, allocating >40% of seats to women, as prescribed by municipal ordinances, and supporting them to take on decision-making roles that are usually male-dominated.

The project will aim to ensure equitable participation of men and women. Across ZSL Philippines' established projects (mostly focused on coastal areas), 84% of VSLA members are women. In line with ZSL policy, this project will build on pre-existing GESI work in Taytay, where female beneficiaries currently account for c.60%. We will actively promote equal employment opportunities, encouraging female participation in VSLAs and sustainable livelihoods, initiatives rural Filipino women are actively involved and culturally comfortable with. We have adopted a relatively conservative target of >50% female participation, given the Site 2 is a new site and households at both sites live in remote and dispersed upland villages.

Women's potential roles as enablers of behavioural change will be utilised through supporting them to become pangolin conservation champions (target: 50% women).

We will encourage women to participate in monitoring and enforcement, taking on softer roles such as reporting on and recording violations around illegal trade, but respecting their freedom of choice given the sensitivities these activities bring. ZSL will also ensure that regulations, penalties and benefits around pangolin and forest protection are equally accessible through open, and participatory communication channels like regular community feedback sessions, strategic positioning of outreach materials, and proactive social marketing methods.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

The endemic Palawan pangolin is undergoing widespread population declines, estimated at >80% due primarily to poaching and trafficking(1).

The two LPCAs created will provide a model for community stewardship of key pangolin populations; achieving a positive shift of attitudes and behaviours towards protecting pangolins and their habitats as community members understand the social and financial benefits from pangolin conservation. Pangolin populations at each site will no longer decline and, over time, will thrive as poaching pressure eases. Protecting pangolin habitat will also help to maintain ecosystem function for both pangolins and human wellbeing to thrive.

Supporting proactive law enforcement will increase chances of detection; combined with appropriate sentencing, this will enable the criminal justice system to effectively deter poachers and traffickers from offending, thus restricting supply and reducing buyer demand fuelling poaching.

This model of securing pangolin strongholds and enhancing LE capacity will ultimately be scaled and replicated across Palawan, creating a network of LPCAs, securing remaining populations of pangolins throughout the province.

With evidence that pangolins are trafficked alongside other illegally traded species (turtles, porcupines), disrupting the trade through improved law enforcement will have wider benefits for other IWT species, some of which are also endemic to Palawan.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

This project will disrupt poaching and trafficking of the Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin and improve human wellbeing by addressing the lack of governance, community stewardship and effective law enforcement that is leading to depletion of pangolins and natural resources.

It will empower marginalised groups and local communities to manage and protect critical pangolin habitat, in close collaboration with local government and law enforcement agencies, resulting in a community-led model that can be replicated to build a network of LPCAs.

Outcomes from this model will be sustained as communities are elevated above the poverty threshold, being provided with pathways to access community banking schemes and livelihoods, that explicitly link improved wellbeing and multi-dimensional poverty-alleviation to protection of pangolins and habitats.

Community-based social marketing campaigns and conservation engagement, sustained by environmental funds guaranteed from the community banking schemes, will help create strong societal reward structures for pangolin stewardship (and social sanctions for poaching), while engendering collective ownership and sense of pride the presence of this highly threatened endemic species.

Outputs at the LPCA-level will be complemented by improved law enforcement throughout the supply chain, leading to more apprehensions, prosecutions and robust sentencing designed to dissuade trafficking, allowing pangolins and people to thrive.





Q22. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

The project's long-term viability will be fostered through community-led participatory approaches to tackling IWT and promoting Palawan pangolin conservation. Skills will be embedded through an integrated programme of capacity-building on community-led law enforcement, IWT research, stakeholder engagement and sustainable livelihoods. Conditions for implementing these skills will be secured through much-improved governance and stewardship of natural resources including; legal frameworks (ordinances; integration into local development, investment plans and budgets) and compliance (social marketing; improved enforcement and prosecution), building sustainability. Livelihoods will be underpinned by self-sustaining VSLAs, (>85% continuing five years[1]), explicitly linked to conservation interventions through VSLA-supported environment funds that sustain financing of community conservation activities.

Recommendations and outputs of research on Palawan pangolin trafficking will be made publicly available, equipping national partner institutions with the required knowledge to effectively implement the Palawan Pangolin Conservation Strategy. Targeted publications will provide a documented model for IWT reduction, and for policy-makers to establish the enabling conditions for LPCA replication. This will be bolstered by ZSL's long-term commitment in-country where it has permanent presence as part of its international conservation strategy. This provides a platform for implementing a responsible transition at the end of this project, while ensuring ZSL remains available for technical advice.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a single PDF using the file upload below:

-
-  [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Supporting Information](#)
 -  10/11/2020
 -  21:22:41
 -  pdf 662.64 KB

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q23. Budget

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





Note that there are different budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

-
-  [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Budget FINAL](#)
 -  10/11/2020
 -  21:23:52
 -  xlsx 53.54 KB

Q24. Funding

Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project is a development of existing work which started with the development of the National Palawan Pangolin Conservation Strategy (2018-2043) at a participatory stakeholder workshop in April 2018 (funded by a private donor and the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund).

Phase Two, funded by the private donor, involved assessing perceptions of pangolin status, range, population trends and anthropogenic threats, including the spatial scale of Palawan pangolin exploitation and trade, via Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) surveys (N=1,296) and Key Informant Interviews (N= 57). This information helped to inform the selection of priority sites for the establishment of LPCAs at a

stakeholder workshop in Sep 2019. Since then, ZSL has assisted in the development of a management plan for the establishment of the first LPCA at the highest-ranking site, LMMCAEZ in Taytay municipality.

Additional activities to date include: socio-economic surveys (N=90 households), sustainable livelihood identification, VSLA establishment, biodiversity assessments and pangolin monitoring via camera-trap surveys. The project team has developed excellent relationships with the local communities and the Municipal Tourism Office, (managing agency for the protected area) and other stakeholders. This provides a solid basis for the development of further activities described in this proposal, and expansion to other sites.

Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

Opportunities for collaboration with a five-year USAID Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes (SIBOL) project, implemented in 2020 by RTI International with ZSL as a consortium partner. Synergies exist around the objective to 'reduce environmental crimes and unsustainable environmental practices'. SIBOL activities focus on two national parks (in different municipalities to this project), complementary efforts include: strengthen national law enforcement capacity and incentives using innovative technologies; strengthen capacity for prosecution of environmental crimes; increase litigation of environmental cases by training judges and prosecutors in traditional and green courts; and promote positive environmental behaviour by cultivating champions to build awareness on legal disincentives.

ZSL will look to give project stakeholders (Bantay Gubat, customs officers, judiciary etc) access to additional training opportunities through SIBOL, leveraging our combined resources to scale-up learning and applications in our respective project sites. We will engage SIBOL to explore opportunities for joint law enforcement training and roundtable IWT discussions with judges and prosecutors. We will participate in SIBOL conferences and contribute to communication platforms to share our experiences and lessons learned around LPCA governance and management, community-based monitoring and enforcement using SMART, and effecting positive behavioural change.

Q25. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q25a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
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RTI International under USAID PhilSIBOL Project	██████	GBP	This includes staff salaries to support LPCAs, SMART, IWT enforcement capacity building and M&E; office rent, utilities and supplies.
GI-TOC	██████	GBP	Estimated value of Cascade software and associated staff time.
ZSL	██████	GBP	Estimated value of cameras used for camera trap survey to inform zoning of El Nido LPCA
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q25b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>	Local governments of Taytay and El Nido, Palawan	██████	GBP	Support to LPCAs and associated activities
<i>No Response</i>	Department of Tourism	██████	GBP	Support for sustainable livelihood development
<i>No Response</i>	Department of Trade and Industry	██████	GBP	Support for sustainable livelihood development
<i>No Response</i>	DENR CENRO and PCSDS	██████	GBP	Support for law enforcement capacity-building

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
15 January 2021	Private donor	██████	GBP	Expansion of LPCA establishment forming a provincial network beyond the two project sites
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

Our communication outputs will reach a broad spectrum of audiences:

Government: high-level meetings with PCSDS, DENR and LEAs will be organised to present our lessons learnt manual and policy brief, sharing project results and recommending replication of LPCA model. These, plus project reports, will be fed into information platforms of PCSD (www.pcsd.gov.ph), DENR-BMB (www.bmb.gov.ph) and PangolinSG (www.pangolinsg.org). Results of protected area management assessments, using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), will contribute to PCSDS, DENR protected area assessment databases.

Communities: community meeting minutes and outputs will be shared with participants through feedback sessions. LPCA management plans will be reported and validated by community members. CBSM messages and outreach materials will be disseminated building awareness on various IWT issues.

Conservation community: peer-reviewed papers (e.g. on pangolin trafficking dynamics, CBSM) will be published in open-access journals (matched funding). Project results, successes and lessons learned will be communicated via presentations at conferences of the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines (ZSL staff are members) and national/international pangolin, conservation and IWT conferences/events.

Philippine/UK/global public: project information, updates, case stories and products will be shared on ZSL (www.zsl.org with c.326k user per month) and PangolinSG websites, and ZSL social media streams reaching

25.3k Twitter and 11.5k Instagram followers. Facebook will be used to target Philippine (particularly community members) and global audiences. Updates will be submitted to IWT Challenge Fund newsletter. We will maximise our established communication network with the British Embassy in Manila, the UK media and ZSL London Zoo public events.

Q27. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

ZSL has extensive experience of delivering international projects. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. In addition, ZSL undertakes due diligence on prospective partners to ensure their finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements. All partners receive ongoing financial management training & support.

ZSL follows strict segregation of duties policies; regular bank and cash reconciliations are prepared, reviewed and approved; ZSL uses unique codes for all grants enabling monitoring of income and expenditure at grant level, improving grant management and reducing financial risks. All funds will be transferred to and between partners through a traceable banking system.

ZSL implements robust policies and procedures to mitigate financial risk including a Fraud, Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy and a Global Whistleblowing Policy, which all staff and partners are made aware of, and required to abide by. Trainings on these are mandatory and accessible via ZSL's online training system. These policies are available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

The FX trends over the past 36 months have been considered and associated FX risk managed in budgeting.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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 include laptops, desktop computers, LCD projector, printer, uninterrupted power supply, GPS, digital camera, tablets for ODK platform, smartphones for SMART and generator set. A motorcycle with helmet will be procured for mobilisation during the field work of the community organiser and project officer in tandem. This is the most efficient and economic transport in an area where buses are limited and most communities are reached via unpaved roads. We anticipate the electronic items will depreciate over the course of the project period. We will consult the IWT Challenge Fund at the end of the project to discuss whether capital items remain within ZSL Philippines or are gifted to the local government units or participating People's Organisations (POs), depending on what is deemed most appropriate for the project legacy at the time.

Q29. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

Utilising ZSL's pre-existing network of infrastructure, equipment and staff in Palawan keeps operating costs to a minimum. Key technical staff time is partially covered by matched funding, and ZSL's strong continuity of local staff reduces costs of hiring and training. ZSL's procurement policy ensures materials and services offer value for money. Our culture of obtaining counterpart funding for project activities reduces costs and increases project partner engagement. Our experience of operating in-country ensures budgets are rationalized and cost-effective.

Building upon existing project activities and partnerships and using tried-and-tested approaches – as well as lessons/experiences from >15 years of work in-country – ensures efficient and effective achievement of outputs.

A focus on capacity building means that conservation benefits are maintained and enhanced beyond the end of the project period. Livelihoods are designed with the full participation of local communities to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability. By linking these with the VSLAs, we endeavour to limit the financial investment from the project in sustainable livelihoods beyond the initial training and technical support as members will have their own savings to invest, ensuring long-term impact. Intelligence training providers are global leaders in their field and have worked extensively in partnership with ZSL, offering discounted rates. The involvement of ZSL's Counter-trafficking Advisor ensures training is reinforced with mentoring to support trainees, embedding the new knowledge and skills, and maximising the positive outcomes. Social rewards and sanctions will reinforce and support more co-ordinated and effective formal law enforcement, leading to sustained positive behaviour change.

Q30. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes.

Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

ZSL has rigorous in-house protocols for ethical approval that adhere to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity and those of IWT Challenge Fund. The project will be subject to a full risk-assessment to ensure any programmatic risks and possible negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated and reported on.

ZSL Philippine's marine projects have undergone review through the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and have mitigation measures in place where human rights issues have been flagged. This project will undergo assessment and implement requirements throughout the project cycle (see logframe activities). Previously identified risks, in addition to those in Q19, include:

Ensuring indigenous/traditional rights to natural resource use and access

The project will support the drafting of management plans at both sites, including delineating different use zones (strictly protected/buffer/multi-use) through an access restriction process framework, and defining rules, regulations, sanctions and penalties. This will be done recognizing indigenous people's international right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent using participatory mapping, which engages all stakeholders and ensures their rights are protected and voices heard, thereby protecting rights to natural resource use and access.

Communities, enforcement, and human rights

Communities and enforcement personnel can be victims and perpetrators of human rights infringements.

Law enforcement training will comply with UK College of Policing code of ethics and human rights legislation. It will cover and deliver best investigative practice, for arrest, detention and questioning of suspects ensuring their human rights are protected. The project also addresses trust and relationship building

Q31. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

ZSL maintains a robust anti-corruption culture through its Fraud, Corruption, and Anti-Bribery Policy to which all employees are bound. As such, ZSL in-country staff and newly recruited officers will be responsible not only for their actions but also prevention of corruption among partners and beneficiaries. Besides, all project government stakeholders have duties to abide by the Philippines Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act.

The primary project risk for corruption might be associated with the operation of LPCAs, livelihoods and VSLAs, and law enforcement (Output 3). To reduce risks of elite capture of these institutions and releasing perpetrators, ZSL will implement several measures, including:

1. Training all LPCA members and trained enforcement agents on ethics and associated regulations
2. Inclusion of the anti-corruption principles and processes in LPCA management plans and council mandates
3. Building livelihood groups'/VSLAs' capacities on financial management, and installing policies and internal controls
4. MOUs with all partner organisations including a specific section on 'fraud, corruption, and bribery' and related sanctions.
5. Enabling community reports, through a grievance mechanism, of any concerns to LPCAs and ZSL
6. Actively seeking feedback from community members on seized poaching, confiscations, and detected illegally logged timbers during fieldwork and participatory workshops.

Q32. Use of data

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.

PCSDS and DENR are the government authorities for wildlife crime matters in the Philippines; they work in co-ordination with the National Bureau of Investigation -Department of Justice and retain sole responsibility for ensuring proper control and use of all intelligence data collected within the Philippines, congruent to the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and in-house protocols. Bantay-Gubat patrol data feeding into secure password-protected MELET SMART databases, stored within designated local government office (MENRO).

ZSL has robust policies in place to ensure safe, appropriate management of all personal data (e.g. data collected from socio-economic or attitudinal surveys and other non-intelligence data), including Records

Retention and Classification Policy, Data Protection Policy, and Cloud Storage Services Policy, which ensure personal data are recorded, stored securely and confidentially and not held for longer than necessary. All partner organisations are subject to ZSL's due diligence and must demonstrate they can adhere to these standards.

Q33. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies and processes in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.





Throughout ZSL's long-term experience in the Philippines implementing projects jointly with government organizations, local communities, PAs, and research institutions, the team has developed ways to introduce safeguarding policies inclusive of vulnerable groups and protecting their rights.

ZSL has safeguarding policies governing national and international work. During due diligence, partners must demonstrate they meet the same environmental and social safeguarding standards, or have the ability to do so, in which case commitments to implement them must be in place and monitored, with these policies incorporated in co-operation agreements. ZSL facilitates the development of beneficiary processes and documents such as the Access Restriction Process Frameworks, safeguarding human rights through VSLA SOPs, PO constitutions and co-designed grievance mechanisms ensuring implementation of ethical standards and gender equitable and socially inclusive participation.

During the course of co-operation, financial and procurement rules and procedures are introduced and

explained as necessary to officers of partner organizations and community members for maintaining ethical standards while maximising value for money. Therefore, many partners and service suppliers are already familiar with ZSL's safeguarding policies and financial/procurement procedures. Enforcement training covering detention and arrest is compliant with the Police and criminal evidence act 1984 and its codes of practice.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

-  [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Global Safeguarding Policy](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  21:34:15
-  pdf 5.13 MB

Section 11 - Logical Framework





Q34. Logical Framework

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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a pdf using the file upload below. Copy your Impact and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-
-  [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Logframe](#)
 -  10/11/2020
 -  21:59:17
 -  pdf 145.13 KB

Impact:

Palawan pangolin conservation status and local community wellbeing improved through a network of community-protected pangolin strongholds with associated livelihood benefits, supported by effective and targeted law enforcement action.

Outcome:

Please ensure that your Outcome statement has been copied from your logframe into Q8.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Site-level governance systems in place to combat IWT through the creation of two Local Pangolin Conservation Areas (LPCAs), operating under effective community management and monitoring, supported jointly by law enforcement agencies to tackle poaching at source, providing a scalable model for the establishment of a provincial network.

Note: 2 key sites- Taytay (Site 1) and El Nido (Site 2) municipalities, Palawan

Output 2:

Communities supported to overcome financial barriers to behaviour change through community banking scheme (VSLAs) and sustainable livelihoods pilots, benefitting at least 50 households across the two LPCA sites.

Output 3:

LPCA community attitudes and behaviour shifts towards active and sustainable support for pangolin conservation, encouraging positive engagement in pangolin stewardship as a result of associating improved social benefits with the continued presence of pangolins.

Output 4:

Disincentives for pangolin trafficking are strengthened through developing a robust understanding of trafficking drivers, methods and routes and building the capacity of customs and judiciary agencies in Palawan to undertake pro-active enforcement action

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

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.

Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.

Activities will be implemented in both target sites except when specified (some activities are already underway at Site 1).

Output 1

1.1 Inception meeting and signing of Memorandum of Agreement between target LGUs, DENR CENRO, PCSDS and ZSL relating to project implementation and resource sharing

1.2 Dialogs, meetings and consultations with communities and local government in Site 2 to generate Free Prior and Informed Consent for the establishment of LPCA

1.3 Development of Environmental and Social Management System (including risk assessment and mitigation, Access Restriction Process framework, Code of Conduct and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for enforcement, grievance/feedback mechanism and stakeholder engagement plan)

- 1.4 Participatory resource use assessment, spatial planning/mapping and digitization in Site 2 to identify location, demarcation/delineation and size of LPCA
- 1.5 Conduct camera trap survey in Site 2 for pangolin presence/absence and occupancy data
- 1.6 Community assemblies, firming up of Barangay (village) resolutions in Site 2 for the establishment of LPCA
- 1.7 Presentation of the LPCA proposal to Sangguniang Bayan in Site 2 (SB is the local legislative council at Barangay and Municipal levels), and subsequent lobbying/negotiations towards eventual approval of LPCA ordinance by SB and Mayor
- 1.8 LPCA management body formation and management planning workshop in Site 2
- 1.9 Installation of LPCA signages and related visibility and communication materials in Site 2
- 1.10 Capacity needs assessment for law enforcement personnel (MENRO, local police, DENR, PCSDS, PNP Maritime Group, Customs) to inform training programme development
- 1.11 Formation of Bantay Gubat (community volunteer forest guards) groups in each LPCA
- 1.121 Basic forest protection and wildlife enforcement training and deputation of Bantay Gubat in each LPCA (using DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers training module, including Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement)
- 1.13 Formation and/or strengthening of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team (MELET; comprising MENRO, local police, DENR/PCSDS WEOs, Philippine National Police Maritime Group [PNP-MG], Philippine Coast Guard [PCG]), integrating community Bantay Gubat into the system; includes Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement training.
- 1.14 Paralegal training and formation of paralegals from deputized Bantay Gubat and municipal and DENR-CENRO wildlife enforcement teams (through Environmental Legal Assistance Center [ELAC])
 - 1.14.1 Conduct law enforcement clinics (through ELAC)
- 1.15 SMART training of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team including deputised Bantay Gubat
- 1.16 Joint enforcement operations planning of DENR, PCSDS, MELET, and deputised Bantay Gubat
- 1.17 Regular monitoring and patrolling within the LPCA by Bantay Gubat and MELET
- 1.18 Conduct of baseline and annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) monitoring
- 1.19 Policy brief and lessons learnt manual development and printing to support replication
- 1.20 High-level policy meeting and project exit conference with key national government agencies

Output 2

- 2.1 Develop socio-economic survey design to monitor improvements in wellbeing
- 2.2 Conduct baseline and end-line socio-economic survey in target sites
- 2.3 People's organisation (PO) reorganisation and strengthening to build capacities to implement and manage sustainable livelihoods and conservation enterprises linked to pangolin conservation and forest protection
 - 2.3.1 Vision-Mission-Goals (VMG) and Constitution and By-Laws Review placing emphasis on POs' vision and goals for their development, and relationship with the natural environment and wildlife living around them
 - 2.3.2 Leadership and Organisational Management Training
 - 2.3.3 3-Year Strategic Planning with POs emphasising planning on organisational development, sustainable livelihoods, protection and management including utilization of natural resources and wildlife, among others
- 2.4 VSLA training and formation in both sites (Y1=2; Y2=2; Y3=2)
- 2.5 Establishment of VSLA Environmental Funds with agreed upon utilization plan
- 2.6 Monitoring and mentoring support to formed VSLAs
- 2.7 VSLA sharing of experience conference
- 2.8 Feasibility assessment of conservation enterprise/sustainable livelihood options of target communities
- 2.9 Business planning workshop of identified sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options
- 2.10 Capacity building actions relative to sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options
- 2.11 Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants Training
- 2.12 Provision of basic sustainable livelihood/conservation enterprise start-up assets/capital
- 2.13 Link up POs to resource providers in national government, academic institutions and NGOs (e.g.

Technology Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

2.14 Entrepreneurial support and mentoring by resource providers

Output 3

3.1 Participatory mapping of actors, problems and threats; analysis and report generation relative to behaviour change campaign in Site 2.

3.2 Selection of non-divisible end-state behaviour for campaign to target sites

3.3 Development of Theory of Change and behaviour change models

3.4 Identify barriers and benefits to desired behaviour

3.5 Develop campaign strategy

3.6 Pilot and refine campaign strategy

3.7 Development of Community Based Social Marketing outreach materials

3.8 Campaign implementation

3.9 Develop Attitudinal (Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices, [KAP]) survey design to measure positive behaviour change

3.10 Conduct baseline and end-line attitudinal (KAP) surveys in two target communities

3.11 Presentation of project experience, lessons and gains to provincial, national and international fora; publish paper via open access

Output 4

4.1 Key informant interviews, market surveys and desk-based research to understand drivers, routes and methods of pangolin trafficking from the site-level through to ports of exit

4.2 Key informant interviews market surveys and desk-based research to understand pangolin markets in Metro Manila.

4.3 Monitoring of illicit online trade in pangolins using Cascade software tool.

4.4 Data analyses, production of national report on pangolin trafficking.

4.5 Provision of training and mentoring to Taytay and El Nido municipal law enforcement agencies in effective intelligence direction, collection and use.

4.6 Provision of training and mentoring to customs agents in Palawan, focusing on professional intelligence handling and dissemination, front line customs core skills, including risk profiling of passengers and freight movements to detect CITES offences and disrupt IWT.

4.7 Establishment of a remote mentoring network for customs agents via Whatsapp to share risk profiles, seizure details and encourage continued efforts to combat IWT.

4.8 Advocacy and networking with local prosecutors and judges in the two project municipalities on the impact of IWT and relevant legal frameworks and creation of impact statements and sentencing guidelines through seminars, workshops, and round-table discussion (through ELAC)

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable





Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

- [Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [IWTCF ZSL PH Pangolins Project Implementati
on Plan](#)
 10/11/2020
 22:03:01
 xlsx 26.8 KB

Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need 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 for Darwin/IWT](#)).

ZSL has a strong reputation for managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science and recognises that the real challenge has been finding a mechanism to ensure that community-based management is well implemented and sustained. We have pioneered a suite of techniques and approaches in designing and implementing the monitoring and evaluation of community-led conservation initiatives. These have been integral to developing standardised approaches and indicators to enable rigorous project management, shared learnings and impact evaluation contributing directly to ZSL's mission.

To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, the project team will produce annual M&E and work plans, and attend monthly meetings, from which progress reports will be submitted to the Project Leader. The Project Leader and Pangolin Technical Specialist will visit Palawan biannually (for mid-year review, annual review, and planning; and project evaluation), conducting site visits and training, and meeting with staff and communities. Outside of these formalised management and evaluation meetings, there will be regular communication between team members in the Philippines and UK, and with partners via email, Microsoft Teams and WhatsApp. This will enable adaptive management of the project, informing adjustment of workplans and logframe, as required, to ensure they are 'living' documents.

Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted to ZSL HQ by project staff and partners ensuring alignment with the overarching ZSL impact framework (which is in development) and well-being matrix, which are measured across all programmes. This established ZSL project management tool ensures timely completion of activities, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. Monthly reports provide the basis for writing a half-year and annual progress report that are submitted to all project partners and donors, according to the required format.

Indicators will be monitored periodically by the Project Manager and Leader through a range of tools across relevant themes to assure that the project is meeting targets and to measure impact. These include; LPCA management effectiveness (annually), SMART patrol records (quarterly), VSLAs (quarterly), livelihoods

(quarterly), pangolin seizures and retrievals (quarterly), arrests and prosecutions (quarterly), gender equality (quarterly), well-being improvements (start and end-of-project), and behavioural/attitudinal changes (knowledge-attitudes-practices [KAP], start and end of project). Social and economic effects will be evaluated through surveys and focus groups which will be designed at project inception in order to define context-specific metrics (e.g. well-being measures not only changes in income but also empowerment and security dimensions). Behavioural changes towards pangolin conservation will be measured through attitudinal surveys, designed at project inception and administered pre- and post-intervention.

Data collection will largely be undertaken by experienced project staff, though communities will be engaged in a simpler scale of monitoring to inform decision making and participatory management. All data will be stored centrally.

Working in remote communities, in countries that lack the capacity and funds to facilitate such extensive data collection, this project contributes to the challenges of data deficiency and actively monitoring targets that influence policy implementation at local, national and international levels.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs) £ [REDACTED]

Number of days planned for M&E 303

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%) [REDACTED]

Q37. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund competition in the host country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of





£559,599.00

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, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Dr Andrew Terry
Position in the organisation	Director of Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 ZSL IWT R7 Stage 2 Certification Signature ATsigned  10/11/2020  22:42:51  pdf 65.4 KB
Date	10 November 2020

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin/IWT	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 my 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 the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked

I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.	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 included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.	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
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.	Checked
I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant 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 IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to the illegal wildlife trade 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 this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

Combating Palawan pangolin trafficking: empowering community-based Protection and pro-active enforcement Zoological Society of London

Q34. Logical framework

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Palawan pangolin conservation status and local community wellbeing improved through a network of community-protected pangolin strongholds with associated livelihood benefits, supported by effective and targeted law enforcement action.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Palawan pangolin poaching and trafficking disrupted by empowering communities to tackle IWT at source, improving human wellbeing, and building knowledge and capacity to combat trafficking across the IWT chain.</p>	<p>0.1 30% reduction in pangolin poaching in LPCAs by end Y3 (baseline average of 16.57% of HH reporting participation in pangolin hunting in the two focal sites from 2018-19 ZSL LEK surveys)</p> <p>0.2 75% of communities in two focal sites actively support protection and conservation of pangolins by end Y3 from Y0 baseline</p> <p>0.3 20% improvement in a locally defined wellbeing index for two participating communities by the end of Y3 (baseline to be set Y1)</p>	<p>0.1 Reports from socio-economic survey, SMART patrol records, camera trap records</p> <p>0.2 Socio-economic surveys; Attitudinal (Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices, KAP) surveys</p> <p>0.3 Wellbeing index (composite including metrics on: material lifestyle; income; savings; subjective wellbeing; and voice and accountability with respect to local government)</p> <p>0.4 Reports from socio-economic survey, government seizure data; police records</p>	<p>Host country remains politically stable and supportive to combating IWT; policy environment and related legal frameworks remain unchanged during the project.</p> <p>Provincial and municipal policy environment continues to support environmental conservation despite growing demand for land use conversion for agricultural plantations.</p> <p>Communities across Palawan are willing to engage in LPCAs, as has been demonstrated at Site 1.</p> <p>Incentives and regulations implemented by the project to conserve pangolins</p>

	<p>0.4 20% increase in no. of seizures of pangolins and derivatives in Palawan by end of Y3 (baseline to be set Y1)</p> <p>0.5 20% increase in successful prosecutions of IWT cases with standardised sentencing in accordance with national laws by end of Y3 (baseline to be set Y1)</p> <p>0.6 Policy makers and practitioners have the evidence base that the LPCA model is a viable tool to tackle IWT and what enabling conditions are required to scale this approach</p>	<p>0.5 Judicial records of sentences and other penalties at municipal/ city trial courts</p> <p>0.6 Lessons learned manual and policy brief document published on ZSL website and disseminated in PCSDS and DENR BMB information platforms</p>	<p>outweigh those to poach them, as set out in this project's theory of change.</p> <p>ZSL-Philippines continues its track record of attracting high calibre staff at a local level (community organisers are hired locally where possible).</p> <p>The significant national and local investments into planning (emergency response plans, disaster risk reduction plans), training (first responder networks) and infrastructure (evacuation centres) are sufficient to cope with any future severe typhoons, reducing disruption to project activities.</p> <p>The short-medium term impacts of COVID on all stakeholders, government and communities continue to be assessed and integrated into project planning, delivery and sustainability.</p>
<p>Output 1. Site-level governance systems in place to combat IWT through the creation of two Local Pangolin Conservation Areas (LPCAs), operating under effective community management and monitoring, supported</p>	<p>1.1 Two LPCAs established with management plans in place, implemented through functional management councils (minimum 15 members [at least 40% women], by end of Y3</p> <p>1.2 15 community forest guards (<i>Bantay Gubat</i>) trained, deputised, resourced in Q3Y1 and actively patrolling 80% of the LPCA using</p>	<p>1.1 Approved LPCA ordinances; management plan documents, billboards installed on-site; LPCA management council (MC) minutes, organogram and registry</p> <p>1.2.1 Registry of deputised Bantay Gubat in each LPCA; LPCA monitoring and enforcement plans; training and evaluation reports; SMART patrol records</p>	<p>Communities are fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement from all relevant agencies.</p> <p>Efforts to ensure consultations on LPCA establishment are inclusive, and able to reach >60% of community members, are realised.</p> <p>Engagement efforts result in high receptivity among local enforcement</p>

<p>jointly by law enforcement agencies to tackle poaching at source, providing a scalable model for the establishment of a provincial network.</p> <p><i>Note: 2 key sites- Taytay (Site 1) and El Nido (Site 2) municipalities, Palawan</i></p>	<p>SMART in Site 1 by Q1Y2; replicated in Site 2 by Q2Y2 (baselines of 0) and maintained until end Y3</p> <p>1.3 Two joint Municipal Environment Law Enforcement Teams formed between key stakeholders in Q3Y1 (Site 1) and Q1Y2 (Site 2); jointly trained on SMART and IWT law enforcement (LE) to harmonise approaches, building a cadre of LE expertise in Palawan by end of Y2</p> <p>1.4 10% increase in interception of illegal activity (poaching/illegal resource extraction/logging) within the LPCA by end of Y3 compared to Y2 baselines set for each focal site</p> <p>1.5 High-level policy meetings with PCSDS and DENR and other LEAs to share policy brief on LPCAs is attended by key decision-makers</p>	<p>1.3.1 Local Executive Orders signed by Mayors creating Municipal Environment Law Enforcement teams;</p> <p>1.3.2 Training and evaluation reports;</p> <p>1.3.3 SMART data model and simplified SOPs;</p> <p>1.3.4 Manualized strategic law enforcement plan</p> <p>1.4.1 SMART patrol records</p> <p>1.5 Meeting register, minutes, resolutions to scale LPCA model</p>	<p>agencies and Bantay Gubat to form a joint task force to protect pangolins and their habitat and improve working relations.</p> <p>Community-buy in to LPCA establishment and wider environmental protection is maintained at Site 1 and achieved at Site 2 through ongoing engagement efforts.</p> <p>LGUs, DENR and PCSDS will provide and continue to support for Bantay Gubat allowances, patrol costs and purchase of equipment for law enforcement-related activities beyond project lifetime.</p> <p>LGUs, DENR and PCSDS remain committed to pangolin protection and enforcement of relevant laws; support LPCAs and effort to make these centres of excellence.</p>
<p>Output 2. Communities supported to overcome financial barriers to behaviour change through community banking scheme (VSLAs) and sustainable livelihoods pilots, benefitting at least 50</p>	<p>2.1 Six new VSLA groups (at least 50% women), requiring a non-poaching commitment, are established by end of Y3 (two groups committed each year with 20 members each group)</p> <p>2.2. At least 20% annualised returns for each established VSLA group (first two VSLAs established by end Y1,</p>	<p>2.1 VSLA training records, VSLA member registry, VSLA Profiles in ZSL Monitoring & Evaluation database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # VSLAs and gender balance - # village agents - Total amount loaned - # loans/loan use 	<p>As experienced in other ZSL-Philippines projects, members of VSLAs are more receptive and able to engage in biodiversity/species conservation.</p> <p>All VSLAs able to maintain women's membership of at least 50% from set up.</p> <p>Positive VSLA annual returns will be realised, as with other ZSL Philippines</p>

<p>households across the two LPCA sites.</p>	<p>second two by end Y2 and third two by end Y3; all maintained until end Y3)</p> <p>2.3 At least 2 community-based sustainable livelihoods/ conservation enterprises (involving at least 50% women), requiring a non-poaching commitment, operational by end of Y2; generating 10% increase in income by end of Y3 for at least 25 households per site (~8% of poor households)</p>	<p>2.2 VSLA financial reports, Reports from socio-economic survey, Wellbeing index</p> <p>2.3 Feasibility and business plan with profit and loss sheets; Sales and financial reports, Reports from socio-economy survey, Wellbeing index</p>	<p>assisted VSLAs, which have posted an average 33% annual return on assets</p> <p>Viable business plans can be developed based on sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods developed through this project are responsive to short and mid-term effects of COVID-19 across the supply chain, contributing to green growth and long-term recovery</p>
<p>Output 3. LPCA community attitudes and behaviour shifts towards active and sustainable support for pangolin conservation, encouraging positive engagement in pangolin stewardship as a result of associating improved social benefits with the continued presence of pangolins.</p>	<p>3.1 High-quality community-based social marketing campaigns lead to >50% increase in support for pangolin conservation and >50% reduction in likelihood to hunt or consume pangolin by end of Y2 (baseline to be set in Y1)</p> <p>3.2 VSLAs result in cumulative annual input to environment fund in each site of at least PhP 3,600 (£60) used to support pangolin conservation/forest protection by Q2Y2 in pioneer site and by end of Y2 in replication site, both with a baseline of 0</p> <p>3.3 At least five community champions identified in each site (at least 50% women), with poachers as the primary target group, by Q3 Y1 and supported to co-develop and implement the campaign by end of Y1</p>	<p>3.1 Attitudinal (KAP) surveys using sensitive questioning techniques</p> <p>3.2 Presence and savings in environment fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # environmental funds - Total amount of environmental funds - Agreement on environment funds expenditure - Amount of VSLA environment funds applied to pangolin conservation related activities - # VSLA members who are pangolin community champions <p>3.3 List of community/ LGU champions; co-development workshop reports, attendance</p>	<p>CBSM campaigns are effective in bringing positive behaviour change to community members, as demonstrated in other Philippines' sites (e.g. ZSL, Rare).</p> <p>Community and local government support for pangolin conservation continues to increase during and post project life.</p> <p>Committed local government and community leaders can be found who are prepared to serve as champions for pangolin protection.</p> <p>Techniques to identify true signal on social sanctioned activities, piloted elsewhere in the Philippines and globally, enable hunting activities to be monitored.</p> <p>Women embrace the concept of protecting the habitats of pangolin and</p>

			<p>family pressures do not prevent them from becoming strong community champions.</p> <p>Communities developed strong connections and stewardship with the forest, wildlife and the natural environment thereby contributing to financing protection and conservation actions.</p> <p>Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the focal sites for beyond the life span of the project.</p>
<p>Output 4. Disincentives for pangolin trafficking are strengthened through developing a robust understanding of trafficking drivers, methods and routes and building the capacity of customs and judiciary agencies in Palawan to undertake pro-active enforcement action</p>	<p>4.1 Drivers and dynamics of IWT, in hotspots in Palawan, Metro Manila and other cities/provinces identified by end Y1</p> <p>4.2 10% increase in wildlife trafficking seizures in airports and seaports in Palawan in Y2 and Y3, as a result of improved capacities of Palawan customs officers (baseline set in Y1)</p> <p>4.3 Demonstrable increase the proportion of IWT crimes being listed for trial by prosecutors in the two municipal or city courts in Y2 and Y3, as a result of training and engagement on IWT framework (baseline set in Y1)</p>	<p>4.1 Anonymized interview data from community engagement/ focus groups/ workshops/key informants; Data protected list of participants from representative stakeholders; Site specific data on trade drivers and pathways across identified hotspots</p> <p>4.1.2 Published national report on pangolin trafficking; citation of report in Philippine NBSAP annual Report; government submissions to CITES/CBD reporting; and contributions towards recommendations</p>	<p>National government agencies committed to conviction of IWT crimes.</p> <p>Continued positive support and buy-in of national agencies and local governments in study sites.</p> <p>Openness/willingness of sample respondents and key human sources to provide relevant (even confidential/high risk) information, including enforcement records, project reports, databases, and litigation files, among others.</p> <p>Drivers and dynamic data is able to be disaggregated by gender.</p>

	<p>4.4 Demonstrable increase in length of sentencing and/or fines for IWT crimes imposed by judges in the provincial capital and two municipal courts by end of Y3 from Y0 baseline, in accordance with national sentencing guidelines as a result of training and engagement on IWT framework (baseline set in Y1)</p>	<p>4.2 Seizure data/records from provincial customs agency; Training records/ reports; Pre and Post learning evaluation, learning materials; participant profiles</p> <p>4.3.1 Court proceedings of docketed prosecution cases; Trial records; Training records/reports; learning materials; participant profiles</p> <p>4.4.1 Use of Impact statements, and judiciary following sentencing guidelines</p> <p>4.4.2 Court order records; Arbitration proceedings</p> <p>4.4.3 Training records/reports; learning materials; participant profiles</p> <p>4.3.3 Use of Impact statements, and judiciary following sentencing guidelines</p>	<p>Presence of committed civil servants with a high level of integrity, highly responsive and supportive to the eradication of IWT in-country.</p> <p>Zero-tolerance policy against graft and corruption policy in-place.</p> <p>The 10% increase in seizure activity, post training, is a realistic target since it is based upon the experience of ZSL's LE trainer, in delivering similar projects for UK Government and other IGO partners.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>Activities will be implemented in both target sites except when specified (some activities are already underway at Site 1).</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>1.1 Inception meeting and signing of Memorandum of Agreement between target LGUs, DENR CENRO, PCSDS and ZSL relating to project implementation and resource sharing</p> <p>1.2 Dialogs, meetings and consultations with communities and local government in Site 2 to generate Free Prior and Informed Consent for the establishment of LPCA</p>			

- 1.3 Development of Environmental and Social Management System (including risk assessment and mitigation, Access Restriction Process framework, Code of Conduct and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for enforcement, grievance/feedback mechanism and stakeholder engagement plan)
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- 1.16 Joint enforcement operations planning of DENR, PCSDS, MELET, and deputised Bantay Gubat
- 1.17 Regular monitoring and patrolling within the LPCA by Bantay Gubat and MELET
- 1.18 Conduct of baseline and annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) monitoring
- 1.19 Policy brief and lessons learnt manual development and printing to support replication
- 1.20 High-level policy meeting and project exit conference with key national government agencies

Output 2

- 2.1 Develop socio-economic survey design to monitor improvements in wellbeing
- 2.2 Conduct baseline and end-line socio-economic survey in target sites
- 2.3 People's organisation (PO) reorganisation and strengthening to build capacities to implement and manage sustainable livelihoods and conservation enterprises linked to pangolin conservation and forest protection

- 2.3.1 Vision-Mission-Goals (VMG) and Constitution and By-Laws Review placing emphasis on POs' vision and goals for their development, and relationship with the natural environment and wildlife living around them
- 2.3.2 Leadership and Organisational Management Training
- 2.3.3 3-Year Strategic Planning with POs emphasising planning on organisational development, sustainable livelihoods, protection and management including utilization of natural resources and wildlife, among others
- 2.4 VSLA training and formation in both sites (Y1=2; Y2=2; Y3=2)
- 2.5 Establishment of VSLA Environmental Funds with agreed upon utilization plan
- 2.6 Monitoring and mentoring support to formed VSLAs
- 2.7 VSLA sharing of experience conference
- 2.8 Feasibility assessment of conservation enterprise/sustainable livelihood options of target communities
- 2.9 Business planning workshop of identified sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options
- 2.10 Capacity building actions relative to sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options
- 2.11 Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants Training
- 2.12 Provision of basic sustainable livelihood/conservation enterprise start-up assets/capital
- 2.13 Link up POs to resource providers in national government, academic institutions and NGOs (e.g. Technology Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- 2.14 Entrepreneurial support and mentoring by resource providers

Output 3

- 3.1 Participatory mapping of actors, problems and threats; analysis and report generation relative to behaviour change campaign in Site 2.
- 3.2 Selection of non-divisible end-state behaviour for campaign to target sites
- 3.3 Development of Theory of Change and behaviour change models
- 3.4 Identify barriers and benefits to desired behaviour
- 3.5 Develop campaign strategy
- 3.6 Pilot and refine campaign strategy
- 3.7 Development of Community Based Social Marketing outreach materials
- 3.8 Campaign implementation
- 3.9 Develop Attitudinal (Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices, [KAP]) survey design to measure positive behaviour change
- 3.10 Conduct baseline and end-line attitudinal (KAP) surveys in two target communities
- 3.11 Presentation of project experience, lessons and gains to provincial, national and international fora; publish paper via open access

Output 4

- 4.1 Key informant interviews, market surveys and desk-based research to understand drivers, routes and methods of pangolin trafficking from the site-level through to ports of exit
- 4.2 Key informant interviews market surveys and desk-based research to understand pangolin markets in Metro Manila.

- 4.3 Monitoring of illicit online trade in pangolins using Cascade software tool.
- 4.4 Data analyses, production of national report on pangolin trafficking.
- 4.5 Provision of training and mentoring to Taytay and El Nido municipal law enforcement agencies in effective intelligence direction, collection and use.
- 4.6 Provision of training and mentoring to customs agents in Palawan, focusing on professional intelligence handling and dissemination, front line customs core skills, including risk profiling of passengers and freight movements to detect CITES offences and disrupt IWT.
- 4.7 Establishment of a remote mentoring network for customs agents via Whatsapp to share risk profiles, seizure details and encourage continued efforts to combat IWT.
- 4.8 Advocacy and networking with local prosecutors and judges in the two project municipalities on the impact of IWT and relevant legal frameworks and creation of impact statements and sentencing guidelines through seminars, workshops, and round-table discussion (through ELAC)