

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT087
Project title	Combating Palawan pangolin trafficking: empowering community-based protection and pro-active enforcement
Country/ies	Philippines
Lead Partner	Zoological Society of London
Project partner(s)	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau/Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office, Local Government Units of El Nido and Taytay, Environmental Legal Assistance Centre, and Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime
IWTCF grant value	£559,553
Start/end dates of project	1 September 2021 to 31 March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023; Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Glenn R. Labrado (Acting Country Director)
Project website/blog/social media	www.zsl.org
Report author(s) and date	Charity Apale and Georgie Gerard; 30 April 2023

1. Project summary

Endemic to Palawan province, western Philippines, the Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin (*Manis culionensis*) has the smallest range of all extant pangolin species. It is experiencing severe ongoing population declines (estimated at >80% for 2012-2033), primarily due to overexploitation for illegal trade. Poaching and 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.

As reported in Y1, there were no opportunities for communities at the two project sites (Lake Manguao, Taytay municipality [Site 1] and Barangay Teneguiban, El Nido municipality [Site 2],

both in Northern Palawan; Annex 4.1) to engage in sustainable natural resource management or combat IWT in a meaningful or participatory way when we started in 2021. Site 1 lies within a municipal ‘paper park’, the Lake Manguao Municipal Conservation Area and Ecotourism Zone (LMMCAEZ), 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, other endangered wildlife and natural resources. In Y1 of the project, we made progress in addressing the site-level governance in Site 1. ZSL became a member of the Technical Working Group which co-developed the General Management Plan (GMP) for the LMMCAEZ. This includes the proposed 1,321.22-ha Local Pangolin Conservation Area (LPCA) which is the core/strict protection zone of the conservation area. Meanwhile, we have secured endorsement letters from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office of El Nido (Site 2) and the Barangay (village) Council of Teneguiban, approving and supporting us to conduct activities related to the project.

Across the two project municipalities (Taytay and El Nido), 67% of local and marginalized communities live below the poverty line. c.10% of local community members poach pangolins as a livelihood option; alternatives are limited as forest clearing for slash-and-burn agriculture is prohibited, and Non-Timber Forest Products (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 Manilla and >£500/kg in Vietnam). In 2021, there were 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 and eaten pangolins. In 2022 (Y1), however, we made progress in changing the behaviour of the community. We have trained 15 community forest guards (Bantay Gubat: BG) and formed the Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team (MELET) in Site 1. In Site 2, we engaged with former poachers in the area and have now hired a selection of them as local guides for our camera trap research.

This project, now in its second year is protecting two important Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin populations through developing community-led pangolin conservation models or Local Pangolin Conservation Areas (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 illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

The project is implementing key recommendations from the [2018-2043 Palawan pangolin national conservation strategy](#). It builds on ZSL’s successful pangolin programme which has: assessed community perceptions of Palawan pangolin status and threats across its range ([Archer et al., 2020](#)); initiated a multi-stakeholder approach to ranking shortlisted sites for LPCA establishment; and initiated participatory conservation and poverty-alleviation activities at the highest-ranked LPCA site, LMMCAEZ. Specifically, this project aims to expand upon activities in LMMCAEZ to create a model co-managed LPCA with effective enforcement, community engagement and poverty alleviation strategies in place. The model is being replicated in Site 2, with on the ground action at both sites supported by more effective law enforcement at the provincial level. We have completed Year 2 of the project which covers the reporting period April 2022 to March 2023.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Please refer to Annex 4.2 for the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder/partner as reported in Y1. The following information details the specific role of the identified and new partners/stakeholders during the reporting period.

The **Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)** has been co-organising several activities in Y2 especially under Outputs 1, 3 and 4. As a co-organiser, they provided technical support by sending speakers (i.e., legal staff, Chief of Enforcement, etc.) to different

training events such as the Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training of BG members (Section 3.1 and Annex 7.9) in Site 2, presented the enforcement efforts of PCSDS during the Roundtable discussion (RTD) Workshop (Section 3.1), and assisted the project team in conducting the Law Enforcement Clinics with our partner Environmental Legal Assistance Centre (ELAC) (Section 3.1). The representatives from PCSDS are also members of the Municipal Environment Law Enforcement Team (MELET) in both sites, where they actively participated in the Intelligence Training (Section 3.1) and the Joint Operations Planning (JOP) workshop (Section 3.1). Further, the PCSDS is a member of the Social Marketing Team (SMT) in Site 1 (Section 3.1). We co-organised social marketing campaign activities in both sites where PCSDS representatives were also presenting.

The **Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (DENR-CENRO)** of Taytay-El Nido has now released the deputation certificate of BG members of Site 1 after the delays encountered in Y1. Meanwhile, the DENR-CENRO has been co-organizing several activities in Y2 especially under Outputs 1, 3 and 4. Similar to the support from PCSDS, the DENR-CENRO provided technical support through sending speakers (i.e. Quick Response Team Leader, technical staff, etc.) to several trainings such as the Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training of BG members in Site 2, and presented the enforcement efforts during the RTD workshop. The DENR-CENRO plays a crucial role in implementing the SMART technology as this government agency has already established the forest and biodiversity protection system called LAWIN in the country. We are currently using a version of the LAWIN system in Site 1 and the data from the foot patrolling effort of BG will be fed into DENR data. The forest rangers of DENR-CENRO (which are also members of MELET) were actively participating in the Intelligence Training and the JOP workshop. Further, the DENR-CENRO is a member of the social marketing team (SMT) at Site 1 and we have co-organised campaigns with them in Y2 and co-developed social marketing materials such as posters, storybook, etc. (Section 3.1).

ZSL has worked in partnership with the **Local Government Unit (LGU) of Taytay** (Site 1), Palawan since 2018. We initially partnered with the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) of Taytay, and now collaborate directly with the Municipal Tourism Development and Management Office (MTDMO). The LGU of Taytay co-organized all activities (Output1-4) conducted in Site 1 by providing in-kind counterparts, securing activity venues at the municipal hall and developing activity designs together. The MTDMO has also been championing the passage of the ordinance of the LPCA in Lake Manguao and the General Management Plan. On project management, we regularly conduct meetings with the MTDMO and schedule together the activities in the field. We are grateful for the strong support of the LGU of Taytay. They have also expressed how thankful they are that ZSL is working in Taytay. As a sign of appreciation, they [paid a tribute to ZSL by lighting the Taytay Landmark in blue and white.](#)

The **LGU of El Nido** (Site 2) became a new partner at the start of this project in 2021. Due to the national and local elections in May 2022, our engagement with the LGU of El Nido was not fully materialised until early 2022. This was due to the election ban, imposed before the elections. During the election ban, we slowly built our relationship with El Nido MENRO and identified key champions within the office. When we finally presented the project to the Sangguniang Bayan (legislative body) members in Q3Y2, the LGU of El Nido requested ZSL to apply for the Accreditation (Activity 1.1) to officially make us an active partner in the municipality. Since then, the LGU of El Nido, through MENRO, has been our co-organiser in all activities conducted in Site 2. The MENRO also tapped the Municipal Planning and Development (MPDO) for technical assistance on developing the draft map of the proposed-LPCA. As this is a new partnership with El Nido LGU, our relationships are not as established as in Taytay, but we are confident within Y3 that we will make significant progress, similar to our partnerships in Taytay LGU.

Environmental Legal Assistance Centre (ELAC) has been an excellent partner in Y2. ELAC delivered all its responsibilities in implementing activities in Output 1 and 2 such as training and formation of local paralegals from BG, site-based law enforcement clinics, and advocacy and networking building with prosecutors and judges. We conducted regular meetings with ELAC to streamline the activities and co-develop the design in all the trainings. Further, ELAC extended their support to the project by co-organising the Joint Operations Planning (Section 3.1) workshop and produced the activity reports. ELAC has been closely supporting ZSL on how to deal with

the Supreme Court of the Philippines to get their approval for directly working the judges for the roundtable discussions (Activity 4.8).

We had a series of online meetings with **Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime (GI-TOC)** during the design development stage of the research. We were also consulted in the planning of on-the-ground research and the GI-TOC's Market Monitoring and Friction Unit to determine the extent of the online trade (Activity 4.4). GI-TOC further closely involved us in reviewing the manuscript before it was published. GI-TOC also invited us to be an online speaker at the High-Level Forum 2022 on Sustainable Development Goals in July 2022 (Activity 3.11).

Lake Manguao in Taytay (Site 1) has attracted other NGOs to work in due to it being identified as a key biodiversity area. However, due to our established relationship with the MTDMO, they always request NGOs planning to work in Lake Manguao coordinate with ZSL first so there is no duplication of work. The **USAID's Safewater** explored a partnership with ZSL in late 2021 for their project with components including 1) Livelihood, 2) Developing Management Plans, 3) Implementing SMART/LAWIN, and 4) Research on hydrology. Safewater, however, only had funds for capacity-building activities without budget for capital expenditures. This project presented high potential collaborations as they had the technical capacity to support some of the activities of our project. Thus, Safewater provided technical consultants to conduct the business plan of the LMCIPAC and the SMART/LAWIN, which led to the development of the General Management Plan of LMMCAEZ. ZSL provided the capital expenditures needed in some of the activities and assisted Safewater in engaging with the local community in Site 1.

C3 Philippines had a short-term project focusing on Barangay Bantulan, the village adjacent to Barangay Poblacion where we are working. C3 Philippines's project focused on 1) Livelihood, 2) Implementing SMART/LAWIN, and 3) Deputising BG members. As they are working in a different barangay, it provided a good opportunity for us to collaborate with them so the projects will be more comprehensive. However, C3 Philippines's project had already ended and we have begun planning an extension of ZSL's efforts in Barangay Bantulan into our next work phase to continue the work of C3 Philippines.

The **British Embassy-Manila** has supported the project through promotions, especially during the World Pangolin Day celebration. They produced a video featuring the project's effort in protecting the Critically Endangered Palawan pangolin (Activity 3.8). British Ambassador to the Philippines HE Laure Beaufrils visited the ZSL Philippines Palawan Field Office in Puerto Princesa City (Annex 4.3) and we presented the details of our project.

We are currently exploring a potential partnership with the **Palawan State University (PSU) College of Business and Accountancy (CBA)** for the entrepreneurial support and mentoring for LMCIPAC (Site 1) and our partner people's organization DAGFA in Site 2 (Activity 2.14). PSU is interested in adopting LMCIPAC and DAGFA to become part of their extension service and research areas.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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.

Activity 1.1 The Philippines had its national and local elections in May 2022, with campaigning for locally elected positions starting in March 2022. Some activities had to be postponed during this period, especially those involving local legislative council (Sangguniang Bayan; SB) in El Nido. The elected government officials, and politicians, assumed their positions in June 2022. This means that the SBs of both Taytay and El Nido now include new members. The project team subsequently presented the project to the SBs, including the new members, at both sites to ensure their ongoing support for LPCA establishment. As part of the Philippine Law, all LGUs in the country are mandated to promote the establishment and operation of NGOs, to make them active partners in the pursuit of local autonomy, and to directly involve them in the plans, programs, projects or activities of the LGU as well as the involvement in the delivery of basic services and facilities. This process is called the Accreditation of NGOs by the LGU. Both SBs of

our project sites only required us to submit our accreditation application instead of developing MoAs. We submitted all the requirements and the LGUs of Taytay and El Nido issued their respective Accreditation Certificates in January 2023 and February 2023, respectively (Annex 4.4).

Activity 1.2 This activity was conducted and completed in Y1.

Activity 1.3 As part of the ESMS practice at ZSL, the project is undergoing assessment and implement requirements throughout the cycle. For Y2, a formal Grievance Feedback Redress Mechanism (GRM) framework was developed and is now being implemented at both sites. The project team received five days training on GRM in July 2022 as part of this (Annex 5.1). As of writing, we have not received any feedback on the media we established. However, the communities are using the Bulletin Boards as a medium for community announcements (Annex 4.5)

Activity 1.4 We conducted the spatial planning/mapping activities of the proposed LPCA coordinates in six (6) Sitios (hamlets) Alikik, Dagmay, Diapila, Proper, Sabang and Wasay in Barangay Teneguiban (Site 2) in August 2022. The team was composed of two (2) from MPDO, four (4) from MENRO, three (3) local guides from the community and the project field team (Annex 4.6). During the first activity, the MENRO staff were keen on documenting the illegal activities in the area such as the slash and burn and logging. The waypoints recorded during the delineation are being processed to be reflected in the GIS map. Preparation of the initial proposed LPCA map was co-led by the El Nido MENRO, MPDO and the project team (Annex 4.7). The proposed delineation and sizes of the LPCA were based on the Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN). The ECAN Zoning Process establishes and marks the boundaries of core zones for protection, buffer zones and multiple use areas for sustainable development activities in Palawan Province, and this was developed by PCSDS. Further, preliminary results obtained from the camera trapping surveys in Site 2 shows Palawan pangolins were detected at 14 out the 32 sampling locations over the 4-month sampling period (April – August 2022) and this information was used to inform the delineation of sites and sizes of the proposed LPCA. The first draft of the proposed LPCA in Site 2 (Annex 4.8) shows a network of smaller LPCAs. Having one, larger LPCA is not feasible in Site 2 due to the land structure of the barangay. Some of the locals have also encroached the forest areas of Barangay Teneguiban and there are existing land disputes.

Activity 1.5 We deployed a total of 34 camera traps in Barangay Teneguiban (Site 2) for pangolin presence/absence and occupancy data collection (Annex 5.2) following the Camera Trapping Protocol (Annex 5.3) developed by consultant Dr. Lucy Archer. The cameras were deployed for five (5) months sampling period (April – September 2023). However, two (2) of the cameras were intentionally destroyed (Annex 4.9) by unidentified individuals, potentially people who are still engaged in illegal activities within the forest. These incidents were reported to the Barangay Council and the Municipal Police for blotter reports. Further, another camera was stolen from the deployment site. However, this was recovered by one of our BG members (forest warden) who was able to trace up the perpetrator and the camera trap data was recovered. The camera trap data is now being uploaded onto Wildlife Insight, a web-based application used by Dr. Archer to manage and analyse the data from Site 1.

Activity 1.6 A series of community assemblies and Barangay Council presentations in Site 2 for the proposed delineation sites and sizes for the LPCA were conducted in January to February 2023. A total of 163 community members (88 Female; 75 Male) attended the community consultations in six (6) sitios in Barangay Teneguiban (Annex 5.4). Majority of the participants agreed with the presented proposed sites and sizes of the LPCAs. However, there are some land claimants who raised concerns that their properties were included in the proposed restricted zones in LPCAs. A series of ground delineation will be conducted in Q1Y3 together with the concerned individuals to identify solutions with regards to the location and sizes of the LPCAs.

Activity 1.7 There are some prerequisite activities that need to be conducted before we present the LPCA proposal to the SB in Site 2. We convened first the Technical Working Group (TWG) in March 2023 (Annex 5.5). The first TWG meeting was attended by the department heads of MPDO, MENRO, Municipal Administrator, the SB Committee Head on Environment, representatives from the Barangay Council, sitio leaders from Dagmay, Wasay and Proper, BG members, PCSDS, and DENR-CENRO. The members of the TWG, which ZSL included, were

identified during the meeting. Further, the TWG members agreed that the municipal mayor of El Nido will assign the chairperson of the TWG and an Executive Order will be issued to officially create the group. The TWG members also identified that a Barangay Resolution must be issued regarding the declaration of the proposed LPCA in Barangay Teneguiban. Once the Barangay Resolution is approved and the concerns regarding the land claimants inside the restricted zones are addressed, presentation of the LPCA proposal to the SB will be prioritised in Q1Y3 following the release of the Barangay Resolution.

Activities 1.8 The national and local elections in May 2022 have impacted the timetable of some of the project activities, since the campaign for locally elected positions started in March 2022. These locally elected positions include the Sangguniang Bayan (local legislative council) of El Nido, which plays a key role in legally declaring the proposed LPCA through a municipal ordinance. We requested to move the budget and this activity to Q1Y3 which was subsequently approved.

Activities 1.9 Together with the Taytay MTDMO field staff and BG members, the LMMCAEZ with the LPCA signage was installed in Site 1 in July 2022 (Annex 4.10). However, due to the delays in other pre-requisite activities in Site 2, this activity will be prioritised once the ordinance is approved. We have already secured the materials to be used while waiting for the approval of the ordinance by Q2Y3.

Activity 1.10 This activity was conducted and completed in Y1.

Activities 1.11-1.14 14 of the 15 (6 Female; 9 Male) volunteer BG in Site 1 and eight staff of the Taytay MENRO who were trained in Y1 were deputised by the DENR Region 4B (Annex 4.11). The other volunteer from the community is beyond the maximum age (60), but is still active and serves as a BG consultant because of his personal experience in patrolling Lake Manguao. The deputised BGs also participated in a law enforcement clinic session run by our partner ELAC (Annex 5.6). The additional eight Forest Guards of Taytay MENRO also attended the training sessions. The MENRO staff expressed their gratitude for having wildlife law enforcement capacity development activities in Taytay as it is one of the gaps that they identified in implementing IWT enforcement.

Meanwhile, 15 (3 Female; 12 Male) local community members and five male El Nido MENRO staff attended the Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training (Annex 5.7) in Site 2. The 5-day training was co-organised by DENR CENRO, PCSDS, LGU El Nido and ELAC. The El Nido Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team (MELET) was also formed with 25 members in September 2022. It comprises the community BG (3 Female; 9 Male), five El Nido MENRO staff plus six staff from the different law enforcement agencies (1 Female; 5 Male) in the municipality (Annex 5.7) in Site 2. The MELET will be officially formed once an executive order is produced and signed by the Mayor of El Nido. Processing of this document will be prioritised in Q1Y3.

17 out of 20 (3 Female; 14 Male) who attended the basic forest protection in Site 2 participated and completed the Paralegal training and the Law Enforcement Clinics conducted by our partner ELAC (Annex 5.8 and 5.9) as well as the deputised BG members in Site 1. The three male volunteers decided not to continue with the deputation process due to personal reasons. All trained BG members and El Nido MENRO Forest Guards submitted their requirements to DENR-CENRO for the processing of the Deputation Papers. ZSL assisted the BG trained members as well as the MENRO staff to secure their documents, and we also provided the endorsement letter (Annex 5.10) to DENR CENRO to process the Deputation Papers.

Activity 1.15 A 3-day SMART/LAWIN (Landscape and Wildlife Indicator) training programme was conducted with a total of 29 (6 Female and 23 Male) participants from Taytay MENRO, DENR-CENRO, Barangay Official representatives from Bantulan and Poblacion and the deputised BG members of Site 1 in July 2022 (Annex 4.12). The training was co-organised by ZSL, USAID Safewater Project and C3 Philippines. The main output of the activity was a patrol plan (Annex 5.11) with patrolling route and team composition from the BG, Taytay MENRO and Barangay Council of Bantulan. The Barangay Bantulan is a project site of C3 Philippines which is the other side of Lake Manguao. Meanwhile, a 2-day SMART/LAWIN training was conducted with a total of 19 participants (3 Female and 16 Male) from El Nido MENRO, Palawan Mobile Force Company (MELET member) and the members of the BG from Site 2 in December 2022 (Annex 4.13). We requested the technical support of USAID Safewater to be the lead trainer. The

main output of the activity was a patrol plan for the proposed LPCA for Y3. The routes were further identified, groupings were set, and the rotation of the group leaders was also agreed (Annex 5.11). The BG with MELET members of Site 2 will start their patrolling using SMART/LAWIN when the deputation certificate will be officially released.

Activity 1.16 A 2-day Joint Operations Plan was organised and conducted by the field team in March 2023. It was co-organised by our partners PCSDS, DENR-CENRO and ELAC, and with a special participation of Presiding Judge of Regional Trial Court in Roxas, Palawan (Annex 5.12). A total of 49 participants (14 Female and 35 Male) from the members of MELETs including BG members of Site 1 and 2. The main output of the workshop were joint operational plans from both sites (Annex 5.13). One of the highlights of the workshop was the call of the participants to produce a standard economic/market value of the illegally traded commodities (such as pangolins) in the Philippines. This standardised economic valuation will serve as basis for the judges when creating court decisions on penalties and damages. This topic will be covered in the next round-table discussions with the judges and prosecutors in Q1Y3. The participants of the JOP also attended the 5-day Intelligence Training in October 2022. During the planning workshop, the attendees confirmed that the Intelligence gathering and writing sessions were very useful in developing the joint operational plans

Activity 1.17 The deputised BG and MENRO of Site 1 started the regular monitoring and patrolling within LMMCAEZ in September 2022. They already patrolled a total of 104.13 km using SMART/LAWIN (Annex 5.14). According to the report, cutting of trees is the most common threat recorded during patrolling activities (Annex 5.15).

Activity 1.18 Due to the delays in approving the revision of the Municipal Ordinance, the Municipal Conservation Area and Ecotourism Management Board (MCAMB) of LMMCAEZ has not been convened yet. The field team, together with our partners C3 Philippines and the Taytay MTDMO organised the first meeting of the MCAMB (Annex 5.16). It is important that the council has convened first before conducting the METT baseline. A total of 29 participants (12 Female; 17 Male) attended the activity from the different agencies as the composition prescribed in the Municipal Ordinance. These agencies include the Local Government Unit of Taytay (MENRO and MTDMO), PNP Municipal Station, Department of Interior and Local Government, PCSDS, DENR-CENRO, Barangay Poblacion Council, Business Sector, LMCIPAC and NGO representatives (ZSL and C3). The major action points agreed during the meeting were as follows: 1) The LMMCAEZ with LPCA Management Plan will be endorsed to Sangguniang Bayan of Taytay for adoption; and 2) METT baseline will be conducted on 17 May 2023.

Activities 1.19 and 1.20 To be implemented in Year 3.

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

Activity 2.1-2.2 We developed the socio-economic survey design and reported it in Y1 report. The field team conducted the baseline SE survey in Site 1 in 2019 with 90 households (HH), but only a total of 70HH were interviewed during the midline survey in 2021. The reason for surveying less households was due to some of the local community temporarily moving to other areas in Taytay because their farmlands were flooded and therefore, they needed to look for alternative means to financially support their families. The midline survey was conducted during rainy season (December 2021), while we conducted the baseline survey during the dry season (April 2019). This was because the monitoring surveys of ZSL should be conducted within 18 to 24 months of the initial survey. As a result, the data from the baseline (2019) (Annex 5.17.1) and midline (2021) (Annex 5.17.2) are difficult to compare. Thus, we will use the midline SE results (2021) in Site 1 as the baseline, especially as the 2019 baseline survey was conducted prior to this project. Meanwhile, the SE baseline survey in Site 2 (Annex 5.17.3) was conducted in February 2022 covering five (5) sitios/hamlets and interviewed a total of 302 HH. The SE end-line surveys will be conducted in the dry season Q1Y3 for Site 1 and Q2Y3 for Site 2 to further assess any changes undertaken through this grant. The midline SE results in 2021 show that 94.3% (N=66) were classified as poor, 4.3% (N=3) were low income and 1.4% (N=1) were low-mid income with monthly income greater than PhP19,040 (Annex 5.17.2). In Site 2, the baseline SE results showed that 82.3% (N=251) of the respondents were classified as poor, 12.8% (N=39)

were low-income and 4.9% (N=15) were considered as low-mid income respondents (Annex 5.17.3).

Activities 2.3 The field team conducted the PO's reorganisation and strengthening in both sites. The Dagmay Farmers Association (DAGFA), our partner PO in Site 2, with project's assistance, is now officially registered at the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) (Annex 4.14). This is a significant step for DAGFA as registering with DOLE is essential for every establishment of a PO and DAGFA can now legally apply for other government financial aids to support their organisation's income-generating activities. Both partner organisations, Lake Manguao Community Indigenous People Agriculture Cooperative (LMCIPAC) in Site 1 and DAGFA in Site 2 underwent the leadership and organizational management training (Annex 5.18). They also developed their own Vision-Mission-Goals, Constitution and By-Laws Review (Annex 4.15), as well as the 3-year Strategic Plans (Annex 4.16).

Activity 2.4-2.6 Using an existing ZSL VSLA design, we customised and finalised the brochure that best suits our Palawan pangolin project with UK Aid logo. We used this brochure during meetings and orientations to visually assist us in marketing the concept of VSLA to our target partner communities (Annex 4.17). Two (2) new VSLA groups, one per site, were formed with a total of 41 members (38 Female; 3 Male). Our partner community in Site 2 is highly interested in VSLAs as they heard about the positive experiences of those who are currently members of VSLAs in their village. Another group convened 25 individuals and requested ZSL to train them with the technology. Since this is a community-driven VSLA formation and beyond the project's target delivery for Year 2, the project team covered the 2-day training expenses while the group provided the funds to cover the VSLA kit including the box and passbook. The third VSLA group was thus formed during the project period and comprises 25 members (21 Female and 4 Male) (Annex 4.17). We now have three (3) VSLA groups formed in Y2 with a total of 66 members (59 Female; 7 Male). Four (4) out of seven (7) VSLA groups we are assisting had their share out in Y2. Lake Manguao Community Savers Group (LAMACOSAG), Danao Savers Group (DASAG) of Site 1 which were both formed during phase 1 of the project (funded by a different grant provider) are on their 3rd and 2nd cycles, respectively. Meanwhile, Nagtakayan Savers Group (NASAG) (Site 1) and Diapela Savers Group (Site 2) both formed in Y1, are on their 1st cycle in Y2. The four groups already saved a combined total of PhP860,976 (12,459GBP) with annualised returns ranging from 30% to 35% (Annex 5.18). Our VSLA post-impact survey results showed that the top three VSLA share-out money utilisations are 1) household expenses (i.e., utilities, groceries and food), 2) education, and 3) savings (Annex 5.20). All VSLA groups assisted by the project established EFs per cycle. The four (4) VSLA groups who had their share-out in Y2 had a total of PhP14,525 (210GBP) and part of the fund was used to support LPCA management efforts.

Activity 2.7 To be implemented in Year 3.

Activity 2.8-2.9 The field team conducted the 2-day workshop on livelihood identification and feasibility assessment of the Dagmay Farmers Association (DAGFA), our people's organization (PO) partner in Site 2 in May 2022. The activity was attended by 36 individuals on the first day and 28 individuals on the second day. The final identified livelihood option is PO store with agriculture supplies (Annex 4.18).

Together with our partner USAID Safewater, we co-organised the 3-day business planning workshop of Lake Manguao Community and Indigenous Peoples Agriculture Cooperative (LMCIPAC) fish processing livelihood (Site 1) in June 2022. The event was participated by 14 (6 Female; 8 Male) members of LMCIPAC (Annex 4.19). The Business Plan (a draft document) created by LMCIPAC is now available (Annex 5.21). Considering the critical assets of the business which is the group of assets divided from the average net income, the LMCIPAC will have a Return on Investment (ROI) of 17% which is higher compared to the bank rate of 12% and an inflation rate of 4.8% as of the Region 4B (which Palawan belongs). Further, the payback period is two years and five months.

Using the same program design co-developed by USAID Safewater and ZSL we used during the planning in Site 1, we conducted the 2-day business planning workshop for the Agricultural Products and Supplies Store of DAGFA (Site 2) in July 2022. A total of 32 participants (24 Female; 8 Male) (Annex 4.20) attended the planning. The draft version of the Business Plan of

DAGFA is now available (Annex 5.22). According to the plan, DAGFA's agricultural store has an ROI of 39% with a payback period of two years and five months.

Activity 2.10, 2.13-2.14 The field team conducted a 5-day training for LMCIPAC which covered Basic Food and Safety Training, Fish Processing Workflow, and Food Product Packaging in Site 1 in March 2022 (Annex 4.21). We have collaborated with Chef Averlyn Escasinas as the consultant of LMCIPAC. She was the consultant hired by the Taytay MTDMO and Department of Trade and Industry in 2020 to initially train the LMCIPAC members to conduct fish processing livelihood training. One of the outputs of the 5-day activity was to produce a menu (Annex 4.21) which the LMCIPAC will offer to tourists once the community-based sustainable tourism (CBST) is fully set up in Lake Manguao. The CBST set-up is currently led by the Taytay MTDMO. In Site 2, we have partnered with the College of Business and Accountancy (CBA) of Palawan State University (PSU) for the series of livelihood trainings for the DAGFA members. The first series of trainings was a 2-day activity which focused on Basic Marketing Principles (Annex 4.22). We are looking to develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between ZSL Philippines and PSU for a longer partnership. PSU is interested in adopting DAGFA and LMCIPAC as part of their extension service and research areas for the CBA.

Activity 2.11 A 3-day training for Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants was organised and conducted in August 2022, and was attended by members of LMCIPAC and DAGFA. The first day was designed to provide the basics and general concept of Accounting and the participants (7 Female; 8 Male) were members of both groups of which positions are president/chairperson, business managers, bookkeepers, treasurer, etc. The succeeding two days were focussed on the technicalities of accounting and the participants (6 Female; 2 Male) who are the treasurer/bookkeeper, etc. The plan is to train at least four members per group to have back up in case the treasurer/bookkeeper resigns from their positions. The training was facilitated by ZSL Philippines's Human Resources Officer and was co-facilitated by the project's Admin/Finance Assistant (Annex 4.23). BANA cliniquing sessions were also conducted after the training. This was designed to update the financial records of LMCIPAC and DAGFA, and to review the organizations' officers regarding financial accounting matters (Annex 4.24). The cliniquing sessions were conducted by the project's Finance/Admin Assistant.

Activity 2.12 The fish processing centre (Site 1) was constructed and handed over to the LMCIPAC in March 2023 (Annex 4.25). The centre is now located in an area owned by one LMCIPAC's members. The MoA between the LMCIPAC and the lot owner is legally notarized to protect the centre and the cooperative's rights (Annex 4.26). The centre is partially operational and will be fully operational by Q1Y3. Further, the additional lamp post that was requested in Y1 was also installed near the processing centre. Meanwhile, DAGFA members decided to maximise the available livelihood start-up capital. 70% of the start-up capital was used to construct their PO agricultural store (Annex 5.23) while 30% was used to purchase the initial inventory. This store will be operational by Q1Y3. Further, the store is located in an area owned by one of the DAGFA's members. The memorandum of agreement between DAGFA and the lot owner is legally notarized (Annex 4.26).

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

Activities 3.1-3.8 The Social Marketing Team (SMT) for Site 1 was formed in August 2022 with 11 members (9 Female; 2 Male) (Annex 6.1). This comprises representatives from the different government agencies/offices including the Taytay MTDMO, MENRO, PCSDS, DENR-CENRO, and the Barangay Council of Poblacion, and volunteers from our partner community. The team conducted theory of change validation (Annex 6.2) sessions in August 2022 and developed the campaign strategies and communication plan in September 2022 (Annex 6.3). Meanwhile, the SMT for Site 2 was also formed with a total of seven members (2 Female and 5 Male) in February 2023 (Annex 6.4). This comprises representatives from the El Nido MENRO, Barangay Teneguiban Council and community volunteers who are members of the youth group.

The project team organised and facilitated a workshop on developing outreach materials in February 2023 (Annex 6.6). It was attended by SMT members both from Site 1 and Site 2 (Annex 6.5). We produced a total of 3059 marketing materials (i.e. poster calendar which focussed on

penalties, stickers, button pins (Annex 6.7), shirts, another poster calendar design, story books, pull up banners and collapsible booth – which some are still being produced (Annex 6.6) and the Balik-Balikon mascot, which is proving to be extremely popular during our SM campaign activities (<https://fb.watch/jTtSQX3So-/>).

As part of the pilot launching of the SM campaign and in celebration of the World Pangolin Day 2023, we conducted a series of activities in Site 1 and Site 2. The field team organised and facilitated the SM pilot launching at Central Taytay National Highschool (Site 1) and this was participated by a total of 60 high school students (Annex 6.8). Our partner agencies (i.e. PCSDS, DENR-CENRO and Taytay MENRO) also joined us and conducted talks about environmental protection. In Site 2, the field team was invited to join the festival parade in Barangay Teneguiban during their annual village fiesta (Annex 6.8). The biggest event we organised and conducted was the celebration of Lake Manguao Day and the World Pangolin Day 2023. The event was co-organised by the MTDMO and participated in by more than 200 individuals from different agencies/offices (i.e., members of the local community, employees of the local government unit of Taytay, students from the Central Taytay National High School, locals from other barangays of Taytay, and the SMT members from Site 2). Our partner agencies such as the PCSDS, DENR-CENRO, C3-Philippines and Shell Foundation, Inc. set-up booths as part of their IEC activities. Here is a link of the [video](#) which PCSDS produced. The British Embassy-Manila also produced this [video](#) to feature the Balik-Balikon Project's efforts in protecting the Palawan pangolin.

Activity 3.9 and 3.10 The Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) design was integrated into the SE survey we developed in Y1. There is a specific section that covers the attitudinal survey, where SE respondents were also interviewed for the KAP component. Similarly with the SE surveys, the field team conducted the baseline KAP survey in Site 1 in 2019 with 90 households (HH), but only a total of 70HH were interviewed during the midline survey in 2021, therefore making comparisons difficult. The lower number of survey respondents were detailed in Activity 2.2. Further, we revised the response options of the KAP survey design in 2021 and utilised the Likert scale (Likert,1932) to collect the respondents' attitudes, opinions and behaviour (Annex 5.17.2 and Annex 5.17.3).

Activity 3.11 We presented (virtually) the project at the High-Level Political Forum 2022 on Sustainable Development Goals in Q2Y2. This was co-hosted by Wildlife Justice Commission and our partner GI-TOC (Annex 6.9). The theme of the forum was developments and responses on illicit wildlife trade. Our presentation was focused on empowering community-based protection. We also attended the ZSL Global Conservation Meeting (GCM) in London, UK in February 2023. The GCM event is called 'Conservation Futures' and we were able to share project experiences, lessons learnt and achievements with other international colleagues at ZSL. We co-authored a paper entitled "Navigating the digital turn in conservation: Principles for collaboration and equitable participatory monitoring. This manuscript was submitted to Conservation Science and Practice. This paper presented the potential of camera trap in monitoring wild populations of Palawan pangolins, the use of SMART by our BG and how our VSLAs are supporting the LPCA through their EFs. An update will be provided in our next Half Year Report on this submitted manuscript.

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.

Activity 4.1-4.3 All these activities were conducted in Y1

Activity 4.4 The report of the research conducted by our partner GI-TOC on understanding the drivers, routes and methods of pangolin trafficking from site-level through to ports and exit, markets in Metro Manila, and monitoring illicit online trade in pangolins is already published in November 2022. This online document can be downloaded [here](#).

Activity 4.5-4.7 A 3-week back-to-back 'Professional Intelligence Handling Training' was conducted in October 2022 in Puerto Princesa City (Annex 6.10). The first week was attended by a total of 13 (4 Female; 9 Male) participants from the offices of the PCSDS Wildlife Traffic Management Units (WTMU) and the Bureau of Customs Sub-Port of Puerto Princesa, Palawan. The participants were assigned either at ports or at airports in the Northern Palawan including

the City of Puerto Princesa. The trainer team was led by ZSL UK Counter Trafficking Advisor Grant Miller, MBE with the technical support of Mike Brewer, a retired UK Police Detective Sergeant specialising in intelligence at a strategic, tactical and operational level. Major topics covered in the training included: 1) information about the illegal wildlife trade; 2) intelligence gathering, evaluation, enhancement, handling, dissemination, subject and problem profiles; 3) CITES Convention; 4) questioning a passenger; 5) searches – baggage and person; 6) crime scene first responder including recovery of fingerprints; 6) species identification; 7) tactical communication; and 8) human rights discussion. The second week was attended by the El Nido MELET members with a total of 26 participants (4 Female; 22 Male). The trainer team was led by Grant Miller with Mike Brewer, Marc Granville (a serving senior investigator with the National Crime Agency who specialises in the investigation of all high-level criminality), and Kate Harvey (a serving police officer with the City of London Police who specialises in crime scene investigation). A team building activity with the members of El Nido MELET and Taytay MELET was also conducted in October 2022. This one-day event was designed to convene and conduct networking to build the camaraderie among the members of the two MELETs. It was also designed to celebrate diversity and inclusion, especially women empowerment, develop the strong sense of commitment to protect the Palawan pangolins and its habitats, and solidify the pledge of commitment of MELET members to combat illegal wildlife trade and protect the forest ecosystem for the future generations. The last session of the team building was the MELET oath-taking. The oath with different core values was developed and agreed among and signed by the members (Annex 6.11). The third week was attended by the MELET Taytay with a total of 33 (6 Female; 27 Male) participants. The same set of trainers were also present during the last week of the intelligence training. Further, both MELET intelligence training covers the following topics: 1) illegal wildlife trade on regional and global scene; 2) intelligence gathering, evaluation, enhancement, handling, dissemination, and subject and problem profiles; 3) crime scene first responder including fingerprinting; 4) body and luggage search; 5) tactical communication; 6) species ID resources; and 7) human rights discussion.

Two WhatsApp groups were formed after the 3-week training. The first WhatsApp group is for the PCSDS and Customs called Palawan Ports/Airports Wildlife Protector (Palawan PAWP) and the second WhatsApp group is for the two MELETs. Project team members and the UK trainers are also included in these WhatsApp group (Annex 6.10).

Activity 4.8 The first round-table discussion (RTD) on the advocacy and networking with local prosecutors and judges in Site 1 and Site 2 was held in November 2022. The 2-day activity was attended by 27 individuals (13 Female; 14 Male) from the presiding judges of Municipal Circuit Trial Court (MCTC) of Taytay, Municipal Trial Court (MTC) of El Nido and Regional Trial Court (RTC) Branch 164 in Roxas, prosecutors of Palawan Province, PCSDS Legal Officer, DENR-CENRO Quick Response Team Leader, El Nido MENRO, Taytay MENRO, wildlife enforcement expert and representatives from El Nido BG and Taytay BG (Annex 5.24). The RTD was designed to promote positive environmental behaviour by enhancing awareness on wildlife trafficking, relevant laws as well as on legal disincentives, and in the process build champions among the judiciary, government and community enforcers. The output of the first RTD session resulted in a proposed post-RTD field activity that will enhance the knowledge of the judges, prosecutors and government enforcers on community involvement in addressing IWT and in wildlife conservation. It was agreed that the next RTD session will be in Lake Manguao, Taytay (Site 1).

The post-RTD session was held in February 2023 in Lake Manguao, Taytay (Site 1) and was attended by a total of 26 individuals (15 Female; 11 Male) from different agencies including the presiding judges of MCTC of Taytay and RTC Branch 164, and a prosecutor from Taytay, PCSDS legal and enforcement team leaders, Taytay MENRO and El Nido MENRO, Taytay MTDMO and community enforcers (Annex 5.25). One of the highlights of the program was the Water Tour around the lake and the Pangolin Trail Hike with the participants. It was designed to showcase the beauty of Lake Manguao and how the communities are protecting it by explaining the different management zones including the LPCA. Another highlight was also the PCSD's role play/re-enactment of Apprehension and Confiscation on site.

Both of the RTD and post-RTD sessions were closely coordinated with the Office of the Court Administrator (OCA) of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The OCA released two separate memoranda to all requested judges to attend the proposed activities (Annex 6.12).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: In Site 1, the revision of the LMMCAEZ with LPCA ordinance is already approved and signed by the SB Council of Taytay (Output 1.1). The ordinance is now on its final stage which is to be signed by the Mayor of Taytay. After a series of reading sessions at the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) of Taytay, the SB council requested the TWG, which includes ZSL, to revise some of sections of the plan. The SB council also called for the TWG to convene the LMMCAEZ management council (MCAMB) to formally endorse for adoption of the management plan. This call was one of the main reasons that the project team organised the METT orientation (Annex 5.16) and to convene the LMMCAEZ MCAMB in Q4Y2. The MCAMB, which includes ZSL as an NGO representative, agreed during the first meeting in March 2023 to endorse the management plan to SB council for adoption. It was agreed also that the MCAMB will provide a list of permanent and alternative representatives of their respective offices to attend the quarterly meetings. The LMMCAEZ with LPCA signage was finally installed in Q2Y2 at the entrance way to Lake Manguao. The wood used was from a fallen tree uprooted during the super typhoon that hit Palawan in December 2021. A local artist was hired to carve the signage out of the wood (Output 1.1, Annex 4.10). Meanwhile, the sizes and locations of the proposed-LPCA in Site 2 are still undergoing a series of community consultations. The TWG was convened in Q4Y2 and the list of the interim official members is finalised with 31% women (Output 1.1, Annex 5.5).

The 14 (6 Female; 9 Male) of 15 trained community BG in Site 1 are deputised with the certificate from the DENR Region 4B Office (Output 1.2, Annex 4.11). We handed-over the equipment and patrolling gear (i.e. backpacks, flashlights, radios, smart phones for SMART, etc.) to the deputised BGs and provided the desktop unit, handheld radios and smartphones to Taytay MENRO as they are assigned SMART data managers (Annex 6.13). The deputised BGs, Taytay MENRO and DENR-CENRO produced the 2023 Action Plan for Lake Manguao LAWIN/SMART Foot Patrolling Activities (Output 1.2 Annex 5.11). We have trained 15 community forest guards (3 Female; 12 Male) and five (5) MENRO staff (5 Male) in Site 2. Out of 15 community forest guards, only 12 (3 Female; 9 Male) and five MENRO staff are being processed for the deputation (Output 1.2). The papers are still being reviewed by the DENR Region 4B Office. The BG members of Site 2 have also produced their 2023 Action Plan for the proposed-LPCA in Barangay Teneguiban, El Nido (Output 1.2, Annex 5.11).

The MELET in Site 1 has been convened and formed in Y1, while the MELET in Site 2 has been formed in Q2Y2 with 25 members (4 Female; 21 Male). The El Nido MELET is comprised of BG members, MENRO staff, Philippine National Police (PNP), Coastguard, and Police Mobile Force Company. We are still progressing with the Local Executive Order which will be signed by the Mayor creating the MELET legally, prioritised in Q1Y3. To solidify their commitments, the project team produced this Oath Taking document and the members have signed it (Output 1.3, Annex 6.11). The document details the oath and the core values of a MELET member.

The deputised BG members of Site 1 started their foot patrolling in Lake Manguao in September 2023 with a baseline of 0 interceptions. After six months of using SMART, they patrolled a total of 104.13 km with an average of 21% threats per km recorded. The top three identified threats are cutting of trees, typhoon-related, and slash-and-burn (Output 1.4, Annex 5.15).

Output 2. Three new VSLA groups were formed, one in Site 1 and two in Site 2, with a total of 66 members with 89% women (59 Female; 7 Male) (Output 2.1). The third group is a result of high rate VSLA acceptance in the community. They provided counterpart funding by securing their own VSLA kit. Meanwhile, the annualised returns of the four (4) existing VSLA groups assisted by the project that had their share-out activities (52 weeks) within Year 2 ranged from 30% to 35% (Output 2.2, Annex 5.19). We conducted the VSLA pre- and post-impact for the wellbeing index and the results (Output 2.2, Annex 5.20) showed that the top three Primary Loan Purpose are: 1) Education, and Household Expenses, 2) Business Starting Capital, and House Repairs and improvements and 3) Healthcare, and Other loan payment. Meanwhile, the top three VSLA share-out money utilisations are 1) Household expenses; 2) Education; and 3) Savings. We also compared the savings of the members before and after joining VSLA. The average monthly savings of each household during pre-VSLA was only PhP600 (8.60GBP). Meanwhile, post-VSLA share-out survey result showed that the average monthly savings of each household increased to PhP1,372.75 (19.67GBP), which is about 229% of their pre-VSLA savings.

We have made progress with our community-based sustainable livelihood/conservation enterprise with LMCIPAC (Site 1) and DAGFA (Site 2) (Output 2.3). The LMCIPAC has a total of 50 members (21 Female; 29 Male) (Annex 7.2) and was sole provider of catering services in all major project-related activities in Lake Manguao such as the World Pangolin Day Celebration (Activity 3.) and post-RTD (Activity 4.8). Based on audited financial report, LMCIPAC's cash balance as of end of 2022 is PhP26,821 (383.94GBP) (Annex 7.3). With the recently handed-over fish processing centre, the LMCIPAC's sustainable livelihood is in place and with an ROI of 17% based on its Business Plan (Annex 5.21). Meanwhile, DAGFA with a total of 52 members (28 Female; 24 Male) (Annex 7.2) is officially registered at the DOLE. The DAGFA Agricultural Store will be operational by Q1Y3 and projecting to generate at least 10% increase in income in end of Y3 (Annex 5.22). As a baseline, DAGFA has a net income of PhP12,740.00 (183GBP) in 2021 (Annex 7.3).

Output 3. The Site 1 2021 baseline KAP results (Annex 5.17.2) showed 11 respondents (15.7%) shared that they had experience in capturing the species in the wild. Unfortunately, seven people (10%) confirmed trading it on the black market and 32 respondents (45.7%) said that they had eaten the Palawan pangolin. In Site 2, meanwhile, 16 respondents (5.2%) had experience in capturing the pangolin in the wild (Annex 5.17.3). 19 respondents (6.2%) confirmed that they used to sell the species on the black market and 41 individuals (13.4%) used to consume the meat. As part of the monitoring and evaluation, the end-line surveys will be conducted in Q1Y3 and Q2Y3 in Site 1 and Site 2, respectively. The shift in attitudes will be analysed once the endline surveys are conducted in Q1Y3 in Site 1 and in Q2Y3 in Site 2 (Output 3.1).

All seven VSLA groups have established an EF, which will be used to support pangolin conservation and forest protection. Out of seven, only four groups had their share-out (end of cycle on 52nd week) within the Y2 of the project. A total of PhP14,525 (210GBP) (Output 3.1) EF has been accumulated in Y2. The VSLA groups have already used the EF to provide meals of the BG during their foot patrolling activities in Site 1, while others used the funds for meals of the members participated in clean-up drives in Site 2 (Annex 5.19).

We have identified community champions in both sites, and they are officially members of the SMTs of Taytay and El Nido (Output 3.3). In Site 1, there are a total of 11 SMT members with 82% women (9 Female; 2 Male) (Annex 6.1), and seven members with 40% women (2 Female; 5 Male) in Site 2 (Annex 6.4). We have expanded the target members and included not just the locals, but also including representatives from different government offices/agencies such as the MENRO, Barangay Council, PCSDS, and DENR-CENRO.

Output 4. As reported in Y1, GI-TOC's fieldwork and interviews have shown that both the domestic and international trade in Palawan pangolins is unlikely to rely significantly on Filipino e-commerce and social media sites. This is confirmed by GI-TOC's Market Monitoring and Friction Unit. The result of the fieldwork and interviews of GI-TOC was published in November 2022 and available to download online (Output 4.1).

The 3-week back-to-back professional intelligence handling training was conducted in October 2022 with the Customs and PCSDS Wildlife Traffic Management Officers (Output 4.2), El Nido MELET and Taytay MELET as the participants. The pre and post learning evaluation of this training showed noticeable improvements. The Customs and PCSDS's pre-assessment scores ranged from 5-13 points, with an average of eight, while the pro-assessment scores ranged from 11-28, with an average of 27. El Nido MELET's pre-assessment ranged from 4-10, with an average score of six points, while Taytay MELET's ranged between 9 and 5 and 11, with the same average score. As for the post-assessment, Taytay MELET is a bit higher with scores ranged between 11 and 21, with an average score of 18, while El Nido MELET ranged between 9 and 21.5 with an average score of 17.5 (Annex 6.10).

We gathered seizure data of illegal wildlife trade cases from PCSDS in Site 1 (Annex 7.4). There was one case of confiscation in 2021 and four cases of confiscation by end of 2022. By March 2023 there were three cases of apprehensions on related IWT cases by PCSDS (Output 4.2).

Further, we have secured the wildlife cases lodged at the Regional Trial Court of Palawan Branch 164 (Output 4.3). There were five IWT-related crimes being listed for trial by prosecutors in 2021, while there were four cases in 2022. Since this is a Regional Trial Court, it covers all cases from different municipalities in Northern Palawan including El Nido and Taytay municipalities. In terms of the demonstrable increase in length of sentencing and/or fines for IWT-related crimes imposed

by judges (Output 4.4), 4 out of 5 cases lodged in 2021 were dismissed (Section 3.3) while one case is still on-going. Meanwhile, the four cases being listed for trial in 2022 were all sentenced (Annex 7.5).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: 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.

We have made progress towards the outcome in Y2 as compared to the accomplishments reported in Y1. We have conducted the SE and attitudinal surveys in Site 1 and Site 2 in Y1 and the final report was made available in Y2. Baselines (Indicators 0.1) have been set for the reduction indicator in pangolin poaching in LPCAs in both sites (Output 3). The SMART data collection from the foot patrols (Output 1) of the deputised BG and other members of MELET in Site 1 is making significant progress towards the project outcome (Section 3.1 Activity 1.17), while at Site 2, foot patrolling will be initiated in Y3 once the deputation certificate of the BGs is issued from the DENR. We officially launched the SM campaigns targeting behaviour change among community members in both sites (Indicator 0.2). Several SM activities were conducted such as celebrating World Pangolin Day at both sites (Activity 3.8), bringing the awareness about the LPCA model to the general public in both municipalities. The SMT for both sites were formed with a total of 18 champions with 61% of the members being women (Indicator 0.2). The baseline (Indicator 0.3) SE results for both sites showed that the majority of the respondents were considered poor (Activity 2.2). However, VSLA post-impact results in Y2 showed that members had 30% to 35% annualised returns. Further, 'savings' ranked number three on how members utilised their share-out money (Activity 2.6). The VSLA post-impact survey also showed that the average monthly savings of each household increased by 229% from their pre-VSLA savings (Output 2). The sustainable livelihood support for LMCIPAC in Site 1 is operational (Indicator 0.3) while the agricultural store of DAGFA in Site 2 will be operational from Q1Y3 (Output 2). Our partner GI-TOC conducted the IWT research building the evidence base and strengthening responses to tracking of IWT of pangolins (Indicator 0.4) and the report is available online (Output 4). Baselines have been set for the number of seizures of IWT-related cases in Site 1 (Output 4) (Indicator 0.4). Meanwhile, judicial records of the Regional Trial Court Branch 164 in Palawan showed that 80% of the cases lodged in 2021 were all dismissed, but 100% of the cases were all sentenced in 2022 (Indicator 0.5 and Output 4). The two round-table discussion activities with the judges and prosecutors with ELAC were successfully conducted (Activity 4.8). The sessions paved the way in establishing the technical reasons for the high occurrence of IWT-related case dismissals. Initial assumptions were mainly that judges and prosecutors saw IWT-related cases as the lowest priority cases. However, the judges who attended these sessions clarified that IWT-related cases are infact considered high priority due to its lesser period to resolve with an average of 10 months period. The high dismissal rate is due to the lack of evidence or mislabelled evidence preparation during cases build-up. Further, there were loopholes identified in the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. The judges and prosecutors have shown gratitude to ZSL and our partner ELAC for organising activities like RTDs, and they regard it as an important platform to have dialogues on how to improve the system, including the judicial system. As a result of these activities, there is now a clamour from the RTD and JOP participants, including the PCSDS, DENR-CENRO and MENROs to amend the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases by developing pro forma (standard) formats that would simplify the administration by the enforcers. This will eventually make evidence collection and presentation easier. Once amended, this law will make it easier for law enforcement officers to comply with the evidentiary requirements. By increasing the education of law enforcement on criminal procedure and trial proceedings, it will help to address the high rate of case dismissals in the court. This influential partnership with the judges and prosecutors and their high praise for ZSL and ELAC supports the project's activities, particularly in Output 1 and 2, regarding how to improve convictions of listed IWT-related cases in Palawan.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1. Host country remains politically stable and supportive to combatting IWT; policy environment and related legal frameworks remain unchanged during the project.

The Philippines had its national and local elections in May 2022 which a new president and a vice-president were elected. The elected president appointed a new Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and assumed office in July 2022. The director confirmed that the DENR will continue to perform its duty of protecting the country's environment and natural resources. One of the priorities of the DENR under the current administration is the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity. As part of the biodiversity conservation program, the Secretary urges lawmakers to prioritise the passage of the proposed measures to strengthen Republic Act (RA) 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act. The RA 9147 provides the necessary environmental policy enabling the government to comprehensively manage and conserve the wildlife resources of the country.

Assumption 2. Provincial and municipal policy environment continues to support environmental conservation despite growing demand for land use conversion for agricultural plantations

The elected municipal mayors in our project sites are the mayors we worked with when we developed the proposal and supported the project through formal endorsements during Y1 implementation. We already established strong relationships with the local government units (LGU), most especially in Taytay (Site 1). Taytay Municipality is celebrating its 400th Year Civil Government Founding Anniversary in May 2023, which is called the '*Pasinggatan Festival 2023*.' One of the highlight activities is the basketball tournament in which the logo design sports a cantonised pangolin (<https://400.taytaypalawan.gov.ph/>). This shows that the LGU supports and promotes the conservation of pangolins and acknowledges that Taytay is known, and should be proud of, having a breeding population of this critically endangered species. Meanwhile, the Executive Director of PCSDS is still actively supporting project activities and the PCSDS continue to be committed to providing staff resources as representatives at our activities such as the Chief of the Enforcement Team, legal staff and other members of PCSD.

Assumption 3. Communities across Palawan are willing to engage in LPCAs, as has been demonstrated at Site 1.

We have made excellent progress in building strong partnerships with the communities and other stakeholders in both sites. We now have committed deputised BG members in Site 1 conducting regular SMART foot patrol in Lake Manguao, and SMT members who are actively co-organising SM-related activities. A total of four VSLA groups are formed in Site 1, all of which have established EF which they are using the funds to support LPCA-related protection activities. We have also made great progress in Site 2. The BG members have submitted all their requirements and just waiting for the deputation certificate to be officially issued by the DENR. The SMT is also formed and a total of three VSLA groups are operating with environmental funds. One key achievement is how the Teneguiban Farmers Association (TFA) in Site 2 now celebrates the pangolin as a flagship species since the inception of this project, showing attitude shifts in local communities' perception of the pangolin. For example, the El Nido Municipality celebrated its town festival in March 2023 where they held a parade for all POs to participate and the TFA designed and showcased a pangolin float showing a mum and a pup pangolin to showcase the proposed LPCA in the barangay (Annex 7.6).

Assumption 4. Incentives and regulations implemented by the project to conserve pangolins outweigh those to poach them, as set out in this project's theory of change.

We have made noteworthy conservation gains in Sites 1 and 2. We have formed a total of seven VSLA groups in both sites, and more local community members are interested in forming more VSLAs. The fish processing centre in Site 1 is already partially operational with a long-term sustainable income stream and the agricultural store in Site 2 will be opened in Q1Y3.

Assumption 5. ZSL Philippines continues its track record of attracting high calibre staff at a local level (community organisers are hired locally where possible).

Aside from attracting high calibre staff, ZSL Philippines also prioritises the career development of its team members. The project manager (PM) who implemented the Years 1 and 2 has been promoted and will be transferring to a different conservation program within the organisation. This gives the opportunity for the excellent performing project team members who are exceeding their current job expectations to also be internally promoted and continue to develop further within ZSL. The supervising community organiser (CO) will be promoted to the PM role, while the CO

who has made huge progress working in Taytay (Site 1) will become the Supervising CO. All staff movements are supported and encouraged by ZSL Philippines Country Director and ZSL UK office and the promotions will be in place from May 2023. We are currently hiring for a new CO position to be assigned in Site 1 and we have already received a high calibre of applications and that position will be in place from May 2023.

Assumption 6. 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.

We are still hoping that this assumption will hold true for the remainder of the project. After the Typhoon Rai hit Palawan in December 2021, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) of Palawan revised its Contingency Plan to be more prepared in future typhoons. The Taytay Office of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) revamped its department when the mayor got re-elected in May 2022. Its new thrust aims to maintain and achieve “zero casualties in times of disasters and emergencies.” Meanwhile, the El Nido MDRRMO is conducting more training in preparation for climate and disaster risk assessments in the municipality.

Assumption 7. 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.

We still continually assess the impacts of COVID on all stakeholders, government and communities and integrate strategies into project planning, delivery and sustainability. As of February 2023, the Inter-Agency Task Force of the Philippines released a resolution placing Palawan under Alert Level 1, which means case transmission is low and decreasing. All field staff are fully vaccinated and with double booster shots.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

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.

Pangolins continue to be the world’s most trafficked wild mammal. This project focuses on two LPCAs containing 905 households and law enforcement agencies in wider municipalities. We have progressed with convening the first Lake Manguao MCAMB meeting, in which ZSL is a member, in Site 1. This is following the approval by the SB council of the proposed revision of the municipal ordinance declaring the different management zones of LMMCAEZ including the LPCA. The 14 local BG and eight Taytay MENRO staff are officially deputised by DENR, and they are now conducting foot patrolling in Lake Manguao, A total of 104.13-km have been patrolled using SMART from September 2022 to February 2023. Further, we have trained the MELET members including the BG and customs staff in Professional Intelligence Handling. We have also made significant progress in Site 2. The Technical Working Group (31% women) for the proposed LPCA is already convened which drafts the municipal ordinance of the general management plan. ZSL is a member of this group together with the El Nido MENRO, MPDO, DENR CENRO, PCSDS, Barangay Council of Teneguiban, Sitio Leaders and community leaders. We have trained 12 BG members from the local community and five MENRO staff in Basic Wildlife Protection, Paralegal and conducted Legal Clinics. All requirements for deputation have been submitted to DENR Region 4B. We also formed the MELET with 25 members which is composed of BG, MENRO staff, Philippine Coastguard, PNP Municipal Station, PNP Maritime Group, and PNP Palawan Mobile Force Company. A Joint Operations Plan, which was co-developed by both MELETs, is now in operation.

Meanwhile, we identified 18 Community Champions (61% women) to co-lead in conducting SM campaigns championing the LPCA model in both sites. On the human wellbeing and poverty alleviation component, we established three groups (89% women) of VSLAs, one in Site 1 and two in Site 2, and continue assisting the two VSLA groups formed during the first stage of the pangolin project in 2018-2021 and the two groups formed in Y1 of the current project. We provided additional livelihood capital to our existing cooperative partner LMCIPAC (42% women)

in Site 1 to construct the Livelihood Processing Centre for their existing tilapia production livelihood which ZSL begun supporting in 2020. The centre is now partially operational. In Site 2, our partner people's organization DAGFA (54% women) is now officially registered at DOLE. We provided the livelihood capital to DAGFA for the construction of their Agricultural Supplies Store as well as the initial inventory and will be operational in Q1Y3.

Our partner GI-TOC published its research findings on understanding of pangolin trafficking drivers, methods and routes. Another significant achievement for the project is that we have identified important champions within the judiciary in Palawan. As a result of our project and the relationships built, the partner agencies are now clamouring to amend the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. This important amendment will help to address the high rate of case dismissals in court and work towards increasing prosecution for illegal wildlife crime offences.

4. Thematic focus

Strengthening law enforcement:

To date, the 14 volunteer BG members in Site 1 are officially deputised, with one consultant, and they are conducting foot patrolling using SMART in Lake Manguao. Meanwhile, we have submitted the deputation requirements of the 12 BG members and the five El Nido MENRO staff in Site 2 to the DENR. All BG members of both sites were trained in Basic Wildlife Forest Protection, Paralegal Training and Legal Clinics. The Taytay and El Nido MELETs are already formed and have undergone training on effective intelligence direction, collection and use. The Palawan Customs and PCSDS's Wildlife Traffic Management Units were also trained on intelligence and mentored to undertake proactive enforcement action informed by a more robust understanding of trafficking drivers, methods and routes gained from the GI-TOC's research findings.

Ensuring effective legal frameworks:

Capacity of prosecution and judges to improve investigations and prosecutions of pangolin trafficking and other wildlife crimes is part of the strengthening law enforcement focus as reported in Y1. We conducted two activities under this output which resulted in a major achievement, that our partners are driving amendments to the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. Once amended, the law will allow simplification of evidentiary requirements in illegal wildlife cases to make it easier for the wildlife law enforcers to comply with the requirements. Thus, this amended spearheaded by our project will work to address the high rate of acquittals or dismissals of wildlife crime in the court.

Sustainable livelihoods and economic development:

Three VSLAs (89% women) are already established and being monitored by ZSL, which is in addition to the two VSLA groups formed in Y1, and two groups formed during the first pangolin project of ZSL. Community-based SM Teams (61% women) were formed at both sites, serving as champions in those areas, generating active and sustainable support for combating pangolin trafficking through associating increased social and economic benefits with the continued presence of pangolins. Further, we provided livelihood capital to both our partners, LMCIPAC (42% women) and DAGFA (54% women), for their identified sustainable livelihoods. The members of both organizations received capacity-building training relative to their identified conservation enterprise options and both these enterprises will be operational in Y3.

5. Impact on species in focus

The endemic Critically endangered Palawan pangolin is undergoing widespread population declines, estimated at >80% primarily due to poaching and trafficking. 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 and associate the social and financial benefits from pangolin conservation. Progress to date: we have set up the formal social infrastructure to achieve the positive shift of attitudes and behaviours targeting the local communities through forming the Social Marketing Teams in both sites (Indicator 0.2). In Y2, we received several anecdotal reports from local communities supporting our project and their increased interest in protecting pangolins (Annex 7.7).

Pangolin populations at each site will see a reduction in population declines and, over time, will begin to thrive as poaching pressure eases. Our preliminary camera trap results showed that there are breeding populations of Palawan pangolins in both our sites, Taytay and El Nido (Indicator 0.1). According to the camera trap research findings in Lake Manguao, Taytay, pangolins were detected at 24 of the 38 sampling locations, giving an overall naïve occupancy estimate of 0.63 (63% of sampling locations occupied) (Annex 5.26). Meanwhile, the preliminary results of the camera trap in El Nido showed that pangolins were detected at 14 of the 32 sampling locations. Overall naïve occupancy for El Nido will be reported in Y3. Thus, our evidence shows that protecting pangolin habitats through establishing LPCAs in both sites will help to reduce population decline, allow pangolins to thrive and restore and maintain ecosystem functions for both pangolins and humans.

By supporting proactive law enforcement, we can increase chances of detecting illegal behaviour, provide and encourage appropriate prosecution and sentencing and this will enable the criminal justice system to effectively deter poachers and traffickers from offending, thus restricting supply and reducing buyer demand fuelling poaching. We have volunteer BG members who are actively conducting foot patrolling using SMART in Lake Manguao (Site 1) and trained MELET members to enhance their capacity in detection and intelligence gathering. Meanwhile, creating champions in a variety of different influential agencies who are working to amend legal framework to advance prosecution.

With evidence that pangolins are trafficked alongside other illegally traded species (for example, turtles and marine commodities), disrupting the trade through improved law enforcement will have wider benefits for other IWT species, some of which are also endemic to Palawan. One of the MELET members that undertook our intelligence training reported to the WhatsApp Group about a successful confiscation (indicator 0.4) of giant clams during one of his shifts at a port in Site 1 and feedback that during this event he utilised what he had learnt during the training he received.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

Poverty alleviation is being addressed through providing capital to sustainable livelihood options identified by our partner organisations LMCIPAC in Site 1 and DAGFA in Site 2 which is composed of >50 households in total (Section 3.2). LMCIPAC's fish processing centre is currently operational, while DAGFA's agricultural store will be operational in Q1Y3. Further, we have formed three VSLA groups in sites 1 and 2 (Section 3.2), while continuously providing assistance to the initially formed groups in Y1 and the two groups in Site 1 during the former pangolin project. The volunteer deputised BG members of Site 1 are already empowered to govern their natural resources by actively conducting foot patrol in Lake Manguao. Meanwhile, the volunteer BG members in Site 2 have undergone the necessary training sessions to help in governing the proposed LPCA in their area and will start conducting foot patrol once the deputation certificate is officially issued.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

ZSL Philippines has a Senior Management Team which has six members with 50% women. The ZSL pangolin project team consists of eight members, 63% being women. As for the project partners, ELAC's Executive Director and Lead Environmental Lawyer are both women. PCSDS' Enforcement Division Chief Designate is being led by a woman, while GI-TOC's Representative for Asia and the Pacific is a woman. The Dean of the PSU-CBA and the local executive mayor of El Nido are women. In the local communities, we are pleased to report that both women in Site 1 and Site 2 are active in monitoring and enforcement; they comprise 40% and 25% of the BG, respectively. Furthermore, 61% of Social Marketing Team members in both sites are women, further supporting the potential of women as enablers of behavioural change through becoming pangolin conservation champions. Women are also active in managing their household finances with 91% women in the seven VSLA groups formed and monitored in both sites. Further, our cooperative partner LMCIPAC in Site 1 has 42% women members while DAGFA our organisation partner in Site 2 has 54% women members.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

In Y2, the field team has regularly conducted monthly work planning sessions which include reviewing target activities and budgets for the current month. This has worked well with all team members being fully involved and prepared for the different deliverables scheduled for each month. The team use the updated project implementation plan and logframe as our references in all work planning sessions. Project team members submit monthly activity reports to the Project Manager and Project Leader to ensure targets are met on time and to budget. The Project Leader and the Conservation Development Manager visited Palawan during the RTD session with judges and prosecutors. Meanwhile, ZSL's Pangolin Technical Specialist conducted site visits with field staff, reviewed project progress and attended Y2 Project Review and Y3 planning meetings during March 2023. The meetings were designed to evaluate project objectives in Y2 and determine how to effectively implement strategic plans for Y3.

When measuring the indicators of achievement in Y2, we refer to the means of verification (i.e., reports from socio-economic survey, SMART patrol records and VSLA report) indicated in the approved logframe. The established baseline per measurable indicator will help us to demonstrate that the outputs and activities of the project are contributing to the project outcome. We also value anecdotal reports from partners and local community members as supporting evidence as these provide additional information beyond that of a quantitative data point.

9. Lessons learnt

As we reported in Y1, having high-calibre, well connected team members to implement the project has allowed for all activities to be successfully implemented in Y2. All project staff are encouraged to openly discuss concerns and issues as they arise allowing for strong team collaboration and support to implement activities and accomplish targets together.

The frequent presence of field staff in the partner communities has continued to build strong relationships and allowed for communities to discuss any issues and concerns directly with the field team in a timely manner. Some areas do not have phone signal or internet so being able to provide a physical presence in communities allows for continuous communication and support. The local communities feedback that they feel supported during project implementation and recognise that ZSL is a long-term partner in conserving the Palawan pangolins and their natural resources. We have also had other feedback from the Barangay Council members that the existence of our project in Site 2 has reduced the movements of illegal activities.

Over Y2, we have learnt that timing of community engagements (meeting, training & workshops) must be planned in line with other community commitments. their livelihood activities such as needed to attend to their farm. Community members would like to attend all of the training we provide but are not always able to due to prior commitments for their livelihood activities (e.g., attending their farm) and therefore activities dates and length of training should be planned with that in mind.

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

The feedback given in the review of the project's Y1 Annual Report areas follows; 1) to provide specific roles of partners during the reporting period; 2) to provide further information on other stakeholders the project is collaborating with; and 3) to submit a revised timeline following the new project dates. Issue #3 has been addressed by submitting our revised timeline during the Y2 half-year report in October 2022 and again in this report (Annex 8.1). For points #1 and #2, these have been addressed in this Y2 Annual Report. We have provided details and the specific roles of all partners and identified and provided information on other stakeholders during the reporting period as described in Section 2.

11. Risk Management

The project was awarded in September 2021 when the risk register was not a requirement. However, ZSL acknowledges the importance of developing a Risk Management Register and will produce a Risk Register working document for this project during Q1Y3 which will be shared during Y3 half year report.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The capacity-building activities such as the Basic Law Enforcement Training, Paralegal Training and Professional Intelligence Training were designed to capacitate the volunteer BGs in implementing their roles and responsibilities in protecting the LPCAs. These skill development training sessions also increased the qualifications of the BGs on a personal and professional level, allowing training attendees to progress their careers. For example, a member of the El Nido MENRO (Site 2) staff attended all training organized by the project as requirements of the DENR to be officially deputised. He applied for and was accepted as a Park Ranger at DENR Protected Area Management Office (PAMO) in El Nido. He, with the assistance of the project, still processed his papers for the deputation to become officially a Deputised BG. Being a staff member of PAMO has more jurisdiction and authority to enforce the wildlife law, therefore advancing the project's ability to increase law enforcement capacity in the area. Another example at Site 1 is a MELET member who attended the 5-day Intelligence Professional Training in October 2022 and was recently promoted and transferred to head the Intelligence Section in Taytay as a result of his increased qualifications.



13. Sustainability and legacy

We have built the profile of the project in Palawan Province, Philippines over this reporting period. ZSL Philippines is a member of the LMMCAEZ MCAMB in Site 1, which has the sole authority pertaining to the management and development of Lake Manguao with LPCA. We are also a member of the TWG for the proposed LPCA in Barangay Teneguiban (Site 2). As a member we will provide our technical support in drafting the municipal ordinance and the GMP of the LPCA in Site 2. We have also made progress in establishing our profile with the judiciary network in Northern Palawan building relationship with El Nido MTC, Taytay MCTC and RTC Branch 164. At the province-wide level, ZSL Philippines is a member of the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP) of PCSDS. PKP is an online platform designed for the sharing of biodiversity information and data regarding Palawan. We regularly and actively attend the meetings and present project updates. Meanwhile, ZSL is also the Vice-Chair of the PCSDS SPCM (also reported in Y1 Report). Together with the rest of the members and secretariat of the SPCM, we conducted a workshop to update the activities being done by each member of SPCM of the objectives set in the 25-year action plan (Section 1). This project is implementing key recommendations from this national conservation strategy, and we have provided several updates to the activities identified in the plan. As we have implemented activities during Y2 of the project, our exit strategy plan, detailed in our original proposal, is still valid. We continue to work towards the project's long-term viability being fostered through our community-led participatory approaches to tackling IWT and promoting Palawan pangolin conservation and habitat protection.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

As reported in Y1, this project is the first IWT Challenge Fund of ZSL to be carried out on the province of Palawan. We continually acknowledged the support of the IWT Challenge Fund and UK Aid in all project presentations to stakeholders, training and community consultations (Annex 4.17, 4.20, 6.10). We also included the UK Aid logo in the LPCA signage made for Lake Manguao (Annex 4.10) and the fish processing centre for LMCIPAC in Site 1 (Annex 7.8). The IWT Challenge Fund was acknowledged in the scientific paper (Activity 3.11) and the research report published by GI-TOC (Activity 4.4). The IWT Challenge Funding is being recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity. We continue to fully recognise the UK Government/UK Aid as the funder of this project in all current and future presentations, training, workshops, and publications that will be disseminated to all partners and stakeholders.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Charity M Apale - (September 2021 to April 2023)  Bryan I Villanueva - (May 2023 to March 2024) 

Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) Training: 11-12 July 2022.	
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? All current project staff attended the GRM training	Past: 100% (N=6)	Planned: % [and number]
<p>The project team conducted consultation meetings to our partner communities in Site 2 for the delineation of the proposed LPCA site. We involved 6 small sitios (hamlets) and we attended the barangay council session to engage the barangay officials to gain their support and discuss the arising issues and concern from the different sitios. We have support from the majority of the communities, although we also identified some concerns such as the presence of claimants inside the proposed core zones of the LPCA. Another concern was that some of the claimants are not residing within the Site 2 village, but they are from the adjacent barangay. It is a challenge for us to work out how they can participate in the meeting. One of the next steps is to give them an official invitation to attend the barangay session and start their involvement in proposed LPCA establishment. In terms of the FPIC process, this could have done better with written records and better communication. In future, we will secure written record of verbal decision to reinforce the importance of active attention to both procedural community rights and community programmatic ownership.</p> <p>To date, the project has a stakeholder engagement plan, a grievance redress mechanism framework and FPIC guidelines in place to guide our project activities with inclusion and justice principles in mind. However, moving forwards, ZSL is in the process of establishing a ZSL-specific ESMS which will provide a standardised safeguarding framework for ZSL programmes. Training is therefore planned for Q1Y3 to familiarise the project team with the broader ZSL ESMS framework, alongside workshops to develop further ESMS tools beyond those already developed. For this project, the main focus for Y3 will be to develop an access restriction plan (ARP) and Environmental and Social Codes of Practice.</p>		

16. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report)	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	235,462	235,456	0.00	

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

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		

Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		
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17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes - N/A

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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>The LPCA ordinance and general management plan in Site 1 is already approved by the SB council. The Lake Manguao MCAMB has already been convened. 14 local BGs are deputised in Site 1 and patrolled a total of 104.13km using SMART within the LPCA. 12 local BGs and five MENRO staff in Site 2 are waiting for their deputation certificate from DENR. MELETs of Site 1 and 2 are formed and a joint operations plan developed. We identified 18 community champions (61% women) to co-lead SM campaigns in both sites. A total of seven VSLA groups established with 30-35% annualised returns. The fish processing centre of LMCIPAC (42% women) is operational, while the agricultural store of DAGFA (54% women) will be operational in Q1Y3. Research findings on pangolin trafficking drivers, methods and routes is published. We have identified champions within judiciary and partner agencies are clamouring to amend the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Palawan pangolin poaching and trafficking disrupted by empowering communities to tackle IWT at source, improving human wellbeing, and building knowledge and</p>	<p>0.1 30% reduction in pangolin ppoaching in LPCAs by end Y3 (baseline average of 16.57% of HH reporting participation in pangolin hunting in the two</p>	<p>0.1 KAP results showed 15.7% (N=11) in Site 1 and 8.2% (N=25) in Site 2 reported participation in pangolin hunting</p>	<p>0.1 KAP endline survey will be conducted in Q1Y3 in Site 1 and Q2Y3 in Site 2 to measure the outcome of the project</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>capacity to combat trafficking across the IWT chain.</p>	<p>focal sites from 2018-19 ZSL LEK surveys)</p> <p>0.2 75% of community members 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 of households in two participating communities by the end of Y3 (baseline to be set Y1)</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 viable tool to tackle IWT and what enabling conditions are required to scale this approach</p>	<p>0.2 Year 3 indicator</p> <p>0.3 SE results showed 94.3% (N=66) were classified poor in Site 1 and 82.3% (N=251) in Site 2</p> <p>0.4 One case of confiscation in 2021 and four cases by end of 2022 in Site 1</p> <p>0.5 Five IWT-related crimes in 2021 while four cases in 2022 listed at the Regional Trial Courte of Palawan Branch 164. 4 out of 5 cases lodged in 2021 were dismissed while one case is still ongoing. Meanwhile, the four cases in 2022 were all sentenced</p> <p>0.6 Year 3 indicator</p>	<p>0.2 Continue conducting community-based social marketing campaigns in both sites</p> <p>0.3 SE endline survey will be conducted in Q1Y3 in Site 1 and Q2Y3 in Site 2 to measure the outcome of the project</p> <p>0.4 Determine no. of seizures in Q4Y3 to measure the outcome of the project</p> <p>0.5 Continue organising roundtable discussions, and networking sessions with judges and prosecutors. Determine no. of prosecutions in Q4Y3 to measure the outcome of the project</p> <p>0.6 Presentation of project experience to relevant stakeholders</p>
<p>Output 1. Site-level governance systems in place to combat IWT through the creation of two Local</p>	<p>1.1 Two LPCAs established with management plans in place, implemented through</p>	<p>1.1 The Municipal Ordinance revision for Site 1 (Section 3.2) for Site 1 has already been signed by the SB Council members are now for approval of the Local Executive Mayor. Meanwhile, the General Management Plan is for</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: 2 key sites- Taytay (Site 1) and El Nido (Site 2) municipalities, Palawan</i></p>	<p>functional management councils (minimum 15 members (at least 40% women), by end of Y3</p> <p>1.2 15 community forest guards (BG) trained, deputised, resourced in Q3Y1 and actively patrolling 80% of the LPCA using SMART in Site 1 by Q2Y2; 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 Q4Y1 (Site 1) and Q2Y2 (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</p>	<p>adoption by the SB Council members. Processing of the municipal ordinance and management plan for Site 2 will be prioritised in Q1Y3</p> <p>1.2 14 community forest guards in Site 1 are deputised by the DENR, while 1 serves as a consultant (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.11). They started patrolling in Lake Manguao in September 2022 and covered a total of (104.13km) using SMART (Section 3.2 and Annex 5.14). Meanwhile, 12 community forest guards, 4 El Nido MENRO staff and 1 DENR PAMO staff have received Basic Wildlife Forest Protection, Paralegal Training, Intelligence Training and Legal Clinics. They are in the process of being formally deputised (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.8, 5.9), after which they will begin actively patrolling</p> <p>1.3 The MELET in Site 1 is already formed and convened with 36 members (Year 1), while the MELET in Site 2 is also formed and convened with 25 members (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.7)</p> <p>1.4 Year 3 indicator with Year 2 baseline of 28 observations (Annex 5.15)</p> <p>1.5 Year 3 indicator</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	on LPCAs is attended by key decision-makers		
Activity 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		Presented the project to the new set of SB Council Members, which were elected in the 2022 elections, in both sites (Section 3.1). To continue working legally in Taytay and El Nido, we applied for and subsequently approved with Accreditation Certificates from both LGUs (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.4)	Completed
Activity 1.2 Activity 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		Completed in Year 1	Completed
Activity 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)		The project team had in-house training on Grievance Redress Mechanism (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.1). The GRM framework is being implemented in both sites	The project team will undergo in-house training on ZSL specific-Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The main focus for Y3 will be to develop an access restriction plan (ARP) and Environmental and Social Codes of Practice
Activity 1.4 Participatory resource use assessment, spatial planning/mapping and digitization in Site 2 to identify location, demarcation (delineation) and size of LPCA		Conducted the spatial planning/mapping activities of the proposed LPCA coordinates in six hamlets in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.6)	A series of community meetings will be conducted in Q1Y3 especially for those land claimants within the core zones of the proposed-LPCA in Site 2
Activity 1.5 Conduct camera trap survey in Site 2 for pangolin presence/absence and occupancy data		Deployed a total of 34 camera traps in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.9) for 5 months. Preliminary results showed that pangolins were detected at 14 of the 32 sampling locations (Section 5)	Tagging and analysis of the images on Wildlife Insight will be prioritised in Q1Y3
Activity 1.6 Community assemblies, firming up of Barangay (village) resolutions in Site 2 for the establishment of LPCA		Conducted a series of community assemblies in Site 2 and attended by a	Follow up Barangay Council of Teneguiban on the resolution and a series of ground delineation

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		total of 163 community members (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.4)	activities together with the concerned claimants to identify solutions with regards to the location and sizes of the LPCAs.
Activity 1.7 Presentation of the LPCA proposal to Sangguniang Bayan in Site 2 (SB, local legislative council at Barangay and Municipal levels), subsequent lobbying/negotiations towards eventual approval of LPCA ordinance by SB and Mayor		The TWG was convened and formed in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.5)	Lobbying of the executive order from office of the Mayor in Q1Y3
Activity 1.8 LPCA management body formation and management planning workshops in Site 2		Moved to Q1Y3 due to the national and local elections	A series of TWG meetings in Q1Y3 to Q2Y3 as preparation for the LPCA management body workshop in Q3Y3
Activity 1.9 Installation of LPCA signages and related visibility and communication materials in Site		The LPCA signage in Site 1 has been installed, while the materials for the signage in Site 2 have already been secured (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.10)	LPCA signages in Site 2 will be installed in Q4Y3
Activity 1.10 Capacity needs assessment for law enforcement personnel (Municipal staff, local police, DENR, PCSDS, PNP Maritime Group, Customs to inform training programme development		Completed in Year 1	
Activity 1.11 Formation of BG (community volunteer forest guards) groups in each LPCA		14 community volunteers from Site 1 are deputised by DENR, 12 community volunteers, 4 El Nido MENRO staff and 1 DENR PAMO staff were formed and trained (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.11 and 5.10)	13 community volunteers and 4 MENRO personnel are expected to receive their deputation paper in Q1Y3 from DENR regional office
Activity 1.12 Basic forest protection and wildlife enforcement training and deputation of BG in each LPCA (using DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers Training module including Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement)		12 community volunteers, 4 El Nido MENRO staff and 1 DENR PAMO staff underwent the Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training using DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers Training module in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.7)	Completed

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.13 Formation and/or strengthening of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team (MELET, comprising MENRO, local police, DENR/PCSDS WEOs, PNP-MG, PCG) integrating community BG into the system; includes Code of conduct and SOPs for enforcement training		MELET in Site 1 was already formed in Y1. MELET in Site 2 was formed and convened with a total of 25 member (4 Female; 21 Male), which consists of BG, MENRO staff, DENR-PAMO staff, PNP, PNP Mobile Force, and Coastguard (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.7)	Lobbying for EO for MELET Taytay in Q1Y3 and convening of ENELEC of El Nido in early month of Q2Y3
Activity 1.14 Paralegal training and formation of paralegal from deputised BG and municipal and DENR-CENRO wildlife enforcement teams; (through Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)		12 community volunteers, 4 MENRO staff and 1 DENR-PAMO staff of Site 2 underwent Paralegal Training led by ELAC (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.8)	Completed
Activity 1.14.1 Conduct law enforcement clinics (through ELAC)		The deputised BG of Site 1 and the 12 community volunteers, 4 MENRO staff and 1 DENR-PAMO staff of Site 2 underwent Legal Enforcement Clinics led by ELAC (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.9)	Another schedule of Legal Enforcement clinics for the deputised BG in Site 1 will be conducted in Q1Y3 and for the deputised BG Site 2 in Q3Y3
Activity 1.15 SMART training of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team including deputised BG		The deputised BG and DENR-CENRO staff in Site 1 and the community volunteers, MENRO staff and DENR-PAMO staff of Site 2 underwent SMART training in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.13)	Completed
Activity 1.16 Joint enforcement operations planning of DENR, PCSDS, MELET and deputised BG		The MELETs of Site 1 and Site 2 attended and developed the Joint Operations Plan (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.12)	Completed
Activity 1.17 Regular monitoring and patrolling within the LPCA by BG and MELET		The deputised BG and MENRO staff conducted regular foot monitoring and patrolling within Lake Manguao since September 2022. A total of 104.13km (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.14)	Monthly monitoring and patrolling activities will continue in Y3 for Site 1 and Site 2 will start their patrol in Q1Y3

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.18 Conduct of baseline and annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) monitoring		The LMMCAEZ MCAMB has finally convened, and the METT concept was introduced (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.16)	Baseline METT scheduled in Q1Y3 in Site 1
Activity 1.19 Policy brief and lessons learnt manual development and printing to support replication		Year 3 implementation	Manual Development workshop in Q2Y3, finalization of the manual until Q3Y3 and printing in Q4Y3
Activity 1.20 High-level policy meeting and project exit conference with key national government agencies		Year 3 implementation	Conference presentation to present the manual in Q4Y3
<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 households across the two LPCA sites.</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, 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>2.1 Three new VSLA groups were formed with 89% women (59 Female; 7 Male). This is additional to the two groups formed in Year 1 with 85% women (31 Female; 5 Male) members (Section 3.2 and Annex 5.19)</p> <p>2. 2 The four VSLA groups assisted by the project had annualised returns within the range from 30% to 35 % (Section 3.2 and Annex 5.19)</p> <p>2.3 The fish processing centre of LMCIPAC (21 Female; 29 Male) is already operational and they are the sole provider of catering services in all major project-related activities in Lake Manguao (Site 1) (Section 3.2 and Annex 7.2). Meanwhile, DAGFA (28 Female; 24 Male) is officially registered at the DOLE. We also provided the livelihood start-up cost to the DAGFA and will be operational by Q1Y3 (Section 3.2 and Annex 7.2)</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1 Develop socio-economic survey design to measure improvements in well-being		Completed in Year 1	
Activity 2.2 Conduct baseline and end-line socio-economic surveys in target sites		Conducted baseline in Site 1 and Site 2 in Year 1. Results showed that 94.3% (N=66) in Site 1 and 82.3% (N=251) in Site 2 were classified poor (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.17.2)	Conduct endline socio-economic survey in Site 1 on Q1Y3 and Q2Y3 in Site 2
Activity 2.3 People's organization (PO) reorganization and strengthening (Taytay and El Nido)		DAGFA in Site 2 is already registered at DOLE (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.14)	Completed
Activity 2.3.1 Vision-Mission-Goals (VMG) and Constitution and By-Laws Review		LMCIPAC and DAGFA reviewed and revised their respective VMGs and CBLs (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.15)	Completed
Activity 2.3.2 Leadership and Organizational Management Training		LMCIPAC and DAGFA underwent the leadership and organizational management trainings (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.18)	Completed
Activity 2.4 Formation/expansion of VSLAs in both sites (Y1=2; Y2=2; Y3=2)		Formed three groups of VSLAs with a total of 66 members (59 Female; 7 Male) in both sites; Continuously assisting and monitoring the other four groups established in Y1 and in 2020 (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.17).	Formation of one VSLA in each of both sites in Q1Y3
Activity 2.5 Establishment of VSLA Environmental Funds (EF) with agreed upon utilization plan		Formed and assisted groups have EF embedded in their weekly sessions (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.17)	EF is embedded in each of the established VSLAs (Q1Y3)
Activity 2.6 Monitoring and mentoring support to formed VSLAs		On-going	On-going
Activity 2.7 VSLA sharing of experiences conservation		Year 3 implementation	A workshop on VSLAs sharing of experience is set in Q3Y3
Activity 2.8 Feasibility assessment of conservation enterprise/sustainable livelihood options of target communities		Conducted the feasibility assessment of the DAGFA in Site 2 and identified livelihood is PO store with agricultural supplies (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.18)	Completed

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.9 Business planning workshop of identified sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options		Business planning workshops were conducted with LMCIPAC (Site 1) with partner USAID Safewater and with DAGFA (Site 2) (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.19)	Completed
Activity 2.10 Capacity building actions relative to sustainable livelihoods and conservation enterprise options		Conducted Basic Food and Safety Training, Fish Processing Workflow and Food Product Packaging with LMCIPAC (Site 1) in collaboration by Chef Escasinas (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.21). Meanwhile, conducted the Basic Marketing Principles (product, price, plan and promotion with DAGFA (Site 2) in partnership with PSU-CBA (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.22).	Completed
Activity 2.11 Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants (BANA) Training		Conducted the BANA training with the officers and target members of the LMCIPAC and DAGFA with a total participants of 15 (7 Female; 8 Male). A series of BANA cliniquing sessions were also conducted after the training (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.23 and 4.24).	Quarterly schedule of BANA Cliniquing for LMCIPAC and DAGFA.
Activity 2.12 Provision of basic sustainable livelihood/conservation enterprise start-up assets/capital		The fish processing centre was handed over to LMCIPAC (Site 1) (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.25). Meanwhile, the agricultural store of DAGFA (Site 2) will be operational by Q1Y3 (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.23)	Completed
Activity 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)		Linked up LMCIPAC (Site 1) with Chef Escasinas and DAGFA (Site 2) with PSU-CBA (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.21)	Link up to academic institution (PSU) starting in Q1Y3 and signing of MOU that will last until end of the project implementation
Activity 2.14 Entrepreneurial support and mentoring by resource providers		Linked up LMCIPAC (Site 1) with Chef Escasinas and DAGFA (Site 2) with PSU-CBA (Section 3.1 and Annex 4.22)	Entrepreneurial support and mentoring (marketing strategies, inventory and basics of cooperatives & other training needs

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
			applicable to each partner PO/cooperative) from Q1Y3 onwards
<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 among community members at the two sites by Q2Y3 (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 PhP3,600 (£60) used to support pangolin conservation/forest protection by Q3Y2 in pioneer site and by Q1Y3 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 Q4 Y1 and supported to co-develop and implement the campaign by Q1Y2.</p>	<p>3.1 Baseline attitudinal surveys showed that 45.7% (N=11) in Site and 8.2% (N=25) in Site 2 respondents shared that they hunted pangolins before (Section 3.2 and Annex 5.17.2 and 5.17.3). Community-based social marketing campaigns such as World Pangolin Day were celebrated in both sites (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.8)</p> <p>3.2 All VSLA groups have established EFs and used to support pangolin conservation/forest protection. Four out of seven groups, those VSLA groups that had their shareout in Y2, has cumulative EF of PhP14,525 (210GBP) (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.19). Different activities supported the EF such as food for the BG members in Site 1 during SMART patrol, meals for clean-ups, etc.</p> <p>3.3 A total of 18 (11 Female; 7 male) SMT members who also served as champions in both sites (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.1 and 6.4)</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Participatory mapping of actors, problems and threats; analysis and report generation relative to behaviour change campaign for Site 2.</p>		Completed in Year 1	Completed
<p>Activity 3.2 Selection of non-divisible end-start behaviour for campaign to target sites</p>		Completed in Year 1	Completed

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.3 Development of Theory of Change and behaviour change models		Completed and the ToC was validated in Site 1 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.2)	Completed
Activity 3.4 Identify barriers and benefits to desired behaviour		Completed and the ToC was validated in Site 1 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.2)	Completed
Activity 3.5 Develop campaign strategy		SMT teams developed the campaign strategies and communication plan (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.3)	Completed
Activity 3.6 Pilot and refine campaign strategy		SMT launched the SM campaign in Site 1 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.8) and in Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.8)	Completed
Activity 3.7 Development of Community-Based Social Marketing outreach materials		SMT teams organised and conducted a workshop on developing outreach materials (i.e., posters and story book) (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.6). The Balik-Balikon mascot proved to be extremely popular	Completed
Activity 3.8 Campaign implementation		Celebrated the World Pangolin Day 2023 in both sites, conducted a series of activities in Site 1 and Site 2 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.8). Our partners PCSDS and BE-Manila produced videos featuring the project (Section 3.1)	IEC activities in schools starting Q1Y3 until Q4Y3
Activity 3.9 Develop attitudinal survey (knowledge-attitudes-practices) design to measure positive behaviour change		Completed in Year 1	Completed
Activity 3.10 Conduct baseline and end-line attitudinal survey in two target communities		Completed in Year 1	Conduct attitudinal survey in Site 1 on Q1Y3 and Q2Y3 in Site 2
Activity 3.11 Presentation of project experience, lessons and gains to provincial, national and international fora; publish paper via open access journal		Virtually presented the project which focused on empowering community-based protection at the High-Level Political Forum 2022 on Sustainable Development Goals in July 2022 (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.9). Attended the ZSL Global Conservation Meeting in	Presentation of project experiences to partner LGUs and NGAs in Q4Y3 including the sharing of lesson learned manual

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>the UK and were able to share the project experiences (Section 3.1). Co-authored a paper on the potential of camera trap in monitoring wild population of Palawan pangolins, the use of SMART and how our VSLAs are supporting the LPCA (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.19)</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 Q2Y2</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>4.4 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</p>	<p>4.1 Our partner GI-TOC completed the fieldwork and interviews. They also used the OSINT expertise to gain deeper understanding of the actors involved in the Palawan pangolin trade. The results of the research were published in November 2022 (Section 3.2 and online)</p> <p>4.2 Gathered seizure data of IWT-related cases from PCSDS in Site 1 showed that there was one case of confiscation in 2021 and four cases of confiscations by end of 2022 (Section 3.2 and Annex 7.4)</p> <p>4.3 Gathered wildlife cases lodged at the Regional Trial Court (RTC) of Palawan Branch 164 showed that there were five cases being listed for trial by prosecutors in 2021, while there were four cases in 2022 (Section 3.2 and Annex 7.5)</p> <p>4.4 Four out of 5 cases lodged at RTC Branch 164 in 2021 were dismissed while one case is still on-going. Meanwhile, the four cases being listed for trial in 2022 were all sentenced (Section 3.2 and Annex 7.4)</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	national sentencing guidelines as a result of training and engagement on IWT framework (baseline set in Y1).		
Activity 4.1 Key informant interviews to understand drivers, routes and methods of pangolin trafficking from the site-level through to ports of exit		Completed by our partner GI-TOC in Year 1	Completed
Activity 4.2 Key informant interviews to understand pangolin markets in Metro Manila		Completed by our partner GI-TOC in Year 1	Completed
Activity 4.3 Monitoring of illicit online trade in pangolins using Cascade software tool		Completed by our partner GI-TOC in Year 1	Completed
Activity 4.4 Data analyses, production of national report on pangolin trafficking		The report of the research is already published in November 2022 (Section 3.1 and online).	Completed
Activity 4.5 Provision of training and mentoring to Taytay and El Nido municipal law enforcement agencies in effective intelligence direction, collection and use		59 (10 Female; 49 Male) Members of MELETs in both sites underwent the 'Professional Intelligence Handling Training' (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.10).	Completed
Activity 4.6 Provision of training and mentoring to customs agents in Palawan, including establishment of a remote mentoring network via WhatsApp to share risk profiles, seizure details and encourage continued efforts to combat IWT		Conducted the 'Professional Intelligence Handling Training' with 13 participants (4 Female; 9 Male) from the offices of the PCSDS Wildlife Traffic Management Units and the Bureau of Customs Sub-Port of Puerto Princesa, Palawan (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.10).	Completed the establishment in Y2 but encourage the custom and PCSDS WTMU to sustain the use of the platform until Q4Y3 onwards
Activity 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		Two WhatsApp groups were formed after the intelligence training. The first WhatsApp group is for the PCSDS and Customes, while the second group is for MELETs of El Nido and Taytay (Section 3.1 and Annex 6.10)	On-going usage of WhatsApp group chat for MELET teams of El Nido and Taytay from Y2 to Y3
Activity 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		Together with our partner ELAC, we conducted two advocacy and networking activities with the judges	3 rd RTD in Q2Y3 with the main objective is to standardize the economic valuation of wildlife and

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
sentencing guidelines through meetings, workshop and round-table discussions (through ELAC)		and local prosecutors (Section 3.1 and Annex 5.24). These sessions resulted in identifying one champion in judiciary (Section 3.5).	timber/forest products and the initial discussions on the amendments of the environmental law

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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 community members 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 of households in two participating communities by the end of Y3 (baseline to be set Y1)</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>0.1 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>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</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 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),</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.6 Policy makers and practitioners have the evidence base that the LCPA model is a viable tool to tackle IWT and what enabling conditions are required to scale this approach</p>	<p>ZSL website and disseminated in PCSDS and DENR BMB information platforms</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: 2 key sites- Taytay (Site 1) and El Nido (Site 2) municipalities, Palawan</i></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 (BG) trained, deputised, resourced in Q3Y1 and actively patrolling 80% of the LPCA using SMART in Site 1 by Q2Y2; 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 Q4Y1 (Site 1) and Q2Y2 (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>1.1 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 BG in each LPCA; LPCA monitoring and enforcement plans; training and evaluation reports; SMART patrol records</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>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 realise.</p> <p>Engagement efforts result in high receptivity among local enforcement agencies and BG 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>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>1.3.4 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>LGUs, DENR and PCSDS will provide and continue to support for BG allowances, patrol costs and purchase of equipment for law enforcement-related activities beyond project lifetime.</p> <p>Defence fund established by project will be sufficient to leverage support from local sources for BG should strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) be filed against them by traders.</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</p> <p>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.</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, 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</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>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</p>	<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 assisted VSLAs, which have posted an average 33% annual return on assets</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>socio-economy survey, Wellbeing index</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 among community members at the two sites by Q2Y3 (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 PhP3,600 (£60) used to support pangolin conservation/forest protection by Q3Y2 in pioneer site and by Q1Y3 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</p>	<p>3.1 Attitudinal (KAP) surveys using sensitive questioning techniques</p> <p>3.2 Presence and savings in environment fund. - # 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> <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 family pressures do not prevent them from becoming strong community champions.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>as the primary target group, by Q4 Y1 and supported to co-develop and implement the campaign by Q1Y2</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 Q2Y2</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>4.1 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>4.2 Seizure data/records from provincial customs agency; Training records/ reports; Pre and Post learning evaluation, learning materials; participant profiles.</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 are able to be disaggregated by gender</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>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>4.4 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>4.3.1 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>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>

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>1.10 Capacity needs assessment for law enforcement personnel (MENRO, local police, DENR, PCSDS, PNP Maritime Group, Customs) to inform training programme development</p> <p>1.11 Formation of BG (community volunteer forest guards) groups in each LPCA</p> <p>1.121 Basic forest protection and wildlife enforcement training and deputation of BG in each LPCA (using DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers training module, including Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement)</p> <p>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 BG into the system; includes Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement training.</p> <p>1.14 Paralegal training and formation of paralegals from deputized BG and municipal and DENR-CENRO wildlife enforcement teams (through Environmental Legal Assistance Centre [ELAC])</p> <p>1.14.1 Conduct law enforcement clinics (through ELAC)</p> <p>1.15 SMART training of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team including deputised BG</p> <p>1.16 Joint enforcement operations planning of DENR, PCSDS, MELET, and deputised BG</p> <p>1.17 Regular monitoring and patrolling within the LPCA by BG and MELET</p> <p>1.18 Conduct of baseline and annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) monitoring</p> <p>1.19 Policy brief and lessons learnt manual development and printing to support replication</p> <p>1.20 High-level policy meeting and project exit conference with key national government agencies</p>			
<p>Output 2</p>			
<p>2.1 Develop socio-economic survey design to monitor improvements in wellbeing</p> <p>2.2 Conduct baseline and end-line socio-economic survey in target sites</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.3.2 Leadership and Organisational Management Training</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.4 VSLA training and formation in both sites (Y1=2; Y2=2; Y3=2)</p> <p>2.5 Establishment of VSLA Environmental Funds with agreed upon utilization plan</p> <p>2.6 Monitoring and mentoring support to formed VSLAs</p> <p>2.7 VSLA sharing of experience conference</p> <p>2.8 Feasibility assessment of conservation enterprise/sustainable livelihood options of target communities</p> <p>2.9 Business planning workshop of identified sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options</p> <p>2.10 Capacity building actions relative to sustainable livelihood and conservation enterprise options</p> <p>2.11 Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants Training</p> <p>2.12 Provision of basic sustainable livelihood/conservation enterprise start-up assets/capital</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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))</p> <p>2.14 Entrepreneurial support and mentoring by resource providers</p>			
<p>Output 3</p>			
<p>3.1 Participatory mapping of actors, problems and threats; analysis and report generation relative to behaviour change campaign in Site 2.</p> <p>3.2 Selection of non-divisible end-state behaviour for campaign to target sites</p> <p>3.3 Development of Theory of Change and behaviour change models</p> <p>3.4 Identify barriers and benefits to desired behaviour</p> <p>3.5 Develop campaign strategy</p> <p>3.6 Pilot and refine campaign strategy</p> <p>3.7 Development of Community Based Social Marketing outreach materials</p> <p>3.8 Campaign implementation</p> <p>3.9 Develop Attitudinal (Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices, [KAP]) survey design to measure positive behaviour change</p> <p>3.10 Conduct baseline and end-line attitudinal (KAP) surveys in two target communities</p> <p>3.11 Presentation of project experience, lessons and gains to provincial, national and international fora; publish paper via open access</p>			
<p>Output 4</p>			
<p>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</p> <p>4.2 Key informant interviews market surveys and desk-based research to understand pangolin markets in Metro Manila.</p> <p>4.3 Monitoring of illicit online trade in pangolins using Cascade software tool.</p> <p>4.4 Data analyses, production of national report on pangolin trafficking.</p> <p>4.5 Provision of training and mentoring to Taytay and El Nido municipal law enforcement agencies in effective intelligence direction, collection and use.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 . Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A01	Sustainable livelihood skills training conducted	Number of community members received trainings in sustainable livelihood skills.	People	Dagmay Farmers Association (DAGFA) Male-24 Female-28 Lake Manguao Community Indigenous Peoples & Agriculture Cooperative (LMCIPAC) Male- 29 Female-21	0	78		78	>50
IWTCF-A03	Number of People's Organisation established	Number of cooperatives established/strengthened	Number	Dagmay Farmers Association (1) Male-24	1	1		2	2

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				Female-28 Lake Manguao Community Indigenous Peoples & Agriculture Cooperative (LMCIPAC) Male- 29 Female-21					
IWTCF-A05	Number of village savings and loan association established	Number of credit and savings group established	Number	Year 2 Male-7 Female-59	2	3		5	6
IWTCF-A08	Number of sustainable livelihoods developed	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprise established	Number	DAGFA, LMCIPAC	1	1		2	2
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.	Number	MELET El Nido Male- 22 Female- 4 MELET Taytay	0	59		59	50

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				Male-27 Female- 6					
IWTCF-B02		Number of new/improved site management plans available and endorsed	Number	Standard operating procedures for Enforcement. Joint Operations Plan for MELET Team. SMART Lawin Patrol Plan for BG Taytay and El Nido LMMCAEZ with LPCA LPCA in Site 2	1	4		5	6
IWTCF-B03		Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed	Number	Lake Manguao Municipal Conservati	0	1		1	2

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				on Area and Ecotourism Zone with Local Pangolin Conservation Area Management Plan					
IWTCF-B09	Duration or frequency of patrols by BG in the LPCA Sites	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	Number	Site 1	0	104.13km		104.13km	80% of the LPCA area
IWTCF-C02	Number of Community Based Social Marketing Materials produced.	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced/ Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed	Number	Printed media	1,112 pieces (1 poster calendar w/ 800 copies, 1 calendar w/ 700 copies, 1 shirt sublimation design	3059 pieces (1 poster calendar w/ 800 copies, 1 poster w/ 1000 copies, 1 sticker pack w. 650 copies, 1 button pins		4,171	4,000

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
					w/ 62 pieces, 1 design cap w/ 50 pieces unit, 1 fabric mask w/ 200 units, 1 mascot)	design w/ 300 units, 1 portable booth 1 unit, 2 pull up banner with 2 copies each, 2 banners with 2 copies each, 1 t-shirt with 100 copies)			
IWTCF-C04		Number of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message (s)	Number of partners	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, DENR-CENRO, MENRO of El Nido and Taytay, Tourism Office of	4	2		6	6

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				Taytay, BLGU of Taytay and El Nido,					
IWTCF-C05		Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e., audience)	Number	Palawan State University-Environmental Science Students, Local Government Employees of Taytay, Local Communities of Taytay and El Nido, Central Taytay National Highschool Students and Teneguiban National	71	540		611	1,000

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				Highschool Students.					
IWTCF-D12		Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	Number	Navigating the digital turn in conservation: Principles for collaboration and equitable participatory monitoring	0	1		1	2

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Pillagers in paradise: The trafficking dynamics of the Palawan pangolin	Research report	Partner GI-TOC Alastair MacBeath, Simone Haysom, Emerson Sy	Male	British	GI-TOC, Geneva	https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Alastair-MacBeath-et-al-Pillagers-in-paradise-The-trafficking-dynamics-of-the-Palawan-pangolin-GI-TOC-November-2022.pdf

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors (ELAC)	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	