

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main Final 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: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.

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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(is)	Philippines
Lead Organisation	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
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Project Leader's name	Glenn [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	www.zsl.org
Report author(s) and date	Ronald [REDACTED], Rechie [REDACTED], Darlyn [REDACTED], Mary [REDACTED], Bryan [REDACTED]; 30 June 2024

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 5.1) 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 was no functional management body at either site and no mechanism for collaboration between municipal/national government agencies and local communities for a coordinated and effective enforcement response to address priority threats and this resulted in open access, illegal/unregulated extraction, and subsequent depletion of pangolins, other endangered wildlife, and natural resources.

Across the two project municipalities, 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 in the landscape 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 Manila 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 had caught and eaten pangolins.

One of the primary aims of the project was to change community behaviour towards wildlife conservation and improve enforcement capabilities. In response to the identified problem of insufficient local enforcement and community involvement, we planned to train and mobilize local community members and engage former poachers in conservation activities. These initiatives were designed and have delivered the enhancement of local enforcement efforts and empowered community members to actively participate in conservation. ZSL reduced poaching by engaging with now, former poachers and hunters, providing them with alternative livelihoods. ZSL successfully hired a selection of these former poachers/hunters as local guides for our camera trap survey, utilising community knowledge and skills to enhance our own capabilities and understanding. Most of these guides are now members of the recruited BG. This approach has not only provided them with an income but also integrated their local knowledge into our conservation efforts, fostering a collaborative and supportive community environment.

The project was designed to protect 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 was designed to address the drivers of pangolin decline and create incentives for pangolin protection by: i) empowering local communities to manage their natural resources; ii) creating incentives for protecting pangolins, explicitly linking pangolin conservation to financial benefits from sustainable livelihoods and community banking schemes; iii) increasing social benefits from positive pangolin stewardship; and iv) strengthening disincentives for poaching/trafficking through building law enforcement capacity and commitment to combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT). The project was implementing key recommendations from the [2018-2043 Palawan pangolin national conservation strategy](#). It was built on phase one of ZSL's successful pangolin programme which: assessed community perceptions of Palawan pangolin status and threats across its range (Archer et al., 2020); initiated a multi-stakeholder approach to prioritising sites for LPCA establishment; and initiated participatory conservation and poverty-alleviation activities at the highest-ranked LPCA site, LMMCAEZ. Specifically, this project aimed 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 capacity in the northern part of Palawan. We have completed Year 3 of the project which included in this terminal reporting period from September 2021 to March 2024.

2. Project Partnerships

The **Barangay/Village Local Government Unit (BLGU) of Poblacion**, Taytay has been a partner of ZSL since phase 1 of the project in 2019. Under Output 1, 2 and 3, the local community of Sitio Danao has been engaged in various capacity-building activities, Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) formation, monthly foot patrols, and their cooperative manages the fish processing centre, which they have chosen as their livelihood activity. The **BLGU of Teneguiban**, El Nido, with the support from their community members, spearheaded the establishment of the Teneguiban Pangolin Conservation Area (TPCA). Communities from seven villages in Barangay Teneguiban actively participated in the consultation meetings, community mapping for the delineation of the TPCA (Section 3.1, Output 1 and 2). They also supported ZSL in the VSLA formation, livelihood activities and recommended who from the community to serve as BGs.

The **VSLA groups** in Site 1 and Site 2 were supportive not only of ZSL activities but also of the members of BG, as a portion of their environmental fund (EF) were donated for meals during regular monthly foot patrols (Section 3.1, Output 2). As of the present date, the members of VSLA groups also prefer to avail loans from their savings compared to microfinance institutions, unlike before ZSL introduced the VSLA. Volunteer members of **Bantay Gubat** in both sites are actively conducting regular patrolling activities within the established LPCA in LMMCAEZ and in the TPCA (Section 3.1, Output 1). Some of the members were former hunters and poachers, but they are now fully appreciating the importance of protecting the remaining forest and the wildlife. Most of the members were also part of VSLA groups, people's organizations Lake Manguao

Community and Indigenous People Agriculture Cooperative (LMCIPAC) and Dagmay Farmers Association (DagFA) and were engaged in various project activities.

In Site 1, the members of the **LMCIPAC** are now managing the fish processing centre that was built together with the ZSL project (Annex 5.2). The project facilitated their leadership training and worked together to re-visit their mission, vision, and goals (Annex 5.3). The cooperative developed their business plan (Annex 5.4) and their products and services produced after they received a series of capacity-building activities are now offered to tourists visiting the lake (Annex 5.5). The **DagFA** in Site 2 has been operating their agricultural store since Q1Y3. After the project team facilitated the reorganization of their association and supported their registration with Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) (Annex 5.6) and accreditation with SB of El Nido in Y2 (Annex 5.7), the association developed their constitutional by-laws (Annex 5.8), business plan (Annex 5.9), and received livelihood training from the project (Annex 5.10). Most of their members were also engaged in VSLA groups, and some were members of BG.

The **Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)** co-developed this project, provided the support letter, and supported the formal declaration of the LPCA as a Critical Habitat, which was approved on May 29, 2024. This would provide an additional layer of protection for the pangolins and other wildlife in the LPCA. PCSDS has been co-organising several activities since Y1 to Y3, especially under Outputs 1, 3, and 4. As a co-organiser, they provided technical support by sending speakers to different training events such as the Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training of BG members (Annex 5.11) in both sites, presented the enforcement efforts of PCSDS during the two Roundtable discussion (RTD) Workshops (Section 3.1, Output 4.4), and assisted the project team in conducting the Law Enforcement Clinics with our partner Environmental Legal Assistance Centre (Section 3.1, Output 1.2). The representatives from PCSDS are also members of the MELET in both sites, where they actively participated in the Intelligence Training (Section 3.1, Output 4.2) and the Joint Operations Planning (JOP) workshop (Section 3.1, Output 4.2). Further, the PCSDS is a member of the Social Marketing Team (SMT) in Site 1 (Section 3.1, Output 3.3). In Y3, PCSDS assisted the exposure trip of the BG members by allowing them to visit their evidence facility (Annex 5.12).

The **Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (DENR-CENRO) of Taytay-El Nido** released the deputation certificate of BG members of Site 1 (Annex 5.13) and Site 2 (Annex 5.14). The DENR-CENRO was also co-organising several activities especially under Outputs 1, 3 and 4. They 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 played a crucial role in implementing the SMART technology as this government agency has already established the forest and biodiversity protection system called Landscape and Wildlife Indicator (LAWIN) in the country.

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-organised all activities (Output-1-4) conducted in Site 1 by providing in-kind counterparts, securing activity venues at the municipal hall, and developing activity designs together. The MTDMO was championing the passage of the amendment of the municipal ordinance at the Sangguniang Bayan (SB – Legislative Body) to include the LPCA as one of the management zones and the adoption of the General Management Plan (GMP) of the LMMCAEZ. On project management, we regularly conducted meetings with the MTDMO and schedule together the activities in the field. As a sign of appreciation for the project, 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 SB members in Q3Y2, the LGU of El Nido requested ZSL to apply for the Accreditation (Annex 5.18) to officially make us an active partner in the municipality. Since then, the LGU of El Nido through MENRO and Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) have been our project partner in site 2. MENRO has been our co-organiser in all activities conducted in site 2 while the MPDO serves as our technical partner in ground truthing and mapping of the proposed LPCA. The LGU through the MENRO is committed to ensure that the LPCA operations and management will continue in partnership with the BLGU and community members after the Balik Balikon Project ends. They are also keen to pursue an expansion and extension within the municipality.

Environmental Legal Assistance Centre (ELAC) has been an excellent partner since Y1 until Y3. 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, Output 1.3) workshop and produced the activity reports. ELAC has been supporting ZSL on how to deal with the Supreme Court of the Philippines to get their approval for directly working with the judges for the roundtable discussions (RTDs) (Activity 4.8). In Y3, ELAC continued to deliver its responsibilities and conducted another site-based law enforcement clinics and RTDs for the advocacy and networking building with prosecutors and judges. They facilitated exchange visit involving community enforcers for additional capacity building of the BG. Additionally, they extended their support for the project exit conference and contributed to the finalization of the key recommendations that we presented during the conference. ELAC was consulted during the preparation of this report (Annex 5.19).

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 (Section 3.1, Output 4.1). GI-TOC further actively 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. In Y3, GI-TOC supported ZSL in disseminating the results of the study by presenting them during the RTDs and project exit conference.

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 requested NGOs planning to work in Lake Manguao to 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. 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 (Annex 5.20), 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, Taytay 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 both projects will be more comprehensive.

The **British Embassy (BE)-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 Palawan pangolin <https://fb.watch/sQHVCIArGs/>. British Ambassador to the Philippines HE Laure Beaufils visited the ZSL Philippines Palawan Field Office in Puerto Princesa City (Annex 5.21), and we presented the details of the project. HE Laure Beaufils also delivered a keynote address during the project exit conference (Annex 5.22). The embassy engaged ZSL as a resource speaker during the study visit of the students from the United Kingdom Royal College of Defence Studies in May 2024 after the IWT pangolin project completion and they are looking forward to support ZSL for next project activities.

The **Pangolin Cocktail Bar**, based in El Nido, has entered an official partnership with ZSL (Annex 5.23). Part of the proceeds from their bestseller 'pangolin cocktail' is allocated to support the BG members of Sites 1 and 2. The proceeds, which are given on a quarterly basis, are donated to the BG members as incentives for their voluntary service through in-kind donations. As of April 2024, the total donations from The Pangolin Bar are equivalent to PhP74,500 (~GBP1,064). This official partnership was launched on November 28, 2023 (Annex 5.24), featuring awareness activities with a mascot and a photo exhibit.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 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.

1.1 The project team has made substantial progress toward establishing LPCAs and implementing management plan (MP) at Site 1 and finalising the MP at Site 2. 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 6.1).

However, due to delays in other prerequisite activities in Site 2, we have not installed the completed signages while awaiting the municipal ordinance. In Year 1, key partners, including the BE-Manila, DENR-CENRO, and the LGU of El Nido, participated in an online inception meeting, followed by a face-to-face presentation to PCSDS, leading to the declaration for the LPCA in LMMCAEZ. A Gratuitous Permit (Annex 6.2) from PCSDS was secured, and preliminary activities were conducted in Q4Y1. In Year 2, after new officials assumed positions post-election, the project was presented to the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) at both sites to ensure continued support. Accreditation applications resulted in certificates issued by the LGUs of Taytay and El Nido in 2023 (Annex 5.18). The LPCA in Site 1 was adopted together with the other management zones through amending the Municipal Ordinance No. 494, encompassing 1,321.22ha of strict protected zone/core zone with an overall total management area of 4,099.78ha of LMMCAEZ (Annex 6.3) and the management plan was adopted in Q2Y3 (Annex 5.17) following endorsement by the LMMCAEZ Municipal Conservation Area Management Board (MCAMB). The LMMCAEZ MCAMB of Site 1 is currently functional with 21 members, which is composed of 43% women (9 Female; 12 Male) (Annex 6.4). In Site 2, the LPCA was declared at the barangay level via Resolution No. 029 (Annex 6.5), covering a total management area of 1,601.7ha, which includes an 802ha core zone, 179ha buffer zone, and 657ha special use zone. A draft Municipal Ordinance (Annex 6.6) to declare the TPCA has been approved in the SB Council Committee hearing on June 11, 2024, and the final approval during the SB regular session was set for July 1, 2024. Further, the TPCA TWG including ZSL has endorsed the Management Plan to the SB for adoption together with the ordinance (Annex 6.7).

1.2 The project successfully trained, deputized, and resourced community BGs at both sites, contributing to active patrolling in LPCAs. In Site 1, 14 out of 15 volunteer BGs (3 Female; 12 Male) and eight Taytay MENRO staff were deputized by DENR Region 4B, with a 68-year-old member serving as a consultant (Annex 5.13 & Annex 5.15). These volunteers underwent extensive training, including Paralegal and law enforcement clinic sessions with ELAC, Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training, and SMART training. Despite the expiration of their deputations in August 2023 for Site 1, 11 BG members continue to conduct SMART foot patrols. They covered 12.11% of the LMMCAEZ area, equivalent to 416.5 ha (Annex 6.8) by Y2 and 12.43% of Site 1, equivalent to 427.56 ha, by Y3 (Annex 6.9). Their patrols extended beyond the LPCA (Core Zone) to the entire 4,099.78 ha LMMCAEZ area, including the Buffer and Multiple Use Zones. In Site 2, 12 community volunteers (3 Female; 9 Male), one DENR Protected Area Management Office, and four MENRO personnel received deputation papers in Q2Y3, following their application in March 2023 (Annex 5.14). They commenced patrols in December 2023 after SMART training and receiving patrolling gears (Annex 6.10). Despite the nonformalized establishment of the TPCA, BGs began SMART foot patrolling in Q3Y3 due to the urgency to protect the forest, covering 3.29% of the 1,638ha management area, equivalent to 54ha. (Annex 6.11). Both sites documented various threats, including tree cutting, typhoon-related risks, charcoal production, and slash-and-burn farming during patrols (Annex 6.11). Although there were delays and challenges, the BGs in both sites are actively patrolling using SMART technology to monitor their areas. This fulfils the output indicator of having trained, deputized, and resourced Bantay Gubat actively patrolling their LPCAs. However, we did not cover 80% of each LPCA site due to delays in obtaining deputation papers from the DENR.

1.3 In Year 1, following a Capacity Needs Assessment of law enforcement personnel, the MELET was established in Site 1. The Taytay MELET was formed with 36 members (8 Female; 28 Male) from various agencies, including BG, MENRO, DENR-CENRO, PCSDS, Philippine National Police (PNP), PNP Maritime, Coastguard, and Philippine Marines. The official establishment of MELET is pending an executive order from the Mayor of Taytay, which MENRO endorsed to the municipal administrator for review, finalization, and approval (Annex 6.12). In Site 2, the El Nido MELET was formed in Q2Y2, consisting of 25 members (4 Female; 21 Male) from BGs, MENRO, PNP, Coastguard, and Police Mobile Force Company. The project team is working to secure the necessary Local Executive Order to formalize MELET formation, which MENRO has endorsed for legal documentation and budget allocations and is awaiting the mayor's signature (Annex 6.13). To solidify MELET member's commitments of both sites, the project team produced an Oath-taking document and all the members have signed it (Annex 6.14). A working document on the Joint Operations Plan was developed with MELET teams to establish joint operational strategies (Annex 6.15). It served as a guide to patrolling activities of the BGs, and the PCSDS during their response operation. In both sites, MELET chat group on WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger allowed BGs to have direct contact with DENR forest rangers and MENROs for ground support on SMART/LAWIN foot patrolling (Annex 6.16). However, uniformed personnel from the Philippine Marines, Philippine Coast Guard, PNP mobile group, and Maritime Police could not commit to regular ground support patrols due to their relocation assignments every three months. Despite this, they remained active in the chat group, providing guidance and support.

1.4 The deputized BGs and MENRO from Site 1 commenced regular monitoring and patrolling within LMMCAEZ in September 2022, covering a total of 104.13 km (417ha) using SMART/ (Annex 6.8 & 6.9). The report indicated encountering 28 threats in the forest, with tree cutting being the most prevalent threat documented (Annex 6.8 & 6.9). In Year 3, the BGs and MENRO covered a total of 106.86 km (428ha) and observed 21 threats, including illegal tree cutting, charcoal production, dismantling, and slash-and-burn farming. These observations were just documented, and no interception was conducted as the individuals responsible for these activities were not present during the patrols. Based on the SMART observations, the illegal activities recorded in Y3 is lower compared to Y2. While the BG and MENRO from Site 2 commenced their patrolling in December 2023 (Q3Y3) and patrolled a total of 13.49 km (54ha), threats observed include cutting of trees, slash and burn farming and logging trail (Annex 6.11). This record includes data for December 2023 and February 2024 only. The data for January 2024 and March 2024 is missing due to a system crash. The data manager is working with the DENR CENRO to resolve this issue. Although the 10% increase in the interception of illegal activity (poaching, illegal resource extraction, logging) within the LPCA by the end of Y3 compared to Y2 baselines was not observed, the regular monitoring and constant presence of BG potentially contributed as a deterrent to minimize illegal activities within the LPCAs.

1.5 A project exit conference was conducted in March 2024 with a total of 49 participants (21 Female; 28 Male) (Annex 6.17). The attendees were representatives from key national agencies (DENR Forest Management Bureau, DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, PCSDS and Bureau of Customs), provincial agencies (Provincial Government of Palawan and Provincial Police), key decision makers from local government units of El Nido, Puerto Princesa City and Taytay, Katala Foundation Incorporated, ELAC, Regional Trial Court (RTC) Branch 164, Municipal Circuit Trial Court (MCTC) Roxas, Puerto Princesa City Airport Police, Bureau of Customs, Pangolin Bar, the Supreme Court (Justice Sector Coordinating Council: JSCC), and Provincial Prosecutors office. ZSL presented key recommendations covering the components on the conservation of species, socio-economic, local community and stakeholder participation, enforcement, legal and policy, engaging the prosecution and the judiciary and further research. As a result of this conference, we gathered expressed commitments from various stakeholders which highlighted a unified dedication towards addressing pressing environmental issues and enhancing collaborative efforts. The DENR emphasized the importance of on-the-ground discussions and acknowledged the challenges in managing vast natural resources with limited funding, while emphasizing the potential role of external partners and funders like the Forest Foundation, Conservation International- Global Environment Facility (CI-GEF) in supporting crucial initiatives. The JSCC articulated a commitment to expanding justice zones in the province of Palawan and fostering collaboration to combat biodiversity degradation and animal trafficking, recognizing the need for collective action beyond individual jurisdictions. The PCSDS acknowledged previous achievements and called for continued support and collaboration, emphasizing the importance of open discussions and shared efforts in addressing challenges and improving enforcement. One big impact of this conference is the commitment of CI-GEF to support the next phase of the project and initiate discussions with the ZSL team on how to access their available funding schemes. During the project exit conference, LGU of Taytay represented by Mr. Matillano highlighted the key factors behind the project's success including transparency, open communication, and regular updates from ZSL which kept the LGU informed and involved in decision-making. ZSL respected Taytay's policies and valued the LGU's inputs, fostering a collaborative environment that led to effective project implementation (Annex 6.18). The LGU of El Nido recommended replicating and expanding the coverage of the LPCA in their municipality. They highlighted ZSL's unique and successful approaches in gathering key partners for RTDs and open dialogues, which positively impacted the handling of their administrative cases and prioritized terrestrial conservation efforts.

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.

2.1. By the end of Y3, we had established nine VSLA groups from Y1 to Y3 and were monitoring a total of 11 groups, including the two existing groups (four from Site 1 and seven from Site 2). In total, there were 222 members (195 Female and 27 Male), with 88% women's involvement. This success is attributed to strong community buy-in, motivating others to join and form their own VSLA groups. Notably, four groups (KaDiSAG, LapriSAG, DaCoSAG, and WoCoSAG) among the seven groups from Site 2 provided counterparts with VSLA kits and other logistics. Further, there are still four groups awaiting formation in Site 2, and they have already collected voluntary contributions within their groups to provide counterparts for VSLA kits and food for the trainer. Post-impact assessment from nine groups revealed a total loan amount of PhP1,059,700 (~GBP 15,139), utilized for education, household expenses, business capital, and healthcare. The top three uses of

share-out money were for household expenses, education, and savings, reflecting responsible financial decisions by members (Annex 6.19). There are two trained village agents equipped with necessary skills who supported and guided VSLAs' share-out and monitoring (Annex 6.20).

2.2. As reported in Year 2, the annualized returns of the four existing VSLA groups assisted by the project, which conducted their share-out activities over 52 weeks, ranged from 30% to 35% (Annex 6.21). DaCoSAG and Maranlao group that were formed in Y3 have not yet reached the 52-week in March 2024. The nine groups who had their share-out in Y3 had a total savings of PhP2,125,699 (~GBP30,367). Meanwhile within Y3, the annualised returns from the VSLAs that had their share-out activities ranged from 19% to 38% (Annex 6.22). The group (NagSAG) with the 19% annualized return has an outstanding receivable from one of the members. Thus, when the loan is paid, the members will receive an additional income that will result to 42.8% annualized returns. In the pre-impact survey of the nine VSLA groups, the average monthly savings per household in both sites before the VSLA cycle was PhP2,047 (~GBP29). After the cycle, post-impact survey showed the average monthly savings increased to PhP7,357 (~GBP105). This represents an increase of PhP5,310 (~GBP76) from the initial savings per household (Annex 6.19).

2.3 In site 1, the LMCIPAC with 50 members (21 Female; 29 Male) (Annex 6.23) with 42% women, identified to have a fish processing centre for their livelihood and it was constructed in the area owned by one of LMCIPAC's member. A Memorandum of Agreement was issued to detail the obligations of both parties. It was handed over to LMCIPAC in Y1 with an additional solar lamp post installed near the processing centre. The project supported the construction of the centre amounting to PhP373,155 (~GBP5,330) with counterpart of LMCIPAC for the payment of wood equivalent to the amount of PhP11,000.00 (~GBP157). Based on the audited financial report, LMCIPAC has a net income of negative PhP16,230 (~GBP 231) as of end of 2022 and by the end of 2023 it has a net income of PhP24,626 (~GBP352). (Annex 6.24). Therefore, LMCIPAC reached >10% of increased in income. While in site 2, the DagFA with 70 members (39 Female; 31 Male) (Annex 5.8) with 56% women have agreed to establish an agricultural supplies store during the livelihood identification and feasibility workshop in Y1. The project supported an amount of PhP209,500 (~GBP2993) for the construction of their store and members provided their counterparts such as gravel, sand, and labour equivalent to the amount of PhP28,000 (~GBP400). In addition, the initial inventory of goods for sale in the amount of PhP60,000.00 (~GBP857) was given in Y2. Based on the audited financial report, DagFA has a net income of PhP12,740.00 (~GBP 183) as baseline in 2021. In 2023, the net income of DagFA is PhP47,618 (~GBP680). This resulted to 273% increase which is more than the 10% target increase in income of the members of DagFA. (Annex 6.25).

From Year 1 to Year 3, LMCIPAC and DagFA members underwent a series of training sessions and workshops to build their capacities for implementing and managing their identified livelihoods. These included Vision-Mission-Goals and Constitution and By-Laws Review (Annex 5.8 & Annex 6.23), Leadership and Organizational Management Training (Annex 6.26), and sessions on Marketing Strategy, Retail Inventory, and selling techniques at both sites (Annex 5.10). Selected members from both organizations, specifically the treasurer and auditor, also participated in Basic Accounting for Non-Accountants training (Annex 6.27). Each organization additionally developed its 3-year strategic plan (Annex 6.28 & Annex 6.29).

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.

3.1 Social marketing (SM) campaigns were implemented in both sites, targeting communities for behavioural change. Overall, we have implemented 13 campaigns across both sites (Site 1=5; Site 2=8), reaching a total of approximately 1,500 individuals. This group comprised students at both elementary and secondary levels, local community members, and government employees at both barangay and municipal levels (Annex 6.30 & Annex 6.31). Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) surveys were used to track (i) levels of support for conservation and (ii) levels of hunting and consumption of pangolins (implemented using sensitive questioning techniques).

Site 1 Results: In Site 1, a baseline survey was conducted in November 2021, surveying 66 households (HH). The endline survey was implemented in June 2023, with the team surveying 68HH. Census method was implemented in Site 1 where we interviewed 100% of the HH size. Results from both surveys indicate that local people believe pangolins need to be protected, with 100% of HH indicating they think pangolins need to be protected in the baseline survey and 99% of HH signified in the endline survey. Result of the endline survey shows a slight decreased of 1%. The HH who disagreed that pangolins need to be protected believed that

pangolins provide meat for the locals to consume. Moreover, the result also shows that from the baseline of 89%, the number of respondents who have agreed in the establishment of pangolin conservation area in their barangay decreases to 79% in the endline survey. Only a 16% reduction was reached in terms of the likelihood to hunt. The baseline survey using the bean count method showed that the number of households involved in hunting in the past two years slightly decreased from six to five (Annex 6.32). In terms of likelihood to consume pangolin, only a 41% reduction was reached. The results of the KAP survey show that from 18% from the baseline, the number of respondents who would consume pangolin in the future decreases to only 10%. Most HH indicated they would consume pangolins for the two main reasons: 1) for its meat as it serves as their food and 2) out of curiosity, as many individuals who have consumed pangolins mentioned how delicious they were. Respondents were also asked what their potential response would be if they saw someone consuming pangolins. The results showed that 80% would take action, such as reporting to the authorities or informing others that it is prohibited to consume pangolins. This percentage increased to 92% for the endline survey (Annex 6.32).

Site 2 results: Due to it being a larger area with more HH compared to Site 1, a strategic random survey was implemented in Site 2. Using only a sample and 20% of the total household population of the site were interviewed. Results of the survey revealed 99% approval rate in terms of pangolin conservation in the baseline (239 HH) and 100% in the endline surveys (259 HH). Moreover, levels of respondents supporting a pangolin conservation area within their barangays was maintained at 98% from both baseline and endline surveys. For the likelihood to hunt, the percentage decreased from 5% (18 HH) in the baseline to only 3% (10 HH) in the endline, resulting in a 44% reduction based on the Bean count method result. In terms of consumption, the KAP survey revealed that the likelihood to consume pangolins reduced from 6% to 3%, achieving the 50% reduction target. When asked about their potential response if they saw someone consuming pangolins, respondents showed a positive trend. The survey results indicated an increase from 90% in the baseline to 96% in the endline who would report to the authorities or inform others that it is prohibited to consume pangolins (Annex 6.33).

We hypothesize that the result in Site 1 may be due to fewer engagements and activities in the community during this phase of the project compared to the first phase (i.e., prior to this project's start), during which the majority of activities took place in Taytay. This can be supported by the survey results, which showed a decline in the number of people who would willingly attend meetings from 89% (59 HH) in the baseline Year 1 to only 75% (51 HH) in the endline survey. (Annex 6.32) Moving forward, we should focus on engaging more people and reaching the remote areas of Site 1 for SM activities, or even conduct house-to-house SM as a strategy to deliver conservation messages. Conducting SM activities targeting behaviour change should be a continuous effort in all of the sites, and this would take a lot of work and time to achieve the desired behaviour change.

3.2 Started in Y3, the EF donated by five VSLA groups (one in Site 1, four in Site 2) to BGs who are conducting SMART/LAWIN foot patrol amounted to PhP5,865 (~GBP84) from Site 1 and PhP2,600 (~GBP37) in Site 2, totalling PhP8,465 (~GBP121) (Annex 6.34). In Q2Y3, we conducted the VSLA General Assembly which was attended by 190 (167 Female; 23 Male) members (Annex 6.35), bringing together groups from both sites. During this assembly, VSLA members solemnly pledged to uphold and support responsible financial management, assist fellow members, and promote environmental conservation (Annex 6.36). This reflects the commitment of these groups to environmental protection, demonstrated through their active involvement in clean-up drives, tree planting initiatives, and support for BGs during SMART/LAWIN foot patrols (Annex 6.37). This collective effort not only highlights the financial literacy progress and empowerment achieved by the VSLA groups but also stresses their dedication to environmental stewardship and community well-being.

3.3 We have 27 (12 Female; 15 Male) identified community champions in both sites, and they are officially members of the Social Marketing Team (SMT) and BGs of Taytay and El Nido. In Site 1, there are a total of 15, 11 are SMT members and three are BG members, and one from the LGU which 53% are women (8 Female; 7 Male) (Annex 6.38). Twelve individuals are identified in Site 2, six from the SMT and four from the BG and two from the LGU with 38% women (5 Female; 8 Male) (Annex 6.39). We have expanded the target members and included not just the local community, but also including representatives from different government offices/agencies such as the MENRO, Barangay Council, PCSDS, and DENR-CENRO. We have also included local government staff who have helped our project all throughout. Members of the SMT have co-developed the SM campaign materials and supported the awareness campaigns during the school caravans and world pangolin day celebrations (Annex 6.40).

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.

4.1 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 [here](#). The study "Pillagers in Paradise" identifies several primary drivers and dynamics within the illegal pangolin trade in Palawan. High demand from China and Vietnam, where pangolin scales can fetch high prices, acts as a significant driver. Weak law enforcement in Palawan allows for illegal hunting and trafficking to persist, while corruption within government agencies further facilitates the trade. The trafficking dynamics involve local hunters supplying pangolins to middlemen, who then act as intermediaries with traders responsible for exporting pangolins using sophisticated smuggling techniques. The study helped us identify key recommendations that we presented to key decision-makers during the project exit conference, which includes allocation of more resources to the frontlines of environmental law enforcement, improving anti-money laundering and anti-corruption institutions, international cooperation to combat any black-market trade and developing a central database to track cases related to illegal wildlife trade.

4.2 The 3-week back-to-back professional intelligence handling training was conducted in October 2022 with the Customs and PCSDS Wildlife Traffic Management Officers (Annex 6.41), El Nido MELET and Taytay MELET as the participants. The training was supported by a team from UK including a Senior Investigator from the UK National Crime Agency, a Crime Scene Investigator (CSI) from the City of London Police Constabulary, a retired Intelligence manager from Avon and Somerset Constabulary and ZSL countertrafficking advisor. The community/law enforcement training covered intelligence principles, including collection, and recording of incidents. Sharing data, securing a crime scene to protect both intelligence and evidence, including the role of a first responder along with basic search techniques for vehicles and maritime vessels. A team-building event was included to develop collaboration between enforcement and the communities and to encourage dialogue and information sharing between the two MELETs. 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 post-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 6.41). The top delegate was a female community member with no previous law enforcement background. One of the impacts of this training is the nomination of Mr. Glenn Destriza, Chief of the Enforcement Section of PCSDS to Asia Enforcement award.

We gathered seizure data of illegal wildlife trade cases from PCSDS in Site 1 (Annex 6.42). 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. In Y3, PCSDS reported a total of three seizure data of illegal wildlife trade cases. These involve transportation, and trading of wildlife species, including both marine and terrestrial species.

4.3 As a result of the roundtable discussions and engagements with the judiciary and prosecution, we have secured the wildlife cases at the Regional Trial Court of Palawan Branch 164 (Annex 6.43). Five IWT-related crimes were listed for trial by prosecutors in 2021, while there were four cases in 2022 and three cases from April 2023 to March 2024. The provincial prosecutors also submitted general data on environmental cases across the province during their presentation at the 2nd RTD (Annex 6.44).

4.4 In terms of the demonstrable increase in length of sentencing and/or fines for IWT-related crimes imposed by judges, four out of five cases lodged in 2021 were dismissed while one case is still ongoing. Meanwhile, the four cases being listed for trial in 2022 were all sentenced (Annex 6.43). In Year 3, the Regional Trial Court of Palawan Branch 164 handled three cases related to IWT. Two of these cases have been sentenced, while the accused in the third case is at large with a pending warrant. The other case, which was reported ongoing in 2021, has already been acquitted in 2023. The partnership we developed with the judiciary and prosecution resulted in support for providing data. During the 2nd RTD, the Supreme Court also supported the call from key judges to amend the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases (RPEC) and included the 2nd RTD as part of the series of activities in the green justice zone declaration of Puerto Princesa City. The amendment of the RPEC 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. The green justice zone is a designation that aims to address environmental protection and natural resource management within the jurisdiction, responding to climate change and environmental degradation. The Justice Sector Coordinating Council (JSCC), comprising the Supreme Court, Department of Justice, and Department of the Interior and Local Government, is the tripartite body responsible for this declaration (Annex 6.45).

3.2 Outcome

0.1 Overall, we have achieved a 37.5% reduction in pangolin poaching across the two sites based on the result of the attitudinal survey using the bean count method. The baseline survey in Y1 results show 24HHs are involved in pangolin poaching at both sites. Moreover, Y3 endline survey results show a decreased to 15HHs who are involved in pangolin poaching.

For Site 1, the number of HH involved in poaching decreased from six to five by the endline survey in Year 3 (Annex 7.1). An attitudinal survey using direct questions was also able to track levels of engagement with the trade. The results reveal that the number of HH engaged in trading remained the same in Year 1 and Year 3, with 2HH involved. Moreover, 89% of respondents in Year 3 agreed that it is unacceptable or extremely unacceptable to catch pangolins in the wild. This is because they feel pity for the pangolins and are well aware that there is an existing law prohibiting the catching of pangolins. Additionally, the initial response of respondents to report to the authorities or inform others that it is prohibited to catch pangolins if they saw someone doing so increased from 92% in Year 1 to 94% in Year 3 (Annex 6.32). The Site 2 attitudinal survey, bean count method results show that from 18HH in Y1, it reduced to only 10HH involved in pangolin poaching in Y3. Level of engagement in trading also decreased by 50% as from 6HH involved in Y1 to 3HH in Y3. Moreover, 98% in Y3 of the respondents agreed that it is unacceptable/extremely acceptable to catch pangolin. As with Site 1, the reason for that is because there is an existing law prohibiting pangolin poaching and they feel pity for the animals. Therefore, from 94% in Y1 the respondents who will report to the authority or inform that it is prohibited to catch pangolin if they saw someone doing it increases to 96% in Y3 (Annex 6.33).

0.2 In Site 1, the attitudinal survey result reveals that >75% of the community members actively support the protection and conservation of pangolins. Representative answers resulting to 99% have positive responses towards pangolin protection by Y3 endline survey result from 100% in the baseline survey result in Y1. Moreover, respondents perceived future role for pangolin conservation are Protected Area Member, Ranger, and Community Volunteer. Additionally, endline survey result in Y3 reveals that 94% of the respondents will do something such as report it to the authorities or inform them that it is prohibited to catch pangolin or if they saw or know someone who caught a pangolin (Annex 6.32). The Site 2 attitudinal survey result reveals that >75% of HH interviewed actively support the protection and conservation of pangolins. Y3 endline survey results revealed that out of the 259 HH, 100% responds positively towards pangolin conservation and agreed that pangolin needs to be protected. Result of the baseline survey showed only 99% with 239HH. Like Site 1 perceived future roles of the respondents in pangolin conservation are Protected Area Member, Ranger, and Community Volunteer. Moreover, endline survey result in Y3 reveals that 96% of the respondents will do something such as report to the authorities or inform them that it is prohibited to catch pangolin if they know or saw someone who caught pangolin (Annex 6.33).

0.3 In both sites, 20% improvement in the locally defined well-being index was not achieved. The index comprises of 13 different indicators such as life satisfaction, HH head level of education, membership of savings group, membership of people's organisation, level of participation in the Peoples Organisation (PO), level of HH income, house ownership, roof, wall and floor material, type of toilet, number of motorcycled owned and food security. In Site 1, the Y1 well-being index shows a score of 0.49, which increased to 0.51 in Y3, resulting in only a 4.08% improvement. However, some indicators show significant improvements, such as membership in the savings group (23%) and level of participation in the PO (28%). Notably, some well-being indicators have declined, including life satisfaction (-7.84%), wall material (-6%), number of owned motorcycles (-5%), and food security (-9%). These declining well-being indicators might be the result of Typhoon Rai, which struck Palawan in December 2021 and devastated the province. Site 1 was affected by the typhoon, which destroyed several houses and flooded rice fields, significantly impacting the income of community members. Site 2, wellbeing index scores showed only a 1.88% improvement. The Y1 result shows 0.53 scores in wellbeing index, and it increases to 0.54 in the Y3 result. Yet, some of the indicators have reached >20% improvement in individual wellbeing indicator such as the members of VSLAs (52%), membership of PO (85%), level of participation to PO (50%). However, there are also indicators that are declining such as HH head level of education (-13%), roof (-13%), wall (-7%) and floor material (-15%). Since the survey method the team implemented in Site 2 was stratigized random survey sampling, surveying only 20% of the total HH size of the barangay. There is huge possibility that the HH that have been surveyed in the endline was not the same HH in the baseline survey (Annex 7.2).

0.4 The outcome of a 20% increase in the number of pangolin seizures cannot be measured with the available data from Y2 to Y3, but it can be attributed to key factors identified through GI-TOC's research and available PCSDS data. PCSDS seizure data from Site 1 (Annex 6.42) showed an increase in confiscations: from one

case in 2021 to four cases by the end of 2022, and three cases by March 2023. In Year 3, PCSDS reported three seizure cases involving various wildlife species, indicating ongoing enforcement actions.

0.5 In Y2, judicial records from the Regional Trial Court Branch 164 in Palawan indicated that 80% of IWT-related cases lodged in 2021 were dismissed. However, there was a significant improvement in 2022, with 100% of the cases resulting in convictions. By Y3, 60% of the cases handled by this court resulted in convictions (Annex 6.43).

During Y2, the first RTD and subsequent activities with judges and prosecutors, organized in collaboration with ELAC, revealed technical reasons behind the high dismissal rates of IWT-related cases. Judges clarified that while these cases are prioritized due to their shorter resolution period (average of 10 months), the high dismissal rates were primarily due to insufficient or mislabelled evidence. Loopholes in the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases (RPEC) were also identified as a significant challenge. As a result of the first RTD and post-RTD activities, there is now a clamour from the RTD and JOP participants, including the PCSDS, DENR-CENRO, and MENROs, to amend the RPEC. The RTD sessions were instrumental in establishing a platform for dialogue, where judges and prosecutors expressed their appreciation for ZSL and ELAC's efforts. They emphasized the need for amending the RPEC, including developing standard formats to simplify evidence collection and presentation. This amendment is anticipated to enhance compliance with evidentiary requirements and reduce case dismissals, thereby improving the conviction rates (Annex 7.3). In Y3, a second RTD was conducted, which included 57% women attendees and became part of the Supreme Court of the Philippines's initiatives under the declaration of Puerto Princesa City as the country's first "green justice zone." (Section 3.1, output 4.4). The second RTD determined key action points that include conducting Information and Educational Campaigns (IECs) at the barangay level to educate communities on wildlife classification, implementing reformative and restorative justice measures such as plea bargaining and probation orders with ecologically relevant conditions, strengthening inter-agency collaboration led by the PCSDS involving key agencies like the DENR, Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and various Philippine National Police units, amending Provincial Ordinance 819 and reviewing rules on the custody and disposition of seized wildlife, providing capacity building for enforcers on evidence gathering, updating PCSDS's Department Administrative Order on wildlife to include photographs and local names, and introducing Species Victim Impact Statements (SVIS) in the proposed amendment of the Revised Penal Code.

We did not achieve the targeted 20% increase in successful prosecutions of IWT cases with standardized sentencing by the end of Y3 but the combined efforts of improving judicial processes, enhancing evidence handling, and strengthening inter-agency collaboration contribute significantly to this outcome. The proactive engagement and continuous support from ZSL and ELAC, alongside the commitment from judicial and law enforcement partners, underscore the project's impact and alignment with national laws and priorities.

0.6 In Q4Y3, a project exit conference was convened, ZSL presented key recommendations encompassing policy suggestions on species conservation, socio-economic factors, community involvement, stakeholder participation, enforcement, legal frameworks, the engagement of prosecution and judiciary, and areas for further research. As a result of this activity, evidence supporting the viability of the LPCA model as an effective tool to combat IWT was identified. To successfully scale this approach, several enabling conditions must be met, such as collaboration and funding, community engagement, capacity building, legislative support, and monitoring and evaluation. Addressing these conditions can empower policymakers and practitioners to effectively expand the LPCA model as a strategic approach to combat IWT, particularly for the Palawan pangolin, and promote biodiversity conservation (Annex 6.17). Additionally, the conference garnered express commitments from various stakeholders, highlighting a unified dedication to addressing urgent environmental issues and enhancing collaborative efforts. The DENR stressed the significance of on-the-ground discussions and recognized the challenges of managing extensive natural resources with limited funding, while emphasizing the potential role of external partners and funders such as the Forest Foundation and CI-GEF in supporting vital initiatives (Section 3; Output 1.5).

3.3 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, resulting in the election of a new president and vice president. The elected president appointed a new Secretary of the DENR, who assumed office in July 2022. The new Secretary affirmed that the DENR will continue to fulfil its mandate of protecting the country's environment and natural resources. Under the current administration, one of the DENR's priorities is the

conservation of protected areas and biodiversity. As part of the biodiversity conservation program, the Secretary has urged lawmakers to prioritize the passage of proposed measures to strengthen Republic Act (RA) 9147, the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act. RA 9147 provides the necessary policy framework for the government to comprehensively manage and conserve the country's wildlife resources. In addition, following the release of the Philippine Development Report (PDR) 2023 to the public on January 31, 2024, two of the fiscal priority targets under the current administration include building sustainable and well-planned communities through stronger collaboration among government agencies, LGUs, and the private sector, and enhancing the digitalization of government processes to make goods and services more responsive and accessible to the public. The emphasis on multi-sectoral engagement in community development plans aims to include the protection of the country's environment and natural resources.

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 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 PCSDS. During the project exit conference, Ms. Arellano of City ENRO Puerto Princesa, expressed interest in developing a dedicated conservation plan for pangolins and is open to partnering with ZSL and other stakeholders who have expertise in this area (Annex 6.17). Additionally, during the Civil Service Celebration in Y3, the office of the MPDO of El Nido borrowed our mascot to showcase during their grand parade. This demonstrates LGU's support for and promotion of pangolin conservation (Annex 8.1).

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 Sites 1 and 2, conducting regular SMART foot patrol in both sites and SMT members who are actively co-organising SM-related activities. A total of four VSLA groups were formed in Site 1, all of which have established EF 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 eventually deputised by DENR in Q3Y3. The SMT is also formed and a total of 11 VSLA groups are operating with EFs. 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 (Annex 8.2). In Y2, during the celebration of the world pangolin day in Site 1, the event is now embedded in the LGU of Taytay's annual activities with corresponding budget.

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 conservation gains in Sites 1 and 2. We have formed a total of 11 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 operational with a long-term sustainable income stream and the agricultural store in Site 2 is also operational since Q1Y3. Some members of BGs who were former poachers and illegal loggers are now protecting the LPCA. Part of the incentives for BG members includes training and equipment, each member receives quarterly in-kind donations from the Pangolin Bar, and some of them and their families were engaged in VSLA groups and livelihood activities.

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 also prioritises the career development of its team members. In Y2, the former Project Manager (PM), Charity Apale, who implemented the Years 1 and 2 was promoted and transferred to a different conservation program within ZSL Philippines on 1 May 2023. This gives the opportunity for the Supervising Community Organiser Bryan Villanueva to step up and took the PM role. Meanwhile, the CO (Ronald Amada) who made huge progress working in Taytay (Site 1) is now the Supervising CO. All staff movements were supported and encouraged by ZSL Philippines Country Director and ZSL UK office and the

promotions started in May 2023. The hiring of new CO for Site 1 in Y2 was successful and he also started in May 2023, based on his performance in Y3, he exceeded expectations and is now recommended to be part of the team in the next project phase.

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.

Both the LGUs of Taytay and EL Nido updated their Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management plans in Y2 as part of the impact of Typhoon Rai 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 was 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. In 2023, The Palawan provincial administration unveiled an infrastructure development blueprint for 2024, which includes a ₱300-million (~£4.3-million) flood control initiative, and a ₱300-million (~£4.3-million) Disaster Forward Operating Base project and early 2024, over 500 families from the municipality of Taytay received comprehensive training on disaster preparedness.

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. As of March 2023, the impact of COVID was not the same, as most aspects of normal life in Palawan have returned to pre-COVID times, with an increase in tourist numbers.

3.4 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.

The project has made contributions to improving the status of pangolins and reducing IWT through several key initiatives. We have assisted in establishing the LPCA in LMMCAEZ and convened important meetings, such as the first LMMCAEZ MCAMB meeting, baseline METT in Site 1 and supported the TPCA establishment, created the TWG with an approved executive order for drafting municipal ordinances and management plan in Site 2. Our training programs have enhanced the skills of law enforcement team with the help of ELAC, PCSDS, DENR and ZSL counter trafficking adviser, resulting in the official deputation of local BGs and MENRO staff in two sites who are actively conducting patrols. Additionally, we have developed intelligence handling capabilities and joint operations plans with MELET members. Community engagement has been strengthened by identifying 18 Community Champions, four LGU champions and establishing eleven VSLA groups to improve human wellbeing and poverty alleviation. We provided livelihood capital for cooperative partners, facilitating the construction of vital infrastructure like the Livelihood Processing Centre and Agricultural Supplies Store, which provided >10% increase in members’s income. As reported in Year 2, 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 RPEC. 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. In Year 3, the second RTD with the prosecutors and the judiciary became part of the activities of the Green Justice Zone declaration of Puerto Princesa. This is the country’s first-ever “green justice zone.” It deals with environmental protection and natural resource management, aiming to address climate change and environmental degradation.

4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

4.1 Thematic focus

1. 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 LMMCAEZ. Meanwhile, 13 BG members and four El Nido MENRO staff were also deputised by DENR and started conducting foot patrolling activities since December 2023. 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.

2. Ensuring effective legal frameworks:

Capacity of prosecution and judges to improve prosecutions of pangolin trafficking and other wildlife crimes is part of the strengthening law enforcement focus as reported in Y1. In Y2, we conducted two activities under this output which resulted in a major achievement, that our partners are driving amendments to the RPEC. The project provided a platform to start the discussion on the RPEC amendment that aims to address the high rate of acquittals or dismissals of wildlife crime in the court. In Year 3, the project successfully included the second RTD with judges and prosecutors as part of the activities of the Green Justice Zone declaration in Puerto Princesa City.

3. Sustainable livelihoods and economic development:

Eleven VSLAs (89% women) were already established and being monitored by ZSL, which include two groups formed during the first ZSL pangolin project. 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 livelihood options and both enterprises are now operational in Y3. At Site 1, the capacity building provided to LMCIPAC members has helped develop skills in fish processing, proper food preparation, marketing their products, and basic financial accounting. At Site 2, members have acquired skills in properly managing their agricultural stores, including packaging, and marketing their products, as well as managing their financial transactions.

4.2 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 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 (Section 3.2 Indicator 0.2). As reported in Y2, we received several anecdotal reports from local communities supporting our project and their increased interest in protecting pangolins (Annex 8.3). During the project exit conference, the LGU champion in Site 1 highlighted the appreciation to ZSL for its support in several key areas: raising conservation awareness, significantly increasing awareness within the Lake Manguao community and throughout Taytay; supporting the community by addressing immediate needs beyond the project's deliverables; filling gaps with humility, as ZSL staff consistently approached challenges with a collaborative spirit; and accelerating progress, helping LGU Taytay achieve milestones that might have otherwise taken ten years. Looking ahead, LGU Taytay seeks continued collaboration with ZSL, acknowledging the significant progress already achieved and the potential for further impact together.

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 (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 8.4). Meanwhile, the results of the camera trap in El Nido showed that pangolins were detected at 19 of the 33 sampling locations representing a

naïve occupancy estimate of 0.706 (70.6% of sampling locations occupied) (Annex 8.5). 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 both sites and trained MELET members to enhance their capacity in detection and intelligence gathering. Meanwhile, creating champions in various government 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.

4.3 Project support for multidimensional 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 and DaGFA’s agricultural store are both operational. Further, we have formed nine VSLA groups in Site 1 and Site 2, while continuously assisting the initially formed two groups in Site 1 during the former pangolin project. The capacity building and VSLA formations in both sites level up the skills of their members and improved their financial literacy (Annex 8.6). The volunteer deputized BG members of Site 1 are already empowered to govern their natural resources by actively conducting foot patrols in LMMCAEZ. Meanwhile, in Y3, the volunteer BG members in Site 2 underwent the necessary training sessions to help govern the proposed LPCA in their area. They were deputized by DENR in Q3Y3 and have been conducting foot patrols since December 2023. Both BG members in Site 1 and Site 2 were also engaged in VSLA and livelihood activities. They were supported by VSLA groups using their EF for meals during their monthly foot patrols. These activities demonstrate the project's support for poverty reduction by providing community members with training and responsibilities that enhance their capacity to manage local resources, thus contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	18 members of staff on the project board in total, with 44% being female (8 Female; 9 Male & 1 LGBTQ)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	

ZSL Philippines has a Senior Management Team which has eight members with 75% women. The ZSL pangolin project team consists of seven members, 29% being women and one LGBTQ. As for the project partners, ELAC’s Executive Director and Lead Environmental Lawyer is a woman. PCSDS’ Legal Services Division Chief is being led by a woman, while GI-TOC’s Representative for Asia and the Pacific is a woman. The local executive mayor and vice mayor of El Nido is 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 in Site 2 has 55% women.

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

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

5. Monitoring and evaluation

From Y1 to Y3, 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 Project Consultant visited Palawan during the RTD session with judges and prosecutors, and during the project exit conference. 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 Y3, 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 helped us to demonstrate that the outputs and activities of the project are contributing to the project outcome. We also valued anecdotal reports from partners and local community members as supporting evidence as these provide additional information beyond that of a quantitative data point.

6. 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 Y3. 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, and workshops) must be planned in line with other community commitments. 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. In Year 3, the continued engagement with the judiciary and the prosecution led to a clear identification of gaps within the pillars of the justice system, transforming them into more engaged partners in combating IWT and supporting ZSL in various activities. The project exit conference motivated all participating partners and stakeholders. The plenary session fostered open and direct discussions among concerned agencies to address issues and concerns based on the consolidated recommendations coming from the five-year project implementation, spanning from 2018 to March 2024 (Annex 8.7).

We produced a working document of the Lessons Learnt (Annex 8.7) to reflect on the core questions of what went well and did not during the course of the implementation of the project based on the perspective of the IWT Challenge Fund Main Final Report Template 2024

stakeholders involved in the project, including the field staff and management. The initial lessons learned identified includes the following: the design of the project was informed by ZSL's awareness of the critical issues facing the Palawan pangolin and the application of specific intervention strategies, notably community engagement. Baseline data established by ZSL using Local Ecological Knowledge approach effectively influenced the project design. Further, camera trapping surveys were crucial in determining pangolin presence and delineating the proposed LPCA. The project successfully delineated protection zones, creating incentives for community involvement in conservation. Transparency and participation were key to gaining local support. Stakeholder engagement through local organizing and social marketing campaigns fostered a sense of ownership. The project's success in organizing VSLAs was noted, with positive economic impacts for active members.

The project's strategy of deputizing local community members as BGs was noted, but concerns were raised about the sustainability of patrols due to lack of allowances. Further, there were mixed opinions on the project's sustainability without ZSL funding. Suggestions were made to lobby for municipal budget allocations to support and scale up conservation activities. Both Taytay and El Nido municipalities expressed a desire to continue the project and support its initiatives. Despite successful LPCA creation, illegal wildlife trafficking remains a threat, necessitating project expansion to other areas.

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

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 Y2 annual report (Annex 8.8). For points #1 and #2, these have been addressed in 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.

In Year 2, the feedback received was as follows; 1. There was a request for information regarding why Outcome Indicator 0.6 lacks timebound specifications; 2. Provide additional details on the impact of patrols in future reports; 3. Clarification was sought on the unavailability of the risk register for AR2 and plans to implement it by the HY3 report. For the first comment, a project exit conference was conducted, attended by representative from key decision-makers from various sectors such as local and national government, NGOs, academia, potential donors, judiciary, prosecutors, private sector, and law enforcement. At this conference, lessons learned, best practices, and key recommendations, including policy changes, were presented. For the second comment, the regular patrolling by forest wardens directly influenced the activities of illegal loggers and poachers in the existing LPCA. This supports the establishment of an effective model for local conservation areas, which can be replicated in new LPCAs to form a network of community-protected pangolin strongholds. For the third comment, the risk register was provided in the Y3 half-year report. As a lesson learned the risk register should be implemented in Year 1 to effectively monitor changes in risk levels.

8. Sustainability and legacy

As reported in Year 2, we have raised the profile of the project in Palawan Province. ZSL is a member of the LMMCAEZ MCAMB in Site 1, which has exclusive authority over the management and development of Lake Manguao and the LPCA. In Site 2, we are part of the TWG for the proposed LPCA in Barangay Teneguiban, providing technical support for drafting the municipal ordinance and the General Management Plan (GMP). We have also strengthened our profile within the judiciary network in Northern Palawan, building relationships with the El Nido MTC, Taytay MCTC, RTC Branch 164, and the Supreme Court. At the provincial level, ZSL is a member of the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP) of PCSDS, an online platform for sharing biodiversity information about Palawan. We regularly attend meetings and present project updates. Additionally, ZSL serves as the Vice-Chair of the PCSDS SPCM. As we implement activities in Year 3, our exit strategy plan remains valid, focusing on long-term project viability through community-led participatory approaches to tackling IWT and promoting Palawan pangolin conservation and habitat protection. During the project exit conference, we presented the key recommendations identified in the project to the representatives of key decision makers from partners and stakeholders and gathered their feedback and action points for each recommendation to support the project momentum and replicate the lessons learned and best practices. The British Ambassador to the Philippines delivered a keynote message highlighting that the event serves as a reminder of the many benefits of wildlife, its ecological role and value, and the need to safeguard it from human-driven threats such as poaching, the trade of endangered species, and climate change.

The project staff will continue their work even though the funding ended last March. They will be supported by ZSL bridge funding to complete the final report by June and to develop a proposal by September to continue the pangolin program, which is considered one of the priority programs of ZSL Philippines. All resources will be

kept at the ZSL Philippines Palawan Field Office and will be mobilized as needed. This continuation of effort ensures that the progress made during the funded period is not lost, and it demonstrates ZSL Philippines' commitment to sustaining the pangolin conservation initiatives.

Notable activities were conducted after the project ended in March. The PCSD declared the LMMCAEZ a Critical Habitat to add another layer of protection through a national declaration. A portion of the donations from the Pangolin Bar was used to purchase sacks of rice and groceries for each member of the BGs in Site 1 and Site 2. The DENR CENRO Taytay conducted a refresher training for the BG in Site 1 for the renewal of their deputation certificate. The SB of LGU EL Nido is continuing to work on approving the ordinance for the TPCA declaration even after the project has ended. They are aiming to finalize the approval this July. The EF in VSLAs is for supporting LPCAs moving forward as highlighted in Section 3.1, indicator 3.2.

9. IWT Challenge Fund Identity.

We continually acknowledged the support of the IWT Challenge Fund in all project presentations consultations (Annex 8.9). We also included the UK Aid logo in the LMMCAEZ and TPCA signages (Annex 8.10), the bulletin board of the camera trap images (Annex 8.11), the fish processing centre for LMCIPAC in Site 1 (Annex 8.12), and story book (Annex 8.13). The IWT Challenge Fund was also acknowledged in the scientific paper and the research report published by GI-TOC (Annex 8.14). The IWT Challenge Funding is being recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity. We continue to fully recognise the 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.

10. Risk Management

A Risk Register document for this project was shared during the Y3 half-year report (Annex 8.15). Seven risks have been identified, two of which have the highest overall inherent risk rating. These two risks are as follows: 1. Inadequate safeguarding protocol and awareness, and 2. Community opposition to conservation measures. To address risk #1, all staff members have undergone training in safeguarding protocol in Q2Y3, and we actively encourage our partners to meet environmental and social safeguarding standards. For risk #2, we prioritize community engagement efforts by dedicating time to communicate with various community groups, including young people, women, people with disabilities, Indigenous people, seniors, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Further, we take into consideration the perspectives and concerns of private entities, adjacent barangays, and villages that might be affected by LPCA establishment.

11. 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 [REDACTED] - (September 2021 to April 2023) Bryan I [REDACTED] - (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. ESMS FAIRER Workshop: 6-10 September 2023
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% (N=6) Planned: % [and number]
The project team conducted consultation meetings to our partner communities in Site 2 for the delineation of the proposed LPCA site. We involved six 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, through internal reviews, we have identified areas for	

improvement and in the future, we will secure written records of verbal decisions to reinforce the importance of active attention to both procedural community rights and community programmatic ownership.

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. In Y3, ZSL UK conducted training on the ZSL Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) framework and FAIRER principles during Q2Y3 Annex 8.16). This training was essential for building the capacity of our staff and partners to effectively integrate environmental and social safeguards into our projects. As a part of this initiative, we also developed a working document for an Access Restriction Plan (ARP) (Annex 8.17). This document provides comprehensive guidelines to ensure that any access restrictions implemented during our conservation activities are fair, equitable, and sensitive to the needs of local communities. The training and the development of the ARP demonstrate our commitment to adopting best practices in environmental and social management. By embedding the ESMS framework and FAIRER principles into our operations, we aim to enhance the effectiveness of our conservation efforts while ensuring that the rights and well-being of local communities are respected.

Yes, in Year 1, a strong typhoon struck the province of Palawan, causing significant damage to the houses of the project staff, including one that was completely destroyed. ZSL was able to provide assistance in rebuilding the house and supported the rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, a fundraising campaign was organized to extend relief packs to our partner communities affected by the typhoon. In Year 3, the project vehicle was involved in a self-accident with two project staff members on board. The vehicle was damaged, but the staff members were not physically harmed. The project team followed the health and safety protocol, and the incident was reported to the project manager and to HR, the focal point for health and safety at ZSL Philippines. The insurance covered most of the repair expenses, and after four months of processing, the vehicle is now back in operation for project activities.

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF 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	185,738	185,359.75		
Staff employed in Year 3 (Name and position)				Cost (£)
Charity Mae M. Apale (Former Project Manager)				
Bryan I. Villanueva (Project Manager)				
Ronald L. Amada (Supervising Community Organizer)				
Eduardo B. Bolen (Community Organizer)				
Rechie G. Cabales (Community Organizer)				
Darlyn B. Corona (Project Officer)				
Mary Nesa L. Medina (Finance & Admin Officer)				
Edwina Garchitorena (Project Leader)				
Glenn R. Labrado (Grant/Reporting Support Manager)				
John Stephen S. Tuboc (Research Assistant) *payment for HMO				
Georgie Gerard (Pangolin Technical Specialist)				
Grant Miller (Counter-Trafficking Advisor)				
Craig Thompsett (Safety & Risk)				
Emily Rowntree (Senior HR Business Partner)				
Simon Lee (Head of Legal, Governance and Risk Management)				
Kimberley Fry (International Finance Business Partner)				
Katherine Secoy (Head of International Operations)				

Aaron Foy (Conservation & Policy Operations Manager)	
TOTAL	65,360.48

Capital items – description (Year 3)	Capital items – cost (£)
Printer	
TOTAL	
Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Signage for LPCAs	
Social marketing outreach materials	
VSLA kit	
Project vehicle maintenance and insurance	
Presentation to conferences or symposia	
TOTAL	4,011.54

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
LGU El Nido	
LGU Taytay	
PCSDS	
DENR CENRO	
Pangolin Bar Donations (100% goes to BGs)	
TOTAL	6,944

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices, and the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

The existing infrastructure, equipment, and continuity of staff from Palawan reduced the cost of hiring and training. ZSL's finance and procurement policy ensures goods and services represent value for money. Our practice of obtaining counterpart funding for project activities reduced costs and increased project partner engagement. The supplementary funds include but not limited to travel costs and staff cost from our partners (i.e. Taytay LGU, El Nido LGU, DENR-CENRO, PCSDS) during several trainings and SM activities. Livelihoods were designed and implemented with the full participation of the local communities to ensure ownership and sustainability. In site 2, DagFA members contributed gravel, sand, and labour for the construction of the agricultural supplies store. There were additional four VSLA groups formed who provided counterpart for the kits while ZSL provided the technical support. The VSLA groups saved and produced for the EF which they used to support several activities related to environmental conservation like coastal clean-up, meals for BG during patrolling and others. The Intelligence training for three batches was provided at discounted rates by global leaders in their field and have worked extensively in partnership with ZSL.

Taytay Municipality showcased value for money during its 400th Year Civil Government Founding Anniversary in May 2023 with the Pasingkatan Festival. One highlight was a basketball tournament featuring a pangolin logo, symbolizing the local government's commitment to pangolin conservation and pride in Taytay's breeding population of this critically endangered species. Donations from the Pangolin Bar will aid in managing both LPCAs, ensuring long-term benefits. Additionally, EF of VSLA groups supported BG patrolling activities at both sites, demonstrating the project's positive impact. Passing on knowledge and changing perceptions about conservation are key aspects of value for money, leading to lasting changes beyond the project.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere – N/A

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

Building a Strong Relationship with the Local Government Unit of Taytay

The collaboration between ZSL and the LGU of Taytay serves as a notable example of effective partnership in conservation efforts, particularly in combating IWT. Central to this collaboration is the unwavering support of

the LGU, spearheaded by its Municipal Tourism Officer, Mr. Joie Matillano, recognized as a champion for conservation in this project. Mr. Matillano's presentation during the project exit conference shed light on the key factors driving the success of their partnership with ZSL. He emphasized the importance of transparency and openness, highlighting how ZSL consistently kept the LGU informed about various aspects of the project. From the onset, the LGU was involved and received regular updates, enabling them to actively participate in decision-making processes together with the community. ZSL demonstrated diligence in adhering to Taytay's policies and regulations, while also valuing and respectfully considering the LGU's input and suggestions. This reciprocal exchange of ideas fostered a collaborative environment, leading to more effective project implementation. Moreover, the partnership impact has extended to the active participation of the community in law enforcement, exemplified by the family of Mr. Chito Edep, Sr. and his two sons. As a first- and second-generation member of forest guards, they actively patrol their LMMCAEZ each month, serving as volunteer forest guards. This grassroots involvement underscores the depth of community engagement fostered by the partnership, highlighting its ability to inspire local ownership and sustainable conservation practices.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<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 and baseline METT conducted. 14 local BGs are deputised in Site 1 and patrolled a total of 210.99km using SMART within the LPCA. 13 local BGs and four MENRO staff in Site 2 are also deputised in Q3Y3 and patrolled XX km for 3 months. MELETs of Sites 1 and 2 are formed and a joint operations plan developed with the executive orders are now waiting for signature of the municipal mayor. We identified 18 community champions (61% women) to co-lead SM campaigns in both sites. A total of eleven 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) was also 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. A project exit conference conducted and ZSL presented the key recommendations identified from the project to key partners and stakeholders.</p>
<p>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.</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>0.1 37.5% reduction in pangolin poaching across Site 1 and Site 2 using the data from the Bean count survey.</p> <p>Site 1.16.67% reduction in pangolin poaching. Baseline Y1 6HH; Endline Y3 5HH</p> <p>Site 2 53.33% reduction in pangolin poaching. Baseline Y1 18HH, Endline Y3 10HH (Section 3.2, Indicator 01, Annex 7.1)</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>0.2 SE and KAP survey results on respondents agreeing that pangolin needs to be protected shows that in Site 1 baseline (2021) 100% (N=66) vs the 99% (N=68) for endline (2023). Site 2 baseline (2022) 99% (N=239) vs 100% (N=259) endline (2023). Annex 6.32 & 6.33)</p> <p>KAP result on the respondents perceived future role on the Philippine Pangolin Conservation Initiative in both sites are Protected Area Member, Ranger, Community Volunteer.</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>0.3 In Site 1, the Y1 well-being index shows a score of 0.49, which increased to 0.51 in Y3, resulting in only a 4.08% improvement. (Annex 7.2).</p> <p>Site 2, wellbeing index scores showed only a 1.88% improvement. The Y1 result shows 0.53 scores in wellbeing index, and it increases to 0.54 in the Y3 result. (Annex 7.2)</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>0.4 One case of confiscation in 2021 and four cases by end of 2022 in Site 1. In 2023-2024 3 cases of confiscation reported by PCSDS (Section 3.2, Annex 6.42)</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>0.5 Five IWT-related crimes in 2021 while four cases in 2022 listed at the Regional Trial Court of Palawan Branch 164. Four out of 5 cases lodged in 2021 were dismissed while one case is still ongoing. Meanwhile, the four cases in 2022 were all sentenced (Section 3.2, Annex 6.43)-</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>0.6 Conducted a project exit conference, key recommendations were presented to key partners and stakeholders (Section 3.2, Annex 6.17).</p>
<p>Output 1 Site-level governance systems in place to combat IWT through the creation of two Local Pangolin Conservation Areas (LPCAs), operating under effective community management and monitoring, supported 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: two key sites- Taytay (Site 1) and El Nido (Site 2) municipalities, Palawan</i></p>	
<p>Output indicator 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>1.1 Site 1: LPCA signage was installed in July 2022, following collaboration with Taytay MTDMO field staff and BG members (Section 3.1, Output 1.1, Annex 6.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LPCA was adopted through amending Municipal Ordinance No. 494, covering 1,321.22ha of strict protected zone/core zone and an overall total management area of 4,099.78ha (Section 3.1, Output 1.1, Annex 6.3). - The management plan was adopted in Q2Y3 after endorsement by the LMMCAEZ MCAMB (Annex 5.17). - The LMMCAEZ MCAMB is currently functional with 21 members, including 43% women (9 Female; 12 Male) (Section 3.1, Output 1.1, Annex 6.4).

	<p>Site 2: The LPCA was declared at the barangay level via Resolution No. 029 (Annex 6.5), covering a total management area of 1,601.7 ha, including 802ha core zone, 179ha buffer zone, and 657ha special use zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A draft Municipal Ordinance to declare the TPCA has been approved in the SB Council Environment Committee on June 11, 2024 (Section 3.1, Output 1.1, Annex 6.6). - The TPCA TWG, including ZSL, has endorsed the Management Plan to the SB for adoption (Section 3.1, Output 1.1, Annex 6.7).
<p>Output indicator 1.2. 15 community forest guards (<i>Bantay Gubat</i>) 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>1.2 Site 1: 14 out of 15 volunteer Bantay Gubat (BGs) and eight Taytay MENRO staff were deputised by DENR Region 4B, with a 68-year-old member serving as a consultant (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 5.13 & Annex 5.15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers underwent extensive training, including Paralegal and law enforcement clinic sessions with ELAC, Basic Forest Protection and Wildlife Enforcement Training, and SMART training. - Despite the expiration of their deputations in August 2023, 11 BG members continue to conduct SMART foot patrols, covering 12.11% of the LMMCAEZ area (416.5 ha) by Y2 and 12.43% of Site 1 (427.56 ha) by Y3 (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.8 & Annex 6.9). - Their patrols extend beyond the LPCA (Core Zone) to the entire 4,099.78 ha LMMCAEZ area, including the Core, Buffer, and Multiple Use Zone. <p>Site 2: 12 community volunteers (3 Female; 9 Male), one DENR Protected Area Management Office, and four MENRO personnel received deputation papers in Q2Y3, following their application in March 2023 and receipt in August 2023 (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 5.14).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers commenced patrols in December 2023 after SMART clinics and receiving patrolling gear (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.10). - Despite the nonformalized establishment of the LPCA/TPCA, these volunteers began SMART foot patrolling in Q3Y3 due to the urgency to protect the forest, covering 3.29% of the 1,638ha management area (54ha) (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 11). <p>Both sites documented various threats, including tree cutting, typhoon-related risks, charcoal production, and slash-and-burn farming, and logging trail during patrols (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.11).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although there were delays and challenges, the community forest guards in both sites are actively patrolling and using SMART technology to protect their

	<p>areas, fulfilling the output indicator of having trained, deputized, and resourced Bantay Gubat actively patrolling their LPCAs. However, they did not cover 80% of each LPCA site due to delays in obtaining deputation papers from the DENR, which is beyond their control.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>1.3 Site 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MELET was established with 36 members from various agencies, including Bantay Gubat, MENRO, DENR-CENRO, PCSDS, Philippine National Police (PNP), PNP Maritime, Coastguard, and Philippine Marines. The official establishment is pending an Executive Order from the Mayor of Taytay, which MENRO endorsed to the municipal administrator for review and finalization in Year 3 (Section 3.1, Output 1.3, Annex 6.12). <p>Site 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MELET was formed in Q2 of Year 2, consisting of 25 members from Bantay Gubat, MENRO staff, PNP, Coastguard, and Police Mobile Force Company. - The project team is working to secure a Local Executive Order to formalize MELET formation, which MENRO has endorsed for legal documentation and budget allocations and is awaiting the mayor's signature (Section 3.1, Output 1.3, Annex 6.13). - To solidify MELET members' commitments, the project team produced an Oath-taking document, and members have signed it (Annex 6.14). - A working document on the Joint Operations Plan was developed with MELET teams to establish joint operational strategies (Section 3.1, Output 1.3, Annex 6.15). <p>Both sites have MELET chat group platforms on WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger, allowing community volunteer Bantay Gubat members to have direct contact with DENR forest rangers and Taytay MENRO for ground support on SMART/LAWIN foot patrolling (Section 3.1, Output 1.3, Annex 6.16).</p> <p>Uniformed personnel from the Philippine Marines, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police mobile group, and Maritime Police could not commit to regular ground support patrols due to relocation assignments every three months. Despite this, they remained active in the chat group, providing guidance and support.</p>

<p>Output indicator 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>1.4 Site 1: Deputized BG and MENRO commenced regular monitoring and patrolling within LMMCAEZ in September 2022, covering 104.13 km (417ha) using SMART/LAWIN (Annex 6.8& Annex 6.9). They documented 28 threats, with tree cutting being the most prevalent (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.11). In Year 3, they covered 106.86 km (428ha) and observed 21 threats, including illegal tree cutting, charcoal production, dismantling, and slash-and-burn farming (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.11).</p> <p>Site 2: BG and MENRO from Site 2 started patrolling in December 2023 (Q3Y3) and covered 13.49 km (54ha), observing threats such as tree cutting, slash and burn farming, and logging trail (Section 3.1, Output 1.2, Annex 6.11). However, data for January and March is missing due to a system crash, and the data manager is seeking assistance from DENR to resolve the issue.</p> <p>Although the 10% increase in the interception of illegal activity (poaching, illegal resource extraction, logging) within the LPCA by the end of Y3 compared to Y2 baselines was not observed, the regular monitoring and constant presence of BG potentially contributed as a deterrent to minimize illegal activities within the LPCAs and supported the attainment of the set target.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>1.5 A project exit conference was held in March 2024 with 49 participants, including 21 Female: 28 Male (Section 3.1, Output 1.5, Annex 6.17) representatives from various national and local agencies, decision makers, and organizations. The attendees included key national agencies, provincial agencies, local government units, and other stakeholders. The conference featured a keynote message from the British Ambassador and key recommendations from ZSL on conservation, socio-economic, and legal components. The event resulted in expressed commitments from stakeholders to address environmental issues and enhance collaborative efforts. The DENR emphasized the importance of on-the-ground discussions and acknowledged the challenges in managing natural resources with limited funding. The Justice Sector Coordinating Council committed to expanding justice zones and fostering collaboration to combat biodiversity degradation and animal trafficking. The PCSDS acknowledged previous achievements and called for continued support and collaboration. The conference also led to a commitment from CI-GEF to support the next phase of the project and initiate discussions</p>

	<p>on funding schemes. The LGU of Taytay highlighted the key factors behind the project's success, including transparency, open communication, and regular updates from ZSL. The LGU of El Nido recommended replicating and expanding the coverage of the LPCA in their municipality, citing ZSL's successful approaches in gathering key partners for roundtable discussions and open dialogues (Section 3.1, Output 1.5, Annex 18).</p>
<p>Output 2. Communities supported to overcome financial barriers to behaviour change through community banking schemes (VSLAs) and sustainable livelihoods pilots, benefitting at least 50 households across the two LPCA sites.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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>2.1 By the end of Y3, a total of 222 members (195 Female; 27 Male) were part of 11 VSLA groups that we are monitoring, with 88% being women. The groups were established in two sites: Site 1 had four groups, and Site 2 had seven. Four groups from Site 2 provided counterparts with VSLA kits and logistics. Annex 6.19 shows the total loan amount of PhP 1,059,700 (~GBP 15,139) utilized for various purposes, including education, household expenses, business capital, and healthcare. Annex 6.19 highlights the top three uses of share-out money, which were for household expenses, education, and savings, reflecting responsible financial decisions by members. Annex 6.20 details of the training of two village agents who supported and guided VSLAs' share-out and monitoring.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>2.2 - The four existing VSLA groups assisted by the project, which conducted their share-out activities over 52 weeks, had annualized returns ranging from 30% to 35% (Annex 6.21). Reported in Y2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DaCoSAG and Maranalao groups were formed in Year 3 and have not yet reached the 52-week mark as of March 2024. - The 9 share-outs in Year 3 have been observed and computed, with a total savings of PhP2,125,699 (~GBP30,367). - The annualized returns from the VSLAs that had their share-out activities in Year 3 ranged from 19% to 38% (Annex 6.22). The 19% group from Site 1 (NagSAG) has encountered problems, with one member not having paid their loan yet, which is still a receivable for all the members. Once the loan is paid, the 19% will become 42.8%. - The pre-impact survey of the 9 VSLA groups showed an average monthly savings per household of PhP2,047 (~GBP29) in both sites before the VSLA cycle. The post-impact survey shows the average monthly savings increased to PhP7,357 (~GBP105), representing an increase of PhP 5,341 (~GBP 76) from the initial savings per household (Annex 6.19).

<p>Output Indicator 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>2.3 In Site 1, the LMCIPAC group with 50 members (21 Female; 29 Male) (Annex 6.23) identified the need for a fish processing centre to support their livelihoods. The project supported the construction of the centre on land owned by one of the LMCIPAC members, with a total cost of PhP373,155 (~GBP5,330) and a counterpart contribution of PhP11,000.00 (~GBP157) from LMCIPAC. The group's financial performance improved, with a net income of negative PhP16,230 (~GBP 231) as of the end of 2022 increasing to PhP24,626 (~GBP352) by the end of 2023, indicating an increase of more than 10% in income (Annex 6.24).</p> <p>In Site 2, the DagFA group with 70 members (39 Female; 31 Male) (Annex 5.8) had 56% women's involvement. The group established an agricultural supplies store, with the project supporting the construction with PhP209,500 (~GBP2993) and the members providing counterparts worth PhP28,000 (~GBP400). An initial inventory of goods worth PhP60,000.00 (~GBP857) was also provided. DagFA's net income increased from PhP12,740.00 (~GBP 183) in 2021 to PhP47,618 (~GBP680) in 2023, a 273% increase, exceeding the 10% target (Annex 6.25).</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>Output Indicator 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>3.1 Social marketing (SM) campaigns were implemented in both sites, targeting communities for behavioural change. Overall, we have implemented 13 campaigns across both sites (Site 1=5; Site 2=8), reaching a total of approximately 1,500 individuals. Annex 6.30 & Annex 6.31)</p> <p>Only a 16% reduction was reached in terms of the likelihood to hunt. The baseline survey using the bean count method showed that the number of households involved in hunting in the past two years slightly decreased from six to five. In terms of likelihood to consume pangolin, only a 41% reduction was reached. The results of the KAP survey show that from 18% from the baseline, the number of respondents who would consume pangolin in the future decreases to only 10%. (Annex 6.32).</p> <p>For the likelihood to hunt, the percentage decreased from 5% (18 HH) in the baseline to only 3% (10 HH) in the endline, resulting in a 44% reduction based on the Bean count method result. In terms of consumption, the KAP survey revealed that the likelihood to consume pangolins reduced from 6% to 3%, achieving the 50% reduction target. (Annex 6.33).</p>

<p>Output Indicator 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>3.2 The Environmental Fund shared by five VSLA groups, consisting of one group from Site 1 and four from Site 2, was contributed to Community Forest Guards conducting SMART/LAWIN Foot Patrols. The total amount contributed was PhP8,465 (~GBP121) (Annex 8.3), with PhP5,865 (~GBP84) from Site 1 and PhP2,600 (~GBP37) from Site 2. This reflects the financial progress and empowerment achieved by the VSLA groups, as well as their commitment to environmental conservation (clean-up drives, tree planting initiatives (Y2), and support for volunteer BGs during SMART/LAWIN foot patrols) (Annex 6.34, 6.35, 6.36 and Annex 6.37) and community well-being.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 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>3.3 In Site 1, there are a total of 15, 11 are SMT members and three are BG members, and one from the LGU which 53% are women (8 Female; 7 Male) (Annex 6.38). Twelve individuals are identified in Site 2, six from the SMT and four from the BG and two from the LGU with 38% women (5 Female; 8Male) (Annex 6.39) Members of the SMT have co-developed the SM campaign materials and supported the awareness campaigns during the school caravans and world pangolin day celebrations (Annex 6.40).</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>Output Indicator 4.1. Drivers and dynamics of IWT, in hotspots in Palawan, Metro Manila and other cities/provinces identified by Q2Y2</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). The results of the study were shared during the first and second roundtable discussions. The consolidated recommendations, including research, policy, socio-economic considerations, enforcement, and engagement with judiciary and prosecutors, were shared during the project exit conference. This resulted in increased commitment from partners, national government agencies, and potential donors moving forward.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 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>4.2 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. From April 2023 to March 2024, 3 cases of illegal wildlife trade confiscation were gathered from PCSDS (Section 3.2 and Annex 6.42).</p>

<p>Output Indicator 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>4.3 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 6.43) and three cases from April 2023 to March 2024.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 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>4.4 Four out of five 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 6.43).</p> <p>The engagement of the ZSL Balik Balikon Project with the judiciary resulted to a pivotal partnership aimed at addressing pressing issues of biodiversity degradation and wildlife trafficking. Through the establishment of justice zones, including the pioneering Puerto Princesa City Green Justice Zone, in which the 2nd RTD organized by ZSL was become part of the activities, and the planned Palawan province justice zone, which would be the first provincial justice zone in the country. The collaboration among justice sector actors and NGOs aims to craft policies and real-time delivery mechanisms for justice. By fostering joint discussions and deliberations, the justice zones facilitate the identification of solutions and recommendations to effectively combat these challenges, ensuring a concerted effort in safeguarding the environment and wildlife (Section 3.1, Annex 6.45).</p>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Palawan pangolin conservation status and local community wellbeing improved through a network of community-protected pangolin strongholds with associated livelihood benefits, supported by effective and targeted law enforcement action.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Palawan pangolin poaching and trafficking disrupted by empowering communities to tackle IWT at source, improving human wellbeing, and building knowledge and capacity to combat trafficking across the IWT chain.</p>	<p>0.1 30% reduction in pangolin poaching in LPCAs by end Y3 (baseline average of 16.57% of HH reporting participation in pangolin hunting in the two focal sites from 2018-19 ZSL LEK surveys)</p> <p>0.2 75% of 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 ZSL website and disseminated in PCSDS and DENR BMB information platforms</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</p>

	<p>0.6 Policy makers and practitioners have the evidence base that the LPCA model is a viable tool to tackle IWT and what enabling conditions are required to scale this approach.</p>		<p>(emergency response plans, disaster risk reduction plans), training (first responder networks) and infrastructure (evacuation centres) are sufficient to cope with any future severe typhoons, reducing disruption to project activities.</p> <p>The short-medium term impacts of COVID on all stakeholders, government and communities continue to be assessed and integrated into project planning, delivery, and sustainability.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: two 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 (<i>Bantay Gubat</i>) 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</p>	<p>1.1 Approved LPCA ordinances; management plan documents, billboards installed on-site; LPCA management council (MC) minutes, organogram, and registry.</p> <p>1.2.1 Registry of deputised Bantay Gubat in each LPCA; LPCA monitoring and enforcement plans; training and evaluation reports; SMART patrol records</p> <p>1.3.1 Local Executive Orders signed by Mayors creating Municipal Environment Law Enforcement teams.</p> <p>1.3.2 Training and evaluation reports.</p> <p>1.3.3 SMART data model and simplified SOPs.</p> <p>1.3.4 Manualized strategic law enforcement plan</p>	<p>Communities are fully supported in post- COVID recovery with engagement from all relevant agencies.</p> <p>Efforts to ensure consultations on LPCA establishment are inclusive, and able to reach >60% of community members, are realised. Engagement efforts result in high receptivity among local enforcement agencies and Bantay Gubat to form a joint task force to protect pangolins and their habitat and improve working relations.</p> <p>Community-buy in to LPCA establishment and wider environmental protection is maintained at Site 1 and achieved at Site 2 through ongoing engagement efforts.</p>

	<p>LE expertise in Palawan by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 10% increase in interception of illegal activity (poaching/illegal resource extraction/logging) within the LPCA by end of Y3 compared to Y2 baselines set for each focal site.</p> <p>1.5 High-level policy meetings with PCSDS and DENR and other LEAs to share policy brief on LPCAs is attended by key decision-makers</p>	<p>1.4.1 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 Bantay Gubat 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 Bantay Gubat 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>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</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 socio-economy survey, Wellbeing index</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> <p>Viable business plans can be developed based on sustainable livelihoods.</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)		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>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>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 Attitudinal (KAP) surveys using sensitive questioning techniques.</p> <p>3.2 Presence and savings in environment fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # environmental funds - Total amount of environmental funds - Agreement on environment funds expenditure - Amount of VSLA environment funds applied to pangolin conservation related activities. - # VSLA members who are pangolin community champions <p>3.3 List of community/ LGU champions; co-development workshop reports, attendance</p>	<p>CBSM campaigns are effective in bringing positive behaviour change to community members, as demonstrated in other Philippines' sites (e.g. ZSL, Rare).</p> <p>Community and local government support for pangolin conservation continues to increase during and post project life.</p> <p>Committed local government and community leaders can be found who are prepared to serve as champions for pangolin protection.</p> <p>Techniques to identify true signal on social sanctioned activities, piloted elsewhere in the Philippines and globally, enable hunting activities to be monitored.</p> <p>Women embrace the concept of protecting the habitats of pangolin and family pressures do not prevent them from becoming strong community champions.</p> <p>Communities developed strong connections and stewardship with the forest, wildlife and the natural environment thereby</p>

			<p>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>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 national sentencing guidelines as a result of training and engagement on IWT framework (baseline set in Y1).</p>	<p>4.1 Anonymized interview data from community engagement/ focus groups/ workshops/key informants; Data protected list of participants from representative stakeholders; Site specific data on trade drivers and pathways across identified hotspots.</p> <p>4.1.2 Published national report on pangolin trafficking; citation of report in Philippine NBSAP annual Report; government submissions to CITES/CBD reporting; and contributions towards recommendations.</p> <p>4.2 Seizure data/records from provincial customs agency; Training records/ reports; Pre and Post learning evaluation, learning materials; participant profiles.</p> <p>4.3.1 Court proceedings of docketed prosecution cases; Trial records; Training records/reports; learning materials; participant profiles.</p> <p>4.4.1 Use of Impact statements, and judiciary following sentencing guidelines.</p>	<p>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> <p>Zero-tolerance policy against graft and corruption policy in-place</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>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>
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Activities

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

Output 1

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

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

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

1.4 Participatory resource use assessment, spatial planning/mapping, and digitization in Site 2 to identify location, demarcation/delineation, and size of LPCA.

1.5 Conduct camera trap survey in Site 2 for pangolin presence/absence and occupancy data.

1.6 Community assemblies, firming up of Barangay (village) resolutions in Site 2 for the establishment of LPCA.

1.7 Presentation of the LPCA proposal to Sangguniang Bayan in Site 2 (SB is the local legislative council at Barangay and Municipal levels), and subsequent lobbying/negotiations towards eventual approval of LPCA ordinance by SB and Mayor

1.8 LPCA management body formation and management planning workshop in Site 2

1.9 Installation of LPCA signages and related visibility and communication materials in Site 2

1.10 Capacity needs assessment for law enforcement personnel (MENRO, local police, DENR, PCSDS, PNP Maritime Group, Customs) to inform training programme development.

1.11 Formation of Bantay Gubat (community volunteer forest guards) groups in each LPCA

1.121 Basic Forest protection and wildlife enforcement training and deputation of Bantay Gubat in each LPCA (using DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers training module, including Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement)

1.13 Formation and/or strengthening of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team (MELET; comprising MENRO, local police, DENR/PCSDS WEOs, Philippine National Police Maritime Group [PNP-MG], Philippine Coast Guard [PCG]), integrating community Bantay Gubat into the system; includes Code of Conduct and SOPs for enforcement training.

1.14 Paralegal training and formation of paralegals from deputized Bantay Gubat and municipal and DENR-CENRO wildlife enforcement teams (through Environmental Legal Assistance Center [ELAC])

1.14.1 Conduct law enforcement clinics (through ELAC)

- 1.15 SMART training of Municipal Environmental Law Enforcement Team including deputised Bantay Gubat
- 1.16 Joint enforcement operations planning of DENR, PCSDS, MELET, and deputised Bantay Gubat
- 1.17 Regular monitoring and patrolling within the LPCA by Bantay Gubat and MELET
- 1.18 Conduct of baseline and annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) monitoring
- 1.19 Policy brief and lessons learnt manual development and printing to support replication.
- 1.20 High-level policy meeting and project exit conference with key national government agencies

Output 2

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

Output 3

- 3.1 Participatory mapping of actors, problems, and threats; analysis and report generation relative to behaviour change campaign in Site 2.
- 3.2 Selection of non-divisible end-state behaviour for campaign to target sites.
- 3.3 Development of Theory of Change and behaviour change models.
- 3.4 Identify barriers and benefits to desired behaviour.
- 3.5 Develop campaign strategy.
- 3.6 Pilot and refine campaign strategy.
- 3.7 Development of Community Based Social Marketing outreach materials.
- 3.8 Campaign implementation

- 3.9 Develop Attitudinal (Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices, [KAP]) survey design to measure positive behaviour change.
- 3.10 Conduct baseline and end-line attitudinal (KAP) surveys in two target communities
- 3.11 Presentation of project experience, lessons, and gains to provincial, national, and international fora; publish paper via open access.

Output 4

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

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A01	Number of community members received trainings in sustainable livelihood skills.	People	Year 2 LMCIPAC Female-21; Male- 29 DagFA Female-24; Male-28 Year 3 LMCIPAC Female-16; Male-9 DagFA Female- 24; Male- 7	0	78	56	67	Not indicated (Members of cooperatives/ organisations established/. strengthened
IWTCF-A03	Number of cooperatives established/strengthened	Number	LMCIPAC Female-21; Male -29 DagFA Female- 39; Male 31	1	1	0	2	2
IWTCF-A05	Number of credit and savings group established	Number	Female- 195; 27 Male	2	5	2	9	6

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A08	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprise established	Number	DAGFA, LMCIPAC	1	1	0	2	2
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.	Number	MELET EI Nido Female- 5 ; Male- 17 MELET Taytay Female- 6; Male-24 PCSDS/WTMU Female-4; Male-10	0	66	0	66	Not specified
IWTCF-B02	Number of new/improved site management plans available and endorsed	Number	Standard operating procedures for Enforcement. (1) Joint Operations Plan for MELET Team. (1) SMART Lawin Patrol Plan for BG Taytay and EI Nido (2)	1	3	0	4	Not specified
IWTCF-B03	Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed	Number	Lake Manguao Municipal Conservation Area and Ecotourism Zone with Local Pangolin Conservation Area	0	1	1	2	2

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
			Management Plan (LMMCAEZ)					
			Teneguiban Pangolin Conservation Area Management Plan (TPCA)					
IWTCF-B09	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	Number	Site 1 (Taytay)	0	104.13km (417ha)	106.86km (428ha)	210.99 (845ha)	80% of the LPCA area (3,279ha)
			Site 2 (El Nido)	0	0	13.49km (54ha)	13.49km (54ha)	80% of the LPCA area (2,047ha)
IWTCF-C02	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced/ Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed	Number	Printed media	2,612 pieces (1 calendar with 600 pieces, 1 poster calendar w/ 800 copies, 1 calendar w/ 700 copies, 1 shirt sublimation design w/ 62 pieces, 1 design cap	3059 pieces (1 poster calendar w/ 800 copies, 1 poster w/ 1000 copies, 1 sticker pack w. 650 copies, 1 button pins design w/ 300 units, 1 portable booth 1 unit, 2 pull up	305 pieces 1 billboard, 300 pieces stickers, 1 Balikon Board Game, 200 pieces button pins	6176	Not specified

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				w/ 50 pieces unit, 1 fabric mask w/ 200 units, 1 mascot., 200 pieces wall clock)	banner with 2 copies each, 2 banners with 2 copies each, 1 t-shirt with 100 copies, 200 copies story book)			
IWTCF-C04	Number of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message (s)	Number of partners	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff, DENR-CENRO, MENRO of El Nido and Taytay, Tourism Office of Taytay, BLGU of Taytay and El Nido,	4	2	0		
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	889	1500	Not specified

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
			Highschool Students, Dagmay Elementary School, Teneguiban Elementary School, Diapila Elementary School, Diapila Highschool					

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

Annex 5 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
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. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?	
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	