

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	27-003
Project title	Creating a sustainable landscape for the Tau-Buid and the Tamaraw
Country/ies	Philippines
Lead Partner	Re:wild
Project partner(s)	D'Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm Inc.
Darwin Initiative grant value	£299,753.00
Start/end dates of project	January 2021 – December 2023
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022- March 2023. Third Annual Report
Project Leader name	Mike Appleton
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.rewild.org/wild-about/mounts-iglit-baco-natural-park https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/community-tamaraw-driven-landscape-pr
Report author(s) and date	Mike Appleton (Project Leader) with Emmanuel Schutz (DAF Programme Director) and Ronet Santos (Project Manager) 30/04/2023

Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the report

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau (of DENR)
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CCP	Community Conservation Plan
DAF	D'Aboville Foundation (main project partners of Re:wild)
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ENIPAS	Extended National Integrated Protected Area System
FAMATODI	The official representative organization of the Taobuid
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
MIBNP	Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PaSu	Protected Area Superintendent
PAMO	Protected Area Management Office (of MIBNP)
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board (of MIBNP)
PPA	Philippine Permaculture Association
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
TCP	Tamaraw Conservation Program (of DENR)
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

Note on terminology

The project title and proposal use the spelling 'Tau-Buid' for the Indigenous occupants of MIBNP, the most widespread spelling of many in use at the time. Since then, it has been clarified with the tribe that the most appropriate spelling should be 'Taobuid'; consequently, we use the revised spelling throughout the report.

'Mangyan' is the umbrella term for the eight indigenous peoples of Mindoro: the Iraya, Alangan, Tadyawan, Taobuid, Buhid, Hanunuo, Ratagnon and Bangon.

'Punong Tribu,' refers to the tribal head of the Taobuid.

Note on supporting materials

Annexes 4.0.1 to 4.0.4 comprise the four quarterly reports prepared by the project for submission to the MIBNP Protected Area Management Officer, the Regional Executive Director of the DENR and the DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau. These reports are organised using the same structure and numbering as the Darwin Logframe and are therefore easy to navigate. They can be consulted for detail of all activities, photographs, maps, survey results, activities, plans and issues arising.

1. Project summary

The Critically Endangered Tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*: Mindoro dwarf buffalo) is endemic to the Philippine island of Mindoro. Formerly abundant, hunting and habitat loss have reduced Tamaraw to four isolated populations totalling approximately 600 individuals. The only viable population (estimated at 450 animals at the time of the project proposal) survives in 2,500ha of the territory of the Indigenous Taobuid tribe in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP: total area 106,655 ha. See Figure 1) This population is threatened by habitat loss and degradation, poaching and unsustainable traditional hunting, all of which are preventing population growth and extension of its range.

Around 400 Taobuid people (of a total of 15,000) live traditional lives alongside the Tamaraw and see their survival as intrinsically linked to that of the species. Both have historically been pushed into the harsh, mountainous environment of MIBNP. The Taobuid people suffer from insecure tenure, land degradation, and marginalisation in decision-making. Their traditional land-use practices are becoming unsustainable, threatening their cultural identity and community coherence. As Tamaraw numbers have decreased, traditional hunting of the animals is becoming unsustainable.

The futures of the Taobuid and the Tamaraw (and other threatened species in the area) depend on building a new, co-managed, resilient and sustainable bio-cultural landscape. Taobuid leaders recognise this, but are wary of outsiders and frustrated by their inability to secure formal ancestral domain recognition.

The project builds on six years' research, consultation and planning, culminating in participatorily developed plans for managing MIBNP and conserving the Tamaraw. These plans prescribe a holistic approach, linking improved protection, science-based Tamaraw management, formal recognition of the ancestral domain of the Taobuid, and improved sustainability and resilience of their agriculture and resource use. This is intended to allow the Tamaraw population to expand under the stewardship of the Taobuid, who will be better empowered to control their future, sustain themselves and their territory, and maintain their cultural associations with the species.

See Figure 2 for main locations mentioned in the report.

Figure 1. Left hand map: Location of MIBNP and the main area occupied by Tamaraw. Right hand map: approximate extent of the Taobuid Ancestral Domain claim within MIBNP

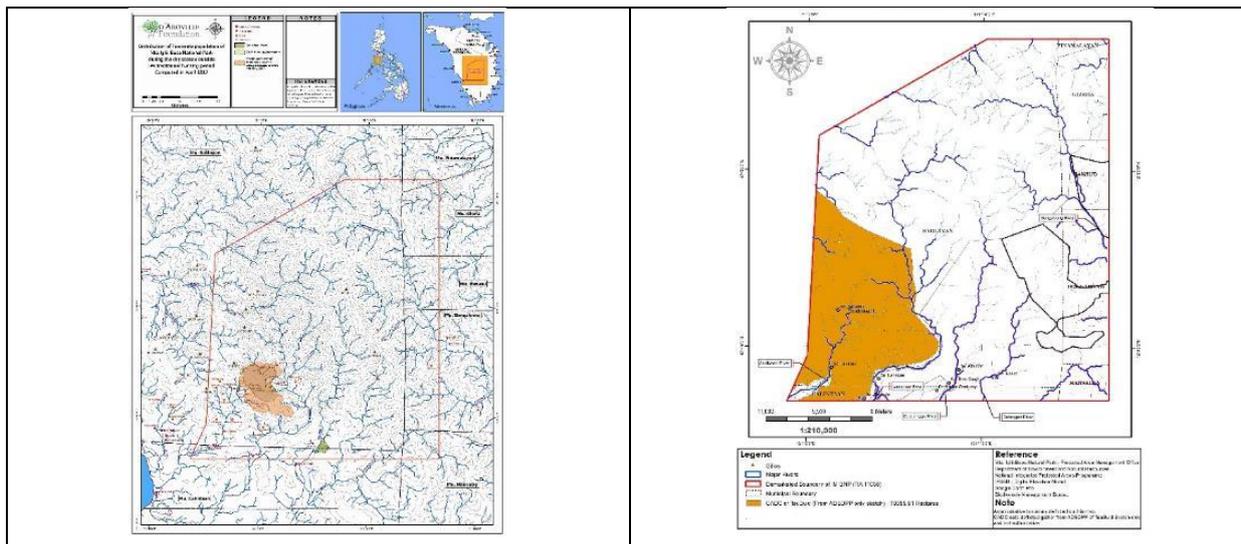


Figure 2. Map of the main area of project activities including locations mentioned in the report.

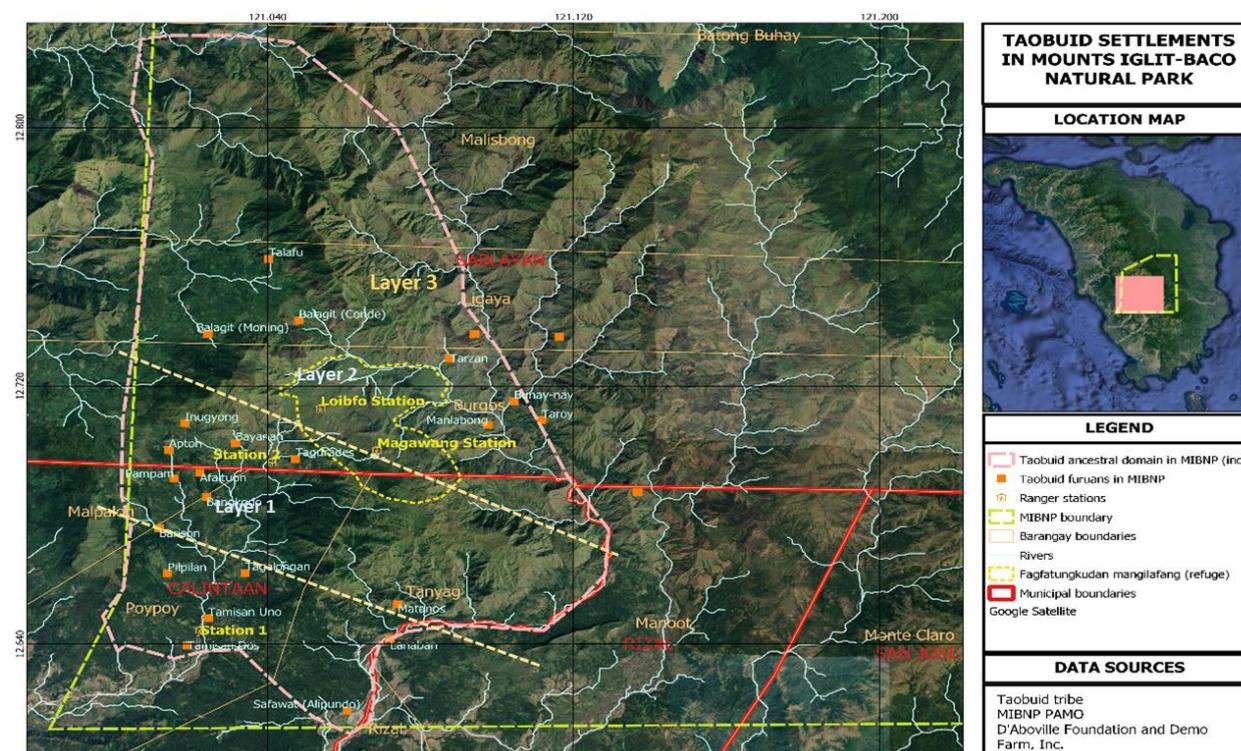


Figure 2 Base map of the area of work of the project showing main locations mentioned in the report

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project is focused around the following main partnerships:

The D'Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm Inc. (DAF) is a Philippines-based NGO that has worked in Mindoro since 2004 and that started to address Tamaraw conservation in 2013. The partnership with Re:wild was established in 2016 aligned around a mutual interest in conserving the Tamaraw. Through this partnership Re:wild understood the imperative of integrating conservation of the species with the needs and rights of the Taobuid people. The Re:wild project manager and the DAF team have a weekly Zoom which has helped ensure that the partnership remained strong throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. This year, the project manager and colleagues from Re:wild have undertaken two missions to Mindoro, which has been welcomed by all after such a long time working remotely.

The **Protected Area Management Office (PAMO)** of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park, under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), is the official body responsible for management. The PAMO was engaged at all stages of project design and is ultimately responsible for sustaining most of the project's outcomes. Since the last annual report, the Protected Area Superintendent (PaSu) of MIBNP has been changed again (the fifth incumbent since the project was conceived), providing challenges for project continuity. The project team and the project manager have established a good working relationship with the new PaSu, who is being very supportive of our work. There have been other significant changes this year with implications for the project.

- The PAMO has absorbed the Tamaraw Conservation Project rangers who were based in the Park. Additional personnel have been recruited as well, but capacity of new recruits remains a challenge.
- The PAMO has employed the daughter of the Punong Tribu of the Taobuid, which is enabling much improved mutual understanding between the PAMO and the Taobuid.
- This year, the General Management Plan for MIBNP (drafted before the project) was finally approved. The plan was developed with facilitation from Re:wild and DAF. The Park is now obliged to implement the plan and can claim resources and budget to do so. Since all project activities are (by design), included in the General Management Plan, this will help ensure that the project's accomplishments are sustained.

The Protected Area Management Board (**PAMB**) is the formal multistakeholder participatory management body for MIBNP that reviews and approves major plans and decisions. Project team members are regularly invited to attend and make presentations to PAMB meetings.

The **Tamaraw Conservation Program (TCP)** is the official programme of the DENR for Tamaraw conservation across the island of Mindoro and works closely with PAMO for the monitoring and management of the Tamaraw population inside MIBNP. This year the TCP has resumed its full range of work after Covid, in a slightly changed role. The TCP rangers stationed inside MIBNP have been reassigned to the PAMO, and the TCP team has assumed a Mindoro-wide role on Tamaraw monitoring, conservation and protection. The project works very closely with TCP.

The other main partners are the **Taobuid people**. The main goals of the project reflect the wishes of their leaders during development of the management plan for MIBNP and their desire to have their Ancestral Domain formally recognised. Central to this project is a reliable and trusting relationship with the Taobuid who have had previous negative experiences with standalone short-term projects and who are also disconcerted by the frequent changes of leadership in the PAMO.

We have good relations with the Punong Tribu (tribal leader) of the Taobuid. We consult with him and follow his guidance, emphasising that the goals of the project reflect the wishes of the Taobuid.

In the past year we improved our understanding of the complex internal governance systems of the Taobuid. The Taobuid are not a homogenous group: they can be categorised in four 'layers'.

- Layer 1. Reside on the lower slopes of MIBNP, living traditional lives, of agriculture, trading. Some are employed by government, businesses and NGOs. The Punong Tribu comes from layer 1.
- Layer 2. 'Upland Taobuid' reside in small, shifting settlements in remote areas of the Park including across the range of the Tamaraw. They live very traditional lives, practicing shifting cultivation, hunting and occasionally labouring for Layer 2 farmers during the 'hungry season'. They generally avoid contact with outsiders and do not allow access to their settlements. However, some members attend meetings, trade food and plant material with the project team and interact with them. Trained Taobuid project team members can visit their settlements and (with their permission) gather information. They respect the leadership of the Punong Tribu, but have their own clan-based systems of day-to-day governance.
- Layer 3. A small but unknown number of Taobuid living in almost complete voluntary self-isolation from outsiders (although in contact with layers 1 and 2).

This year there has been good progress in the slow process of building trust with those in Layer 2. Our 'listening' approach, avoidance of imposing decisions or solutions, respect for self-determination and isolation, steady supportive presence and active support for their ancestral domain claim are making a

real difference. More people are attending meetings, observing the agricultural demonstration work, showing support and cooperation, sharing information and participating in the development of the community conservation plan.

We have this year started to work with the leadership of the officially recognised people's association of the Taobuid (**FAMATODI**), who take the lead for the tribe in the ancestral domain claim.

Following the signing last year of the tripartite agreement between the NCIP, DAF and the Taobuid), the project team has strengthened its excellent relationship with **the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)** which has responsibility for processing the claim for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADT) by the Taobuid. The project has provided logistical support (transportation, food, subsistence) for the survey work and negotiations for the CADT claim. Our community outreach officer (Juanita 'Nina' Saet) is consulted and updated regularly by the NCIP and invited to meetings and events.

We also working with the national and regional offices of the **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)** and within the DENR the **Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)** on issues related to protected area planning and policy. This year we have had productive meetings with both and have established a line of direct reporting on project activities to them, ensuring that they are fully informed.

The project team visited the **British Embassy in Manila** on May 23, 2022, and made presentations to the Political Counsellor and other staff.

In the past year we have started working with new partners.

The **Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc.**, an influential local NGO that has excellent national connections and capacity. We are working with them in particular on biodiversity survey work and also on building political support in Mindoro and nationally for tamaraw conservation efforts.

We have started working with the **Zoological Society of London (ZSL)** and the **IUCN SSC Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group** with whom we (and DAF) have partnered in the successful application for support from the Segre Foundation for funds to support continuation of our work under Output 3 and also so for Mindoro wide population management of the Tamaraw. Project activities start in April 2023.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.

Work towards this output has been led by team member Ronet Santos and consultant Dr Julia Tichit Navarro, with close involvement of the Punong Tribu of the Taobuid. Major inputs have been provided to activity 1.4 by Permaculture Officers Cleo Hechanova and Fransly Ignacio.

Activity 1.1 Commission a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security from a national specialist.

The initial study '*Initial Documentation of Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting and other Resource Use Practices of the Taobuid in MIBNP*' was completed in 2021 (see Annual report 2022).

Activity 1.2 Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Taobuid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can best be assimilated.

Throughout the past year we have been continually adding to our knowledge about the Taobuid and collating this into a 'living document' entitled '*State of knowledge on Taobuid Land Use and Natural Resource Use Practices*'. The Table of Contents for this report are included in Annexe 4.1.2

As highlighted in the report from last year, we have adapted our approach to the fact that members of the more remote Tau Buid communities do not allow outsiders to visit their settlements. We have

continued therefore to deploy trained and coached local ‘para-anthropologists’ to gather information from their own communities (with their permission).

The information from these surveys has been used in three main ways

- To add information as it is acquired to the ‘state of knowledge ‘ report.
- To provide a comprehensive factual basis for the development and negotiation of the Community Conservation Plan (see Activity 2.3)
- To enable a better understanding by the project team and the PAMO of the socio cultural context of their work, enabling them to build more informed relations with the Taobuid.

Activity 1.3 Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Taobuid to other Indigenous initiatives in the Philippines.

From February 1-4 2023, two members of the DAF project team accompanied four Taobuid (three males and one female) on a visit to Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park (MKRNP) on the island of Mindanao. The objective was to learn and share experiences about how Indigenous peoples relate with local governments and the management unit of a natural park. The visit was cofinanced by a grant from Re:wild. Both MKRNP and MIBNP are ASEAN Heritage Parks and share common areas with ancestral domains of IPs. The Taobuid learned that in Kitanglad the system of succession of park management ensured smooth operational continuity where institutional memory is not lost because the PaSu serves for a significant amount of time and is replaced by the Deputy PaSu who he or she trained. The Taobuid also learned the importance of working with local government units; in MKRNP, eight of the LGUs who have areas within the park are contributing towards the allowance of the forest guards, called Kitanglad Guard Volunteers. Aside from visiting MKRNP, the visit also provided an opportunity to visit three farms that are operated using principles similar to that of permaculture.

A report from the visit is include in Annexe 4.1.3.

Activity 1.4 Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry techniques.

This has continued to be a major area of project activity. In 2022 the project contracted the Philippine Permaculture Association (PPA) to work with the project team, the PAMO, the rangers and the Taobuid to establish a demonstration area around Ranger Station 2 in MIBNP and with the following aims

Model Garden

1. To demonstrate sustainable horticultural and agricultural crops and techniques with potential for adoption by Taobuid communities.
2. To provide a sustainable and affordable supply of fresh food for the rangers, who had hitherto had to provide their own rations.
3. To develop a system of exchange based on local crops and natural resources (and not cash transactions).

‘Landing area’ restoration zone

3. To demonstrate and test agroforestry techniques through creation of a ‘forest garden’.
4. To establish and research managed forest restoration and recovery, as a precursor to potential wider restoration programmes in the Park.

This work is led on a day-to-day basis at Station 2 in the park by two female project employees Cleo Hechanova and Fransly Ignacio. who each week make the 3-hour forest trek up to Station 2 and live there until returning home at the weekend. They are supervised by Project Manager Ronet Santos, who visits for 1-3 days each fortnight. This year they have achieved the following

Model Garden. The team has created planting beds, a seed nursery, a chicken coop, composting system and waste segregation system. Kitchen facilities, water supply and treatment and irrigation systems have been updated. The gardens are maintained by the project permaculture officers and by the rangers.

The garden is now established producing a regular supply of vegetables and fruits. For example: okra, pechay, alugbati, kamote tops, kangkong, pipino, patola, ampalaya, eggplant, blue ternate, roselle,

stringbeans, papaya, langka, pungapong, katuk, cassava, pineapple, star apple, guyabano, avocado, kalamansi, banana, balimbing, mango and sugarcane

A rice bank and storage area (*dong dong*) for use by the Taobuid has been also constructed.

Tree nursery. This contains around 500 seedlings, mostly wildings collected from the nearby area and reserved for planting out in the food forest and habitat restoration experimental area during the rainy season.

Food forest (agroforestry demonstration). The 1 ha. food forest has been established in the southern part of the landing area and is divided into three strips, with a stream fed irrigation system using bamboo pipes. 132 fruit trees belonging to 12 species have so far been planted in this area. In addition, the team has planted banana, cassava, camote, and sabawil, ginger, sugarcane, sobitao and duhat. A small shade hut has been built for workers in the area. .

Habitat restoration experimental area. This area has been divided into two equal portions.

- ‘non-intervention’, where self-sown or regenerating seedlings are located, documented and measured.
- ‘with intervention’ where a range of techniques are used to establish new trees and to assist natural regeneration. 42 biomass rich planting mounds have been created and planted with groups of tree seedlings. These are regularly monitored and weeded. Monitoring in March 2023, showing an overall survival rate of 59%. The team is also monitoring the growth rates of selected individual trees.

For details, maps, photos and monitoring results see relevant sections of Annexes 4.0.1 to 4.0.4

Activity 1.5 Provide training/exchange opportunities for project staff

As well as the learning visit to Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park (see Activity 1.4) the following formal training events have taken place

Dates	Topic	Trainer	Trainees	Female	Male	Indigenous	Other
May 3-5 2022	Sustainable Land Use and Livelihood System from the Perspective of Social Geography	Dr Julia Tichit (Project Socio Geography consultant)	8	4	4	4	4
May 28 – Jun 21 2022	Seed saving	Harry Paulino (Global Seed Savers of the Philippines); Bert Peeters (Philippine Permaculture Association)	11	4	7	6	5
Aug 10 - 12 2022	Socio-geography of indigenous practices related to burning	Dr Julia Tichit	9	5	4	3	6
Nov 24- 28 2022	Philippine Permaculture Convergence workshop	Various	3	1	2	3	
Feb 1-4 2023	Learning visit to Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park.	PAMO staff of MKRNP, local Indigenous leaders, project staff (2)	4	1	3	4	
TOTAL			35	15	20	20	

Additionally, much of the work of the project involves continuous learning, mentoring and learning-by-doing, supported by personnel from Re:wild and DAF and by project consultants. This includes

- Regular visits to Ranger Station 2 by project team member Ronet Santos working with the two Permaculture Officers, PAMO personnel and other project staff to check progress, conduct monitoring, discuss work programmes and address issues. A report is produced for each visit.

- Ongoing coaching provided to the project ‘para-anthropologists’ by Dr Julia Tichit, Ronet Santos and Emmanuel Schutz.
- Technical visits by the Philippine Permaculture Association.
- Support for deployment of SMART software. In March 20203 James Slade from Re:wild

In March 2023 eight students from the Agroforestry Department of the Oriental Mindoro State College completed internships at Station 2, supervised by DAF staff. They helped with preparing seedbeds; maintaining the tree nursery; clearing firebreaks and pathways; monitoring of survival of tree seedlings on the mounds; and covering with mulch the vegetables and tree seedlings planted at the food forest.

See Annexe 4.1.5 for further details of training events

Output 2 At least two Taobuid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.

Work towards this output has been led by team member Ronet Santos and consultant Dr Julia Tichit Navarro, with close involvement of the Punong Tribu of the Taobuid.

Activity 2.1 Hold participatory resource management planning events with the Taobuid.

Activity 2.2 Support participatory identification of location and boundaries of Community Conservation Plan (CCP) areas inside MIBNP.

Activity 2.3 Support participatory development of management and action plans for the Community Conservation Plan.

These three activities have been addressed in an integrated way for through the development of the Taobuid Community Conservation Plan.

Phase 1. Information gathering

The starting point for developing the CCP was negotiation with the Punong Tribu over the process and scale of the plan. It was decided that it should focus on the territories of three Layer 2 settlements (Tagurades, Bayanan and Bangkodo: population ca. 225) whose community territories intersect with the Tamaraw range.

The first stage was to gather information from the area, using analysis of satellite imagery, interviewing Taobuid willing to share information and gathering information through the trained ‘para-anthropologist’ team. Information was gathered on:

- Beliefs and practices related to the *talundan* (old forests), to *faksandigan* (burial sites) that become sacred areas, to use and management of *safa* or *batangan* (rivers), to mountains and peaks, to *safong* (hunting using circular fire), to gathering and swidden farming and to abandoned community territories.
- Updating the boundaries of the hunting territories

Phase 2. Establishing the cultural context for the plan

The project team agreed with the Taobuid a translation into Fanabuid of the term Community Conservation Plan: ‘*Fasadan noggalaga fagbanwanan Taobuid ay mangilafang sadbasad MIBNP*’ (approximate translation: “Plan for managing the home of the Taobuid and wildlife habitat within MIBNP). Through these discussions it became apparent that for the CCP to be relevant to the Taobuid, it should not follow the usual format of a mainly text-based, technical, structured management plan. The Taobuid do not have a culture of reading and writing, their social organization is primarily based on kinship, and their understanding of temporal reality is governed by seasonal cycles rather than the usual five-year or ten-year planning cycles. Accordingly, a different type of plan is called for (but one that can have an analogous ‘conventional’ plan for use by the PAMO). In a meeting with the Punong Tribu in August 2022, he explained that the main purpose of the CCP should be threefold.

1. To serve as a reminder to the Taobuid, especially to the young generation, of the principles and the practices that define their culture.
2. To serve as a communication tool to inform others of these principles and practices and assert the identity of the tribe.
3. To serve as a vehicle for aligning of the cultural world of the Taobuid with the conservation objectives of the protected area.

It was agreed that in order to ensure ownership and relevance of the plan, the version used by the Taobuid should be aligned as far as possible with the traditional cultural practices of the Taobuid and should be diagram and illustration-based, and if possible be written in Fanaubuid.

Stage 3. Drafting and consultation

An outline plan structure was presented to a meeting on 15 December 2022 attended by more than twenty people, including at least 8 Taobuid (1 female), 4 PAMO staff and 3 project staff. Many other Taobuid attendees did not allow their names to be recorded (this is normal). Since many participants are not able to read or write the draft document was read out loud line by line and comments requested. Seven suggestions and corrections were provided incorporation in the second draft.

A second meeting on 22 February 2023 was attended by 19 participants (15 male and 4 female). The following topics were discussed: 1. review of the draft on threats to traditional natural resources management and biodiversity; 2. biodiversity conservation and indigenous peoples' rights; 3. mechanisms for addressing issues; and 4 actions to be taken. The draft plan was updated accordingly.

A third meeting on 22 March 2023 and was attended by 21 participants. The following topics were discussed: 1) Taobuid general policies in natural resources management; 2) Key elements of the MIBNP Protected Area Management Plan; 3) Reciprocal reporting system for environment-related violations; 4) Sharing of documentation of Taobuid leadership on traditional resources management for incorporation in the CCP; and 5) Endorsement by the MIBNP PAMO and NCIP of the CCP process. The results of the discussions are also being incorporated in the draft CCP.

Detailed notes are taken on each workshop.

Current status

The draft CCP (20 pages in Tagalog) will be presented at the fourth CCP workshop on 16 May 2023. Once the CCP is complete it will be discussed with the wider group of Taobuid especially those residing in the highlands and finally agreed. It will then be prepared into two versions, one for the Taobuid and one (in a more conventional plan format) for the PAMO.

For details of activities see relevant sections of Annexes 4.0.1 to 4.0.4.

The Structure of the CCP and photos of events are included in Annexe 4.2.1.

Activity 2.4 Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake of agricultural extension advice

As previously mentioned, it is not possible for the project team to work directly with Layer 2 villages, but this does not prevent learning and knowledge exchange. The attitude of the Taobuid residing near Ranger Station 2 towards the agricultural activities is detached but increasingly curious. Some exchange vegetables, other crops and planting materials (e.g., tree seedlings) for rice, sugar, coffee, and other foodstuff not available in the uplands. Others observe activities and training events in the kitchen garden, the forest garden and restoration area, and engage the staff in informal conversation. A few attend meetings and consultations. They still do not however directly participate, but do lend their services as porters when they require cash. Contact is mainly with males, but female Taobuid are starting to talk with the female staff. One Taobuid who had previously been reluctant to talk to us, told us that he understands what we are doing, but that his clan elder still does not approve of them outwardly supporting the programme.

Against this backdrop, the strategy of the programme remains anchored in demonstrating by example and letting the Taobuid see for themselves the possibilities, to continue to build trust, to engage them in conversation but never to pressure or induce them to participate in any activity.

Activity 2.5 Identify and mobilise potential sources of additional extension support for implementing CCPs.

In March 2023 DAF secured approval for a grant of minimum USD 20,000 per year for three years to focus on continuing the work with the Taobuid for implementation of the Community Conservation Plan. This will enable basic continuation of activities at Ranger Station 2.

We are also working with the new PaSu of MIBNP to ensure that (as agreed with his predecessors) the rangers will take over management of the garden and food forest as part of their duties.

Given the interest of lowland Taobuid members in the permaculture activities, we are now actively seeking rural development funding to support this, on the basis that it will directly help these communities and will also increase the chances of adoption by the more remote communities in the Tamaraw range.

Activity 2.6 Develop and implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control.

The restoration area (described under Activity 1.4) is demonstrating that in the absence of burning, natural regeneration of trees is quite rapid and widespread. The cessation of burning as a prerequisite for the annual Tamaraw census (a result of adoption of new methods for census: see Output 3) will enable us to monitor post burning ecosystem changes at a larger scale.

However, seasonal burning is an established cultural practice for the Taobuid. The topic of the second social geography workshop (see Activity 1.5) was 'cultural burning, 'enabling staff to gain a deeper understanding of this practice. The topics of interviews with the Taobuid have included the use of fire (*faglabean*) by the Taobuid, the purposes and reasons for this, and how burning is controlled and managed. An agreement of 'rules' for burning and the maintenance of firebreaks protecting agreed non burning areas will need to be an integral part of the Community Conservation Plan.

With respect to overall habitat quality, DAF has been by the UNDP-BIOFIN project to provide technical assistance to a team carrying out in depth habitat assessments in side MIBNP, with the aim of producing a landscape scale restoration plan that could be funded by BIOFIN.

The project has produced a video on the dry season, including use of fire in the Park. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpYN5rxGQ-A&t=5s>

Output 3 The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha.

Activities led by Emmanuel Schutz and Fernando Garcia from DAF. Work towards this output is cofinanced by DAF from other funding sources.

Activity 3.1 Support and development of and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw.

Activity 3.2 Conduct and analyse annual Tamaraw census.

The overall aim of these activities is to develop Tamaraw census techniques that are more accurate and that do not require burning.

From April 9-18 2022 (following the regular annual tamaraw census) ten project-trained PAMO and TCP rangers tested the newly designed 'Double Observer Point Count' methodology for Tamaraw census, formulated to reduce biases and potential flaws in the regular annual count. The new method requires paired observers to record independently and simultaneously all animals observed from the same vantage point. By comparing the proportion of Tamaraw seen by individual observers and by both it is possible to calculate the detectability rate and refine the final result. Five teams of two observers were assigned three vantage points each.

Following this, from April 25-May 4 2023, the ranger team undertook Double Observer Distance Sampling of Tamaraw Dung in MIBNP along 27 transect lines. The aim is to test and develop an alternative census method for Tamaraw which does not require burning grassland, and which can be calibrated against the results of the double observer point counts.

Between May and December, the team worked to analyse the results and prepared a detailed report '*Estimation of tamaraw population size at Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park: a comparison between the simultaneous multi vantage points count method and the double observer point count estimator*'.

The report provides some important conclusions that give cause for concern, most notably that the previous official population counts of the Tamaraw (>400 animals) have been unrealistically high, and that based on the double observer point count method, the actual number of tamaraw in the core zone of monitoring is only around 200 individuals.

Our studies show two main reasons for this overestimate (explained in detail in the Annexed reports).

a) The intrinsic subjective nature of the simultaneous multi-vantage point count method.

b) The cumulative nature of the multi-vantage point count estimator.

The report recommends adoption of the double observer count method in the future, as well as a review of the results of the 2018 Population and Habitat Viability Assessment workshop on the basis of the lower population estimate. It highlights the urgent need to address the problem of density dependence and the fact that the species requires more space at MIBNP.

Copies of the report were provided to and discussed with the MIBNP Protected Area Superintendent (PaSu), the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), Tamaraw Conservation Program (TCP) Coordinator, DENR Mimaropa Regional Executive Director and her technical staff and the Biodiversity Management Bureau. The report was also presented as an oral presentation during the 30th Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines Annual Symposium in Butuan on December 7, 2022.

The reports have been accepted by the various authorities, who have expressed concern at the results. We are now exploring options for addressing the situation as we now find it. The next census takes place in April 2023, which gives a chance to verify our findings.

A detailed proposal for the revised census method entitled *“Proposal for new tamaraw population monitoring methods at Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park, Philippines”* was presented to the relevant authorities in March 2023.

Reports are included in Annexe 4.3.1 and Annexe 4.3.2

Activity 3.3 Agree an enlarged no hunting area with the Taobuid (linked to Activity 2.2)

The findings of the reports described under Activity 3.2 emphasise the need for an expanded ‘safe zone’ for Tamaraw; the current area is too small to support a viable population even if well protected. The Taobuid leadership are in general agreement on this; we are discussing it with them in the context of the traditional concept of *“fagfatungkudan mangilafang”* (wildlife reproduction area), as part of the participatory development of the Community Conservation plan under Output 2.

We have provisionally identified the location of the extension area, based on our improved understanding of land use and traditional resource management by the Taobuid. The expansion of the tamaraw safe zone will be discussed in detail with the Taobuid at a meeting on May 16, 2023.

Activity 3.4 Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) software.

Activity 3.5 Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report

Law enforcement and protection activities are the responsibility of the PAMO of MIBNP under the direction of the PaSu and by the head of the Tamaraw Conservation Programme. The project provides ongoing support and advice from all team members, with specific technical support and advice from James Slade, wildlife crime prevention officer from Re:wild, who visited MIBNP in March 2023.

During the pandemic law enforcement efforts declined in MIBNP; the TCP rangers continued to use SMART to record patrol activities, but use by the PAMO rangers was very limited. This was due to changes in leadership of the MIBNP, the reorganisation of the ranger workforce, and lack of clear central guidance on which monitoring system should be used in protected areas.

The new MIBNP PaSu has now received specific instructions from the DENR to use SMART and has urgently requested our support. From March 7-15 2023, James Slade, Wildlife Crime Prevention Specialist from Re:wild visited MIBNP and reviewed the current status of SMART in the PAMO and the TCP (in terms of hardware, software and use). He upgraded the SMART databases at MIBNP PAMO and TCP from version 6.3 to version 7.5.6 so that it is now ready for use. He is preparing a report with specific recommendations for restarting the use of SMART.

Re:wild and DAF have partnered with the IUCN Species Survival Commission Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group and the Zoological Society of London in a successful 3-year funding application to support

improvement of the protection system in MIBNP and help secure the achievements of the Darwin project (ca EUR 100,000 over three years). Work will start in April 2023 and will include training for rangers, renewal of the use of SMART, reestablishment of the law enforcement forum within the Protected Area Management Board, and establishment of an interagency task force to coordinate Tamaraw protection across the island of Mindoro.

Activity 3.6 Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP.

Awareness activities have taken a range of forms

General Public Awareness. The project participates in events organised by the Tamaraw Conservation Programme for Tamaraw Month each October.

Conference presentations. At the Second Asia Parks Congress in Sabah Malaysia in May 2022 Mike Appleton made a presentation on behalf of the local team (who were not able to attend) entitled *'Merging National Legislation and Indigenous Customary Laws to Manage Landscape and Preserve Wildlife inside a Philippine ASEAN Heritage Park'*. A poster was also presented entitled *'Supporting the application Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title of the Taobuid indigenous peoples sharing borders with an ASEAN Heritage Park.'*

At the 30th Philippine Biodiversity Symposium in December 2022, DAF manager Emmanuel Schütz presented *"New estimate of tamaraw population using the double observer estimator: consequences in terms of conservation"*; Ronet Santos presented *"Merging national legislation and indigenous cultural land-use system to manage landscapes and preserve wildlife"* along with a poster *"Supporting the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title of Indigenous group sharing borders with an ASEAN Heritage Park"*. Fernando Garcia Gil presented *"Assessment of small tamaraw sub-populations in Mindoro using camera trap technology: the case of Aruyan-Malati region"* and the poster *"What camera trap survey teaches us about local biodiversity in Mindoro"*.

Videos. Two new videos have been released with support from the project in the series on the Journey towards a sustainable bio-cultural landscape at Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park. These are

Video 2: Permaculture system in Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVKwrt69RMA&t=8s>

Video 3: The dry season: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpYN5rxGQ-A&t=5s>

These have been shown to the rangers, some TCP and MIBNP PAMO staff, PAMB members and DENR regional office staff.

Two other videos relevant to the project have been released by DAF in the past year
Assessing small tamaraw populations with camera trap technology.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9JKQEIx6es>

Exploring alternative Tamaraw census methods.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9JKQEIx6es&t=311s>

Social Media and news

DAF have, with advice from the Re:wild social media team, intensified their Facebook presence.

<https://www.facebook.com/dabovillefoundation>

DAF also provides project related news and stories on its website.

<https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/community-tamaraw-driven-landscape-pr>

DAF also produces and circulates a newsletter including news from the project.

https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/files/ugd/66763c_a71712e104894ac69e8c197af08f9826.pdf

Output 4 A claim for the rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project.

Work in this output has been led by Juanita 'Nina' Saet, supported by Ronet Santos

Activity 4.1 Conduct a review of the current status of the Taobuid claim and the reasons for the rejection of the previous claim.

This was completed in 2020/21 as in internal review by the project team.

Activity 4.2 Clarify the processes required to obtain a CADT and complete the ADSDPP inside MIBNP.

The detailed 25-step process for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADT) application was obtained from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in 2020/2021.

Activity 4.3 Formalise agreement with the Taobuid and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) for provision of support.

Completed and reported on in 2022, based on the tripartite Memorandum of Agreement signed between DAF, NCIP Occidental Mindoro, and the Tao-Buid leaders confirming the agreement that DAF and the Taobuid will provide resources for NCIP Occidental Mindoro to implement a work and financial plan (WFP) for processing the ancestral domain claim (see Annual Report 2022).

Activity 4.4 Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Taobuid and the NCIP.

Work this year has focused on operationalising the process for issuance of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain. A significant area of the territory claimed as Ancestral Domain is outside the Park, where the project has less direct influence or interest. However the claim has to be treated as a whole, requiring our support for the whole process. Overall responsibility for the CADT is with the NCIP, the officially sanctioned representative organisation of the Taobuid (FAMATODI) and its leadership. The project’s role has been to provide ongoing advice, logistical and material support (funding of meetings, consultation, travel and boundary surveys), facilitation and encouragement to ensure that the process is not delayed or side-tracked. In pursuit of this, our team has established excellent relations with the NCIP and are regularly consulted and invited to meetings and events.

The team has supported the leadership of the Taobuid to take a leading role in the CADT claim; we are increasingly recognised as trusted partners by the Taobuid, which is having a positive impact on our work inside MIBNP under outputs 1,2 and 3. We have also assisted in mobilising local government units to support and invest resources in the process. The following is a summary of the major milestones

- On 31 March 2022, Memorandum Order 2022-03-037 was issued by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Regional Office delegating the NCIP Mindoro Provincial Team to work on the CADT Application of the Taobuid ICC in Calintaan and Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro.
- The CADT claim area inside MIBNP has been officially surveyed and mapped (including finding markers from a previous claim).
- In February 2023 the CADT claim area in Oriental Mindoro was officially surveyed in the field and the results are now being mapped. This involved a 9-day field expedition on foot in remote forest areas, with more than 30 participants including the official survey engineer, NCIP officials, Taobuid leaders and numerous Taobuid guides and porters
- Taobuid leaders have met with leaders of neighbouring Bangon and Batangan tribes to successfully resolve potential conflicts over boundaries. They are also meeting with land users inside the claimed area to negotiate *usufruct* agreements that will enable them to continue to function inside the Ancestral Domain.
- The NCIP and the Taobuid will in May 2023 conduct the boundary survey inside the area occupied by the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm (SPPF). A forested portion of this is inside the claimed territory. The SPPF superintendent has expressed no objection to this as there are no plans for use of the claimed area. However, the central office of the Bureau of Corrections has raised objections; following consultation with the NCIP’s legal department the survey will go ahead to establish a basis for negotiation.

See Annexe 4.4.4 for details and photos

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1 A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.

Indicators	Verification
1.1 Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional knowledge of the Tau-Buid are documented.	1.1 Socio economic and ethnographic study report completed in 2020 and approved by the Tau Buid
1.2 Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the Tau-Buid are documented.	1.2 Research report on livelihoods, land and resource use completed in 2020 and approved by the Tau-Buid

<p>1.3 The Tau-Buid have increased awareness of and capacity for implementing measures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation</p> <p>1.4 A trials demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Tau-Buid people</p> <p>1.5 At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>1.3 At least 50 Tau-Buid women and men have participated in capacity building events by the end of 2021</p> <p>1.4 Trial/demonstration area established by end of 2021</p> <p>1.5 Documented participation of PAMO staff in relevant exchanges and training events.</p>
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Indicators 1.1 and 1.2. Prior to the project the Taobuid were one of the least studied and poorly understood Indigenous groups in the Philippines. Through review of the few previous studies that exist, formal and informal exchanges with Taobuid leaders and members, structured meetings and workshops and research conducted by our Indigenous para-anthropologists’ we now have a much more detailed understanding of the tribe, documented in four reports

- *‘Initial Documentation of Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting and other Resource Use Practices of the Taobuid in MIBNP’.* Completed in 2021.
- *State of knowledge on the Taobuid Land-use and Livelihood systems in Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park.* Ongoing, continuously updated document.
- The developing Community Conservation Plan, prepared with full participation of the Taobuid, which documents the socio-cultural information which they wish to share.
- A developing lexicon of the *Fanaubuid* language maintained by the project team.

Indicator 1.3. Meetings are normally attended by between 6 and 12 Taobuid members whose names are recorded, but many are attended by others who do not wish to be documented. Our field research teams and para-anthropologists have gathered information from at least 50 individuals.

Indicator 1.4. The demonstration areas now successfully established at Ranger Station 2 are providing good examples of practical and appropriate techniques for increasing agricultural productivity and wild food availability while reducing land and forest degradation. In particular.

- The range of crops that can be successfully grown.
- Simple techniques for soil and water conservation.
- The potential for forest recovery (natural and assisted) after burning and degradation.
- The successful use of firebreaks to protect wild areas from fire used in shifting cultivation plots.
- The concept of rice banking during the hungry season to improve food security and avoid indebtedness.

Indicator 1.5. The PAMO has recruited a female Taobuid member to work on community issues. She works regularly with the project team and attends our training events. Two female permaculture officers based at Ranger Station 2 receive training and regular mentoring. 3 staff are working as trained ‘para-anthropologists’ conducting research and gathering information from Taobuid communities not accessible to non-Indigenous project staff. Field visits and meetings are all documented.

Output 2 At least two Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.

Indicators	Verification
<p>2.1 Options and requirements for appropriate landscape rehabilitation, agriculture and sustainable resource use are identified and agreed in collaboration with the Tau-Buid in the form of Community Conservation Plans.</p> <p>2.2 Members of at least 2 Tau-Buid communities are making use of extension support and advice to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability.</p> <p>2.3 Joint programmes of the Tau-Buid and the PAMO are operating for improved fire management, erosion control and invasive species control in Tamaraw habitats and around Tau Buid communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Formally documented and agreed Community Conservation Plans for the Tau Buid territory that overlaps with Tamaraw Habitat signed by end of 2022</p> <p>2.2 Annual follow up study of implementation of CCPs and community uptake of extension advice and support</p> <p>2.3 Monitoring plots/fixed point photographs and other studies documenting landscape change resulting from interventions</p>

Indicator 2.1. Major progress has been made toward the Community Conservation Plan through ongoing consultations, three formal meetings and three drafts. The contents of the plan are being designed by the Taobuid. As explained under Activity 2.1 it is important for the Taobuid that the plan should be a statement of their cultural identity, an affirmation of their traditions and a set of shared ‘rules’ for use and stewardship of the area. It needs to be in a format and using language and concepts that are familiar to the Taobuid. The target for completion of the plan was the end of 2022, but several months of work were lost due to the Covid-19 pandemic. We are confident that the plan will be completed during 2023.

Indicator 2.2. Uptake of extension support and advice has always been based on ‘learning by seeing’ using the demonstration area, and without any imposition of new crops or techniques. Increasing numbers of Taobuid (including a few women) are curious about what is being done and are bringing planting material to barter for goods they cannot themselves obtain. We do not have direct evidence that they are adopting the techniques they are observing as we cannot visit their villages. The project team is increasingly trusted by the Taobuid, due to the approach it has taken, its support for the ancestral domain claim, and growing confidence that it does not have ulterior motives.

The community conservation plan, when agreed, will focus on three settlements in the area where tamaraw persist (Tagurades, Bayanan and Bangkodo: population approximately 225 people). Once the plan is agreed and endorsed by the Taobuid leadership, we expect that engagement of these villages will increase, but again it is important to allow the Taobuid to determine the rate of change.

A recent development is that Taobuid members in the *farasfasan* [Level 1] communities have expressed open interest in the permaculture project at Station 2. We will invite them to observe in detail what the project is doing in Station 2 during the next technical visit of the Philippine Permaculture Association team, and if appropriate start seeking support for a project in the lowlands, where Taobuid people are more open to extension advice. If these communities start to adopt new agricultural methods, it is much more likely that their relatives in more remote communities will follow.

Indicator 2.3. Detailed monitoring (including plots and transects) focuses on the changes taking place in the restoration area and the food forest and is providing evidence of slow but significant forest regeneration. The main focus of work with the Taobuid has been on fire management. Training has been provided on cultural aspects for fire management. Cooperation is active from Taobuid on fire break maintenance. New Tamaraw census techniques are designed to remove the need for burning.

Output 3 The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha

Indicators	Verification
3.1 The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques). 3.2 An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is agreed with the tau-Buid by the end of year 2 3.3 Documented overall patrol effort at least doubles by end of year 2 3.4 All rangers are adequately trained equipped and led by end of year 2 3.5 Poaching and other avoidable mortality of Tamaraw is documented and demonstrates a decrease by the end of Y3 (target max 3 avoidable deaths per year) 3.6 Improved awareness by end of Year 1 in MIBNP boundary communities and agencies of the need to prevent Tamaraw poaching	3.1 Results of annual surveys (using an updated version of the method used for the last 18 years) 3.2 Documented no hunting agreement. 3.3 Patrol coverage as documented by SMART records 3.4 Scores from annual assessments of Wildlife Crime Prevention capacity using GWCs standard monitoring tool* 3.5 Reports from SMART*planned and documented patrols by rangers and indigenous people show a decrease in violations from a baseline established in year 1 3.6 Information available in all boundary communities and all relevant agencies adjoining the Tamaraw area. * This tool is used across all GWC supported projects globally

Indicator 3.1. The improved census technique tells us that the Tamaraw population is only around 200 (much lower than the count of 427 in 2021). The reduced number is a major concern, as it will affect the predictions made based on the previous PHVA and may significantly affect the viability of the population and the options for recovery. In general, the new findings have been received by the relevant authorities with concern, but are being accepted. We are focusing on positive messages that

- The new finding is not because 120 animals have suddenly disappeared, but rather because they never existed (although poaching may have increased during the pandemic)
- The new estimate should not be seen not a criticism of previous practice, but more a reflection of adoption of new and improved techniques.
- It is much better to know the true situation so as to be able to plan the right actions than to continuing to make decisions based on flawed data.
- It provides a justification for improved resourcing of the MIBNP and the TCP, for more stable management and for adopting the work being done by the project.

Addressing the implications of these findings will be a major element of activities in 2023.

Indicator 3.2 The need for an enlarged safe zone for Tamaraw is even greater based on the new census results. The Punong Tribu of the Taobuid is positive about this, and that it can be adopted in the context of the traditional resource management practices of the tribe. Research on suitable area for expansion has been completed and a potential new area has been identified. This is being discussed informally

with the Taobuid leadership. A formal meeting to agree new area will take place as part of the Community Conservation Plan process in May 2023.

Indicators 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5. . Patrol effort has declined in the past year due to the Covid-19 pandemic, changes in leadership and the reorganisation of the ranger force. Use of SMART has also declined. We also have anecdotal information (but no firm evidence) that poaching has increased in the past year.

Measures are already in place to address this situation in the next year. The new Protected Area Superintendent has a background in law enforcement, is working to improve effectiveness and is welcoming our offers of support for ranger training and for SMART. Re:wild and partners have secured new funding (for 3 years) to support this. The revised tamaraw numbers should provide a justification for improved central support for the PAMO.

Indicator 3.6. The project continues to support the general awareness activities of the Tamaraw Conservation Programme. To complement these general public awareness activities, our new funding for a programme of support on law enforcement and crime prevention includes a focus on better awareness, communication and cooperation between the various responsible agencies in Mindoro responsible for ‘peace and order’ and for preventing poaching. These include local government units, police, various offices of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. We will also re-establish the Law Enforcement Forum, that has been discontinued under a previous PaSu.

Output 4 A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project

Indicators	Verification
4.1 Agreed programme of support mobilised by the end of 2020 to enable completion of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). 4.2 Process agreed and support mobilised with the NCIP and the Tau-Buid by the end of 2020 for developing the required Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plan (ADSDPP) integrated with the MIBNP management plan. 4.3 All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022. 4.4 Full CADT proposal and ADSDP completed and submitted by end of project.	4.1 Signed agreements for project support for the CADT process and the ADSDP process (subject to FPIC) 4.2 Documented outputs from agreed processes and activities (meeting minutes, maps, workshop reports etc) 4.3 and 4.4 Complete CADT dossier

Indicator 4.1. As documented under ‘Activities’ the project has provided extensive financial, material and technical support for the completion of the CADT. Following the delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the strong partnership forged with the NCIP and the Taobuid under last year’s tripartite agreement has in the past year surmounted numerous obstacles, delays, personnel changes, complex bureaucratic procedures, logistical challenges and shortfalls in capacity (too numerous to document in detail here) to make some advances in the CADT process, and in particular the delineation and official documentation of the boundary of the CADT area.

Indicator 4.2. The process is being fully documented as legally required by the NCIP.

Indicator 4.3. All the required processes inside MIBNP have been completed.

Indicator 4.4 The NCIP have restated their commitment to reaching this target.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome: A viable Tamaraw population thrives in a restored, sustainable biocultural landscape in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park, where the Taobuid tribe maintain their cultural identity and lifestyle in their recognised Ancestral Domain.

Indicators	Verification
0.1 PHVA (population and habitat viability analysis) shows improved viability of the Tamaraw population from the 2018 baseline. 02 The Tau-Buid and the PAMO are working collaboratively to implement agreed plans and programmes of work for sustainable stewardship of the acknowledged Tau-Buid territory inside MIBNP. 0.3 The safe area available to Tamaraw has increased to at least 3,000 ha 0.4 Formal claim has been prepared for official certification of the ancestral domain (CADT) of the Tau-Buid There	0.1 PHVA analysis at the end of Y3 based on annual Tamaraw census using an improved standard method (data exist for 10 years). 0.2 Agreed official plans for management of the Tau-Buid territory that include specific measures to reduce land degradation and increase productivity. 0.3 Plans for land and resource management with the Tau-Buid include an expanded protection area for tamaraw from the 2019 baseline of 1600 ha 0.4 All required documentation is available for the claiming a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title

Indicator 0.1. The new information on Tamaraw numbers (only around 50% of those originally estimated) will require a revision of the PHVA in the next year as anticipated. However this is likely to show reduced viability from the 2018 baseline. It is, however, much better that we know the real situation now than to continue to work on misleading data. The new funds raised under the partnership with ZSL and the IUCN SSC Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group will not only support improved protection for Tamaraw, they will also fund a detailed feasibility study that evaluates various options for management of the Tamaraw population (including translocation, establishment of new population and captive breeding). This will provide the basis for a longer and more substantial programmes of support for Tamaraw recovery and conservation.

Indicator 0.2 The work with the Taobuid to merge traditional management of their Ancestral Domain with the management plan of the protected area and to increase the safe area for Tamaraw is on track, through the ongoing process of participatory development of a Community Conservation Plan (CCP). This will not only help secure the future of the species inside MIBNP, it will also provide a model for adopting similar approaches in the only other potentially viable population of wild tamaraw in Mindoro in the Upper Amnay Region inside the territory of the Indigenous Alangan tribe. Further surveys are taking place in this area in 2023.

Indicator 0.3 The need for an enlarged safe zone for Tamaraw is even greater based on the new census results. The Punong Tribu of the Taobuid is positive about this, and that it can be adopted in the context of the traditional resource management practices of the tribe. Research on suitable area for expansion has been completed and a potential new area has been identified. This is being discussed informally with the Taobuid leadership. A formal meeting to agree new area will take place as part of the Community Conservation Plan process in May 2023.

Indicator 0.4. Progress on the Ancestral Domain claim of the Taobuid has been slow but good. A real strength of the process is its strong ownership by a local partnership of the tribe, the NCIP and local government units. The role of our project has been to catalyse, encouraged and supported this partnership, but not to lead it. We are working with the NCIP and the Taobuid on the basis that claim can be submitted before the end of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

OUTCOME LEVEL ASSUMPTIONS

Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated: No Covid-19 restrictions on activities or movements now apply in Mindoro.

Illegal hunting and accidental trapping of Tamaraw can be significantly reduced: We have anecdotal evidence that poaching did increase during the pandemic due to reduced ranger presence in the field and to economic hardship. Planned activities in 2023, supported by new funding, are designed to prevent illegal hunting by outsiders. The Community Conservation Plan being negotiated with the Taobuid, will include agreed measure to prevent accidental trapping.

Continued good relations and positive collaboration between the PA Management Office and the Taobuid: This assumption has held well. The new PaSu of MIBNP is positive about the project and what it is trying to achieve. His job is complicated by the fact that Laws on Protected Areas and on Indigenous Peoples' rights are not entirely compatible; bespoke and pragmatic solutions have to be found at the local level. The project is working closely with him to find a balance that works for all parties.

No insurmountable objections from third parties to CADT issuance: Taobuid and NCIP negotiators have resolved issues with neighbouring tribes over the boundary of the Ancestral Domain and are working on usufruct agreements with resource users inside the claimed area. The final issue to overcome is the boundary within the Sablayan Penal Colony. This being addressed by the lawyers of the NCIP.

OUTPUT LEVEL ASSUMPTIONS

Output 1: Willingness of the Taobuid to participate in research and other studies (previous studies have been approved following the agreed protocols for FPIC agreed with the Taobuid leaders): This assumption holds. Trust and cooperation with the Taobuid have increased in the past year.

Output 2: The Taobuid agree to the plans and programmes. This assumption holds. To date the Taobuid and their leaders are engaging positively in the development of the Community Conservation Plan; it has been important that this has been developed to reflect their culture and needs.

Output 3. Population changes can be reliably detected within the project period. Population is being constrained by killings and not habitat factors. Local authorities and law enforcement agencies increase support for wildlife crime prevention. The new census method is more rigorous and accurate, so we now have a more reliable estimate of the number of Tamaraw. Use of the method in 2023 should detect any changes with a high degree of confidence.

On the assumption that ‘Population is being constrained by killings and not habitat factors’. Our studies have shown that the current no hunting area could not have supported the previously estimated numbers. Further population growth will depend on a larger safe area for Tamaraw.

Support for wildlife crime prevention reduced during the pandemic, but the signs are good that it is picking up. The PAMO budget, ranger numbers and employment conditions have improved and the new PaSu is introducing positive changes. The new financial support secured for wildlife crime prevention over the next three years will enable not only improvements at the site level, but better cooperation and combined action among all agencies with responsibilities for protecting Tamaraw and ensuring peace and order.

Output 4. No official objections to Certificate of Ancestral Domain issuance. Taobuid and NCIP negotiators have resolved a few issues with neighbouring tribes over the boundary of the Ancestral Domain and are working on usufruct agreements with resource users inside the claimed area. The final issue to overcome is the boundary within the Sablayan Penal Colony. This being addressed by the lawyers of the NCIP.

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

IMPACT: A viable Tamaraw population thrives in a sustainable biocultural landscape in MIBNP, where the Tau-Buid tribe maintain traditional livelihoods and cultural connections with the Tamaraw in their recognised Ancestral Domain.

The project is pioneering community-based approaches to conservation of a Critically Endangered large mammal, while at the same time applying rigorous scientific approaches to species monitoring and population management. This is the only feasible way to conserve the species *in situ* and presents an alternative to more conventional protection based approaches. This project is based on the belief that that recognition of Indigenous rights and practices is essential for effective conservation, alongside ‘conventional’ protected area and species management. This way of thinking was officially recognised in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework agreed at CBD COP 15 in December 2022. The ‘30 by 30’ target for expansion of the global network of protected and conserved areas will require better integration of science based and technocratic protected area management with traditional management that conserves biodiversity and maintains the rights of Indigenous owners. The findings of this project have the potential to help the Philippines expand its network of protected and conserved areas (which currently covers 15.4% of its terrestrial area). See

<https://news.mongabay.com/2023/01/for-philippines-unprotected-hotspots-new-conservation-window-beckons/>

The project is concerned with alleviating poverty, but not by imposing solutions and radical changes on the Taobuid. The intention is that they are empowered to make their own decisions based on the information and options that we present to them, and that they can find ways to improve their food security and make their existence more sustainable. The challenge for the Punong Tribu is to maintain the traditions of his people, while also communicating that some change has to happen for the ecosystem to support them.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Convention on Biological Diversity

In terms of species conservation, protected area management and recognition of Indigenous rights the project is well aligned with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) agreed at CBD COP 15 in December 2022. In particular

- Target 2: Restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Target 3: Effective management and equitable governance of protected and conserved areas. Recognition of indigenous and traditional territories. Ensuring that sustainable use is fully consistent with conservation outcomes. Recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.
- Target 4. Prevention of extinction and recovery and conservation of threatened species.
- Target 22. Respect for cultures and rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples.

Access and Benefit Sharing

The work of the project in the territory of the Taobuid people is governed by the requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The Taobuid, guided by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples are aware of their rights and require explicit permission for research activities, surveys of indigenous knowledge and removal of any plant or animal material or specimens. The project is working closely with the NCIP and the Taobuid to ensure full compliance with FPIC requirements. To this end the project is in line with Targets 9 and 13 of the GBF.

FOCAL POINTS

The Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is the focal point for the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. The project team is in regular contact with the BMB and formally reports its progress quarterly to the Bureau.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

The project's work on poverty reduction focuses on food security for the Taobuid. Their territory has become increasingly degraded due mainly to shortening of shifting cultivation cycles within an upland ecosystem that is fragile and suboptimal for this type of management. A stable, productive landscape will help feed Taobuid families and conserve the Tamaraw. Previous local poverty reduction efforts have focused on short term training on introduction of new crops and techniques that have either failed or been rejected by the Taobuid. Our focus is to demonstrate alternative crops and techniques which the Taobuid are able to observe and if they wish participate in. Although we cannot demonstrate direct uptake of these new approaches, there is more interest and engagement from the upland Taobuid, while the lowland residents are now asking for direct assistance in adopting these techniques.

The upland Taobuid also depend on hunting as a source of protein, but most of their target species (deer and pigs) have become scarce due to habitat degradation, poaching by outsiders and overhunting. The project's aims of habitat restoration, alongside reinstatement of traditional regulation of hunting under the Community Conservation Agreement have potential for recovery of populations of target species. The expansion of the no hunting zone for Tamaraw will also increase the survival of pigs and deer, with potential to increase hunting yields. We are encouraged to discover that the Taobuid have their own customary zoning for 'areas of reproduction'.

We are addressing food security during the 'lean months' (*fanlunos*) by establishing a rice banking system. We have constructed two '*dongdongs*' (rice stores) and 'capitalised' these with rice provided by local donors and the project team. DAF and the Taobuid have signed an MoU whereby Taobuid members can borrow rice during the lean season, which helps them avoid eating their seed rice, borrowing money to buy food, labouring for cash (thereby neglecting their own fields), hunting or guiding outside poachers. By late May 2022, during the onset of the rice planting season, the *dongdong* initiative loaned 18 sacks of milled rice and 4.9 sacks of rice seeds to more than 30 Taobuid. The initiative has definitely increased the confidence of key Taobuid leaders in the sincerity of the project.

More directly the project pays an agreed rate to Taobuid who work as porters, guides and field , and encourages the PAMO to employ Taobuid personnel. We are training Taobuid team members in transferable skills such as use of computers and GIS, survey work and reporting .

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Project Team

The contribution of women to the project has increased in the last year. The following four women have made invaluable contributions

- Juanita ‘Nina’ Saet has skilfully and effectively led almost all the work related to Output 4 regarding the Ancestral Domain claim.
- Cleo Hechanova and Fransly Ignacio, the two Permaculture Officers have led the field implementation of the most of Activity 1.4. They work in a remote location (only accessible via 4-hour uphill forest trek) and are successfully engaging and motivating rangers, volunteers and Indigenous partners.
- Dr Julia Tichit has played an increasingly important role in the delivery Output 1 and the development of the Community Conservation Plan
- Narcissa Novelozo , daughter of the Punong Tribu of the Tau Buid has joined the staff of the PAMO and works closely with us to ensure communication and collaboration with the Taobuid people and the authorities that manage the park. As an indigenous person whose cultural territory is the same as the administrative territory of her government employer, she face particular challenges.

Taobuid

Our overall approach is inclusive, emphasising the need for consultation, respecting traditional decision-making processes, working increasingly in the Fanaubuid language and building solutions around traditional approaches to resource management.

With respect to gender, the customs and traditions of the Taobuid prevent most of their women from interacting directly with us or engaging prominently in meetings. However, a few more Taobuid women are taking part in meetings and consultations (see information on attendance at events under Activity 1.5 and 2.1- 2.4). These women rarely address the meeting directly, but do interact with the male representatives. Our research is also increasing our understanding of the role of women in daily Taobuid life, livelihoods and traditions .A few Taobuid women are starting to interact with the two female permaculture officers at Station 2, asking questions and seeking information. We will continue to encourage and enable female Taobuid to engage with the project, but also need to be sensitive to their traditions.

Women in governance structures

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	n/a
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 .	40%

7. Monitoring and evaluation

- The project team maintains a comprehensive Google Drive filing system for collecting and filing project information, structured according to the logical framework of the project. In this way we are able to continually monitor activities against outputs and outcomes.
- The project manager and team in Mindoro have a weekly online project management meeting (up to 90 minutes). During this meeting we:
 - Review and discuss activities completed in the past week.
 - Discuss and address issues arising from (i), and jointly decide on necessary actions.
 - Review and agree planned activities for the next week based on the overall project plan.
 - Review project finances and budgeting and progress against the project plan. These reviews take place where necessary and always in advance of six monthly and annual reports.

This weekly meeting schedule is time consuming, but it does ensure that we are all regularly updated and that any issues arising are rapidly addressed before they become major problems. Decision making at these meetings is through discussion and consensus.
- The project team in Mindoro compiles comprehensive quarterly reports which are sent to the Protected Area Management Office, and (based on an agreement in 2022 and to shorten lines of communication) directly to the Regional Executive Director of DENR and the DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau. We use the Darwin project log frame and indicators as the basis for these

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.

reports, enabling integration of Darwin reporting with national reporting, allowing full transparency on activities with local national authorities, and providing a quarterly progress check for the entire team. (see Annexe 4.7)

- Financial monitoring and record keeping at the national level is conducted by the administrative team of DAF on a regularly updated spreadsheet based on the project budget. These are checked and verified by the DAF accountants before submission. This information is then collated by the Re:wild financial team into the overall project accounts. Outputs in the form of reports and studies are reviewed by the project team, finalised and filed on the central system.
- Evidence of the permaculture project is gathered through regular photographs, and in the restoration areas monitoring of permanent transects and of individual trees in each planting mound. The project manager and team prepare and file reports for each field visit.
- As part of FPIC, the Taobuid require that all project activities in their territory secure their approval and that major initiatives are subject to signed agreements. Evidence for development of the Community Conservation Plan is based on the successive drafts of the plan, updated and approved at meetings with the Taobuid.
- The process of securing the Certificate of Ancestral Domain is led by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). As an official organisation they are required to follow prescribed procedures and maintain comprehensive documentation of all stages of the process.
- Evidence of field activities related to ranger-based patrolling in MIBNP, documenting illegal activities and recording wildlife observations is scheduled to be collected through the SMART system, which can produce reports and maps based on a wide range of queries. During 2022 however patrolling and use of SMART declined for reasons set out under the report on Activity 3.5. The PaSu of MIBNP is now committed to using SMART, and in 2023 the SMART system has been upgraded, new training is planned, and SMART based monitoring will recommence.
- Evidence of the state of the Tamaraw population has until now collected through the official annual census led by the Tamaraw Conservation Program. As explained under Activities 3.1 and 3.2, a new more accurate census system has been designed and tested in 2022 and will be used again in 2023.

8. Lessons learnt

Using good science can lead to difficult conclusions. The results of the Tamaraw census based on the new method have revealed that the Tamaraw population is much less than previously thought. This finding has led to a number of lessons. First that long term monitoring programmes require constant scrutiny and regular verification to ensure that they are consistently and rigorously conducted. Second that projects should not be afraid to adopt new methods when they are available, even if the results prove not to be what was expected or hoped for; it is much preferable to be making decisions based on the true facts even if they are uncomfortable. Third, that it is important to communicate apparently 'bad news' in a constructive way.

Working with Indigenous people. The increase in cooperation and trust in the project by the Taobuid people bears out our approach of working slowly, patiently and respectfully and not pushing the pace of activities 'because the project requires it'. It is important that we are consistent in this way of working and are not seen as a temporary intervention. Our unwavering and unconditional support for the ancestral domain claim has provided clear evidence that our intentions are good.

The need for consistent management. A major lesson for us for our Taobuid partners from the learning visit to Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park (MKRNP) in Mindanao was the importance of continuity in leadership. PaSus of MKRNP serve for many years and are usually succeeded by their deputy; in MIBNP we are working with the fifth PaSu since the project was conceived 5 years ago. Decisions on leadership are not in our control, but we are passing the importance of this lesson on to the relevant authorities.

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

Three issues were raised in the last annual review

Further information requested on the mechanism by which the project is internally evaluated and how, should disagreement be encountered, these are resolved. This is addressed in the section on monitoring and evaluation. We have a collegiate approach to managing the project, and our weekly meetings ensure that major disagreements do not arise.

The supporting information provided in the Annexes for Y2 are informative but not comprehensive. It would be expected that Y3 and final reports will be accompanied by further evidence of project achievements. Further evidence has been provided in the Annexes.

A series of training events were conducted during late 2021 and early 2022. And while these are unsupported in terms of 'evidence', sufficient detail and description has been provided. Further detail of these events should be provided in the next annual report. We have added more detail of these training events under activity 1.5 and supporting annexes.

10. Risk Management

A security issues arose during the last national election in May 2022. A small number of anti-government insurgents entered the Park and were eventually ejected by the army. In response to this:

- Project staff were not permitted to enter the Park.
- Most PAMO staff based in the Park were assisted to leave (some Taobuid staff remained). Soldiers protected key park infrastructure.
- Some Indigenous settlements voluntarily moved to temporary camps at the park entrance, wishing to avoid both the army and insurgents. Food and shelter were provided. We did not hear of any violations against Taobuid or their property or park infrastructure.
- The army set up a direct liaison with the Protected Area superintendent, who kept project staff informed. Our team was also in telephone contact with Taobuid rangers who remained in the Park.

This situation stabilised rapidly after the elections; the army left and the Taobuid returned to their settlements. We have heard nothing more about the presence of insurgents. We understand that these disturbances are often associated with national elections and will make contingency plans in the future.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Project progress was hampered by Covid-19 restrictions in the first part of the reporting period. The main implications were restrictions on travel to and from Mindoro and the Philippines and associated difficulties in mobilising consultants when required. These were overcome largely by continued use of online communication, by rescheduling planning activities, by working remotely with consultants and by asking project team members to work extra time to cover for their non availability in the field.

12. Sustainability and legacy

We have this year been planning for the sustainability of the achievements of the project and for continuation of the initiatives it has started, taking into consideration that working with remote Indigenous communities requires a commitment longer than a single three-year project.

- We are working with the PAMO on a commitment to continue the permaculture garden in Station 2. This will require a formal instruction to the rangers to maintain the garden as part of their duties. We had already received this verbal commitment from a previous PaSu
- All project activities are included in the approved management plan for MIBNP and in the Tamaraw Conservation Management and Action Plan (TCMAP), ensuring that the PAMO and TCP must implement them and include them in their work and financial plans. This also provides an automatic 'mandate' for the activities of the project. We are designing all follow up projects in the same way.
- The community conservation plan should be endorsed by the PAMO and the Taobuid and form the basis for future co-management of the area, integrating Indigenous practice with the protected area management plan and providing a framework for stable sustained management. DAF has secured limited funding for three years to continue the work with the Taobuid in the CCP area.
- DAF has, in partnership with Re:wild and the IUCN SSC Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group and ZSL secured support from the Segre Foundation for a project that will strengthen law enforcement and crime prevention and explore options for population management of the Tamaraw
- DAF will be seeking funding to support adoption of permaculture practices by the lowland Taobuid.
- Following the new and lower estimate of Tamaraw numbers the DENR is showing increasing commitment to supporting the management of Tamaraw.
- A House Bill on Conservation of the Tamaraw, initially presented under the previous government With inputs from the project and many other stakeholders, has been revived and will be reintroduced. The Bill calls for HB 8299 calls for the creation of the Tamaraw Conservation

Coordinating Council and the Technical Advisory Group, Tamaraw Conservation Program Office, and the Tamaraw Conservation and Research Centre that will be in charge of coordination, research, and pertinent activities to ensure that the program’s objectives are met.

- Other projects are starting to invest in tamaraw conservation, for example UNDP BIOFIN (see <https://www.biofin.org/philippines>) and the Biodiversity Corridor Project <http://www.philchm.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/BD-Corridor-Project-Briefer-v2-1.pdf>

13. Darwin Initiative identity

Our partners in the Philippines have emphasised the need to avoid giving the impression that this is a single investment-focused short-term intervention. This impression can give rise to expectations and attitudes that are not helpful and can reinforce the negative experience of our Indigenous partners of previous short-term projects. We are therefore being explicit that the Darwin Initiative is supporting a crucial set of activities that are distinct and have specific goals, but that are part of longer overall processes and that are embedded in existing nationally and locally owned plans. We continue to work therefore to maintain a balance between portraying the Darwin Initiative work as a distinct project and ensuring that it is understood as part of a longer term set of activities. In pursuit of this all the activities in the project are included in the approved management plan for MIBNP and/or in the Tamaraw Conservaiton Management and Action Plan (TCMAP).

We have been recognising the Darwin Initiative and its support for our work, both in the Philippines and more widely. Project outputs and presentations with appropriate acknowledgements include

On YouTube

Two new videos about our work

Video 2: Permaculture system in Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVKwrt69RMA&t=8s>

Video 3: The dry season: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpYN5rxGQ-A&t=5s>

On websites

<https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/community-tamaraw-driven-landscape-pr>

<https://www.rewild.org/wild-about/tamaraw>

<https://www.rewild.org/wild-about/mounts-iglit-baco-natural-park>

In social media:

<https://www.facebook.com/dabovillefoundation>

Newsletter

https://www.dabovillefoundation.org/files/ugd/66763c_a71712e104894ac69e8c197af08f9826.pdf

Conference presentations

A presentation and poster at the Asian Protected Areas Congress.

Presentations and a poster at the 30th Philippine Biodiversity Symposium.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Mike Appleton [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes. Harassment training for Managers. Online course by Mineral (USA). December 21 2022
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	0%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. We have had no safeguarding issues in the past year.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so, please specify. We plan to train the project team on the Re:wild safeguarding policy.	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Emmanuel Schutz (DAF Programme Director)				
Ronet Santos (Project Manager)				
Juanita Saet (Community Outreach Officer)				
Taobuid Liaison Officer (Diego Agman)				
Jonard Salazar (Bookkeeper)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Agricultural tools				
Monitoring & Evaluation				
Others (see below)				
Awareness products (Video production)				
Translation				
TOTAL	86,400	88,560	+2.5%	Re:wild will absorb additional costs

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

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

We have chosen not to submit a publicity report this year. Progress has been good, but many aspects of the project are at critical stages of completion, that would not benefit from publicity until they are more securely achieved.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact A viable Tamaraw population thrives in a restored, sustainable biocultural landscape in Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park, where the Taobuid tribe maintain their cultural identity and lifestyle in their recognised Ancestral Domain.</p>			
<p>Outcome The Tamaraw population in MIBNP is secure and stable, able to expand into a more resilient and productive landscape recognised as the Ancestral-Domain of the Tau Buid people.</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA (population and habitat viability analysis) shows reduced chance of extinction of the Tamaraw population from the 2018 baseline. 0.2 The Taobuid and the PAMO are working collaboratively to implement agreed plans and programmes of work for sustainable stewardship of the acknowledged Taobuid territory inside MIBNP. 0.3 Taobuid from at least 2 communities are engaging in agricultural improvement and landscape restoration initiatives. 0.4 The safe area available to Tamaraw and other large mammals has increased to at least 2,500 ha. 0.5 A formal claim has been prepared for official certification of the ancestral domain (CADT) of the Taobuid.</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA repeat not planned until 2023 0.2 Close collaboration demonstrated through significant progress in development of the Community Conservation Plan and the Ancestral Domain claim. 0.3 Community members from at least two settlements are observing the establishment of the agricultural and landscape restoration demonstration area and are starting to participate. 0.4 No specific change to date. Cultural context of area expansion established. Discussions with Taobuid commence May 2023. 0.5 Most of the boundary of the claim area officially surveyed and mapped. NCIP leading the process in collaboration with the Taobuid.</p>	<p>0.1 Conduct PHVA during 2023 based on revised Tamaraw population estimates. 0.2 Continue to facilitate and support the CCP and complete it during 2023. Complete submission of the Ancestral Domain Claim 0.3 Continue to make demonstration area at Ranger Station 2 available to the Taobuid. Seek resources for a new demonstration area from lowland Taobuid near ranger Station 1. 0.4 Finalise agreement on safe area in 2023. 0.5 . Support completion and submission of claim in 2023.</p>
<p>Output 1. A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.</p>	<p>1.1 Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the ca 200 Taobuid people in 2 focal communities are better understood and documented. 1.2 Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional knowledge of one focal Taobuid</p>	<p>1.1 and 1.2. 1 report completed, 1 report in continuous development as we learn more about the Taobuid. 1.3 Meetings are normally attended by between 6 and 12 Taobuid members whose names are recorded, but many are attended by others who do not wish to be documented. Our field research teams and para-anthropologists have gathered information from at least 50 individuals. 1.4 Trial demonstration area established and demonstrating permaculture techniques, agroforestry and forest restoration. Open to visits by all Taobuid.</p>	

	<p>community (ca 100 people) are better understood.</p> <p>1.3 At least one Taobuid community (100 people) has increased awareness of and capacity for implementing measures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation</p> <p>1.4 A trials demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Taobuid people</p> <p>1.5 At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>1.5 The PAMO has recruited a female Taobuid member to its team to work on community issues. She works regularly with the project team and attends our training events. Two female permaculture officers based at Ranger Station 2 have received training and regular mentoring. 3 staff are working as trained ‘para-anthropologists’ conducting research and gathering information from Taobuid communities not accessible to non-Indigenous project staff.</p>
Activity 1.1 Commission a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security from a national specialist	Study concluded <i>‘Initial Documentation of Indigenous Political Structure, Land Use, Hunting and other Resource Use Practices of the Taobuid in MIBNP’</i> .	We are looking at preparing a paper based on this study.
Activity 1.2 Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Taobuid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can best be assimilated.	Ongoing (continuously updated) report <i>‘State of knowledge on the Taobuid Land-use and Livelihood systems in Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park’</i> .	This document is a living document that is continuously updated as we acquire further information.
Activity 1.3 Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Taobuid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines	From February 1-4 2023, two members of the DAF project team accompanied four Taobuid (three males and one female) on a to the Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park (MKRNP) on the island of Mindanao.	Identify potential venues and partners for exchanges and study visits Arrange visits if possible) Covid-19 restrictions permitting)
Activity 1.4 Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry techniques.	<p>An eight-hectare trials demonstration area has established and is regularly maintained and monitored by two project personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A ‘model garden’ producing various crops – A ‘food forest’ area to demonstrate agroforestry techniques – A forest restoration/recovery area (showing measurable forest recovery) 	<p>Continue establishment and management of the area.</p> <p>Agree with PAMO to manage the demonstration area after the project.</p> <p>Continue to encourage and enable Taobuid observation and participation.</p>
Activity 1.5 Provide training/exchange opportunities for project staff.	<p>5 training/earning events took place attended by 35 trainees (15 female, 20 male, 20 Indigenous Taobuid)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable Land Use and Livelihood System 	<p>Further training will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Permaculture – Topics related to the Community Conservation Plan

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Socio-geography of indigenous practices related to burning – Philippine Permaculture workshop – Learning visit to Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use and deployment of SMART software and hardware.
<p>Output 2. At least 2 Taobuid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat.</p>	<p>2.1 Options and requirements for appropriate landscape rehabilitation, agriculture and sustainable resource use inside MIBNP are identified and agreed in collaboration with the Taobuid in the form of Community Conservation Plans</p> <p>2.2 Approx. 100 members of at least 1 Taobuid community are making use of extension support and advice to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in their village lands.</p> <p>2.3 Joint programmes of the Taobuid and the PAMO are operating for improved fire management, erosion control and invasive species control in Tamaraw habitats adjacent to Taobuid communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Community Conservation Plan now in its third draft after three consultation meetings.</p> <p>2.2 The community conservation plan focuses on three settlements in the area where tamaraw persist (Tagurades, Bayanan and Bangkodo: ca 225 people). Once the plan is agreed and endorsed by the Taobuid leadership, we expect that engagement of these villages will increase. Currently Taobuid members are showing increasing interest in the demonstration area at ranger Station 2. Lowland Taobuid have asked for assistance with agricultural improvements.</p> <p>2.3. The main focus has been on fire management. Training provided on cultural aspects for fire management. Cooperation from Taobuid on fire break maintenance. New Tamaraw census technique removes the need for burning. Video produced on burning.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Hold participatory resource management planning events with the Taobuid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three participatory meetings with Taobuid (50 participants) have been held, working towards development of the Community Conservation Plan. – Ongoing informal discussions take place with individuals and small groups when opportunities arise. 	<p>Next meeting is planned for May 2023 focusing on the no hunting zone. Further meetings will be arranged by agreement with the Taobuid.</p>
Activity 2.2. Support participatory identification of location and boundaries of CCP areas inside the MIBNP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agreed that the plan should focus on the territories of three settlements (Tagurades, Bayanan and Bangkodo) whose community territories intersect with the tamaraw range. 	<p>Planning will proceed on the basis of this area (which may be adjusted if required and agreed).</p>
Activity 2.3. Support participatory development of management and action plans for CCP areas.		<p>Three planning meetings held (see Activity 2.1). 15 December 2022; 22 February 2023, 22 March 2023.</p> <p>Draft plan updated following each meeting.</p>	<p>Will be conducted in parallel with activities under 2.1 above.</p>
Activity 2.4. Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake agricultural extension advice		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We cannot enter Taobuid villages, and so rely on community members to 	<p>Continue to encourage and enable visitation, participation and requests for support and advice from community</p>

		<p>visit the demonstration area at Station 2 (see Activity 1.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evidence of increasing interest: exchange of crops and tree seedlings for foodstuff not available in the uplands. Others observe activities and training events and engage the staff in informal conversation. A few are now attending meetings and consultation 	<p>members, based on their approach that ‘to see is to believe’.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. Identify and mobilise potential sources of additional extension support for implementing CCPs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New funding secured to ensure basic continuation of activities at Ranger Station 2 and on implementation of the community conservation plan. – We are seeking rural development funding to support adoption of permaculture approaches by the lowland Taobuid on the basis that it will increase the chances of adoption by the more remote communities. 	<p>Continue to seek new medium- and long-term support. Integrate project activities into annual work and financial plans of MIBNP and TCP.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6. Develop and implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The restoration area (described under Activity 1.4) is demonstrating that natural regeneration of trees can be quite rapid and widespread. – Research and training conducted on the cultural dimension of fire. – New Tamaraw census method will not require burning and will enable us to monitor post burning ecosystem changes at a larger scale. – Technical support provided for study by UNDP BIOFIN on habitat assessment as the basis for large scale restoration plan for MIBNP. 	<p>Incorporate agreement of ‘rules’ for burning and the maintenance of firebreaks protecting agreed non burning areas will need to be an integral part of the Community Conservation Plan.</p>
<p>Output 3. The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha</p>	<p>3.1 The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques). 3.2 An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is</p>	<p>3.1 Adoption of new and more accurate survey methods show that the population is around 200 animals (50% of previous estimates). Survey will be repeated in 2023. 3.2 Research on suitable area for expansion has been completed and a potential new area has been identified. This is being discussed informally with the Taobuid leadership. A formal meeting to agree new area will take place in May 2023. 3.3-3.4 Patrol effort and use of SMART have declined during the Covid-19 pandemic. The new PaSu is addressing both issues and has requested help from the project. New funding has been secured to address major decline in ranger activity and impact.</p>	

	<p>agreed with the Taobuid by the end of year 2</p> <p>3.3 Documented overall patrol effort at least doubles by end of year 2</p> <p>3.4 All rangers are adequately trained equipped and led by end of year 2</p> <p>3.5 Poaching and other avoidable mortality of Tamaraw is documented and demonstrates a decrease by the end of year 3 (max 3 avoidable deaths per year)</p> <p>3.6 Improved awareness by end of Year 1 in MIBNP boundary communities and agencies of the need to prevent Tamaraw poaching</p>	<p>3.5 Lack of patrol data prevents accurate measurement. Anecdotal reports of poaching in 2022.</p> <p>3.6 There is widespread awareness that tamaraw poaching is illegal. New funding secured to improve interagency cooperation to prevent poaching.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Support and development of and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw</p>	<p>Two new census methods designed, personnel trained and tested in the field in April 2022.</p>	<p>Document and refine methods for 2023.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Conduct and analyse annual Tamaraw census</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Census conducted in April 2022. Alongside the standard census the two new methods (Double observer point count and dung distance sampling) were conducted by project-trained personnel. – Analysis of results of new methods shows a much lower tamaraw population (ca 250 instead of ca 400). – Report prepared and presented on results and their implications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to communicate the implications of the latest population estimate. – Work with authorities to develop appropriate and urgent response measures to the lower population.
<p>Activity 3.3. Agree an enlarged no hunting area with the Taobuid (linked to 2.2)</p>	<p>Agreement of the enlarged no hunting area is part of the ongoing process of developing Community Conservation Plans (see Activities 2.1-2.3) and is the specific topic of a workshop planned for May 2023.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integrate the no hunting area expansion into the Community Conservation Planning scheduled for the next year.
<p>Activity 3.4. Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART software.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use of SMART has reduced in 2022 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and leadership changes. – PaSu has now committed to deploying SMART. – Evaluation of needs to update and use SMART conducted by Re:wild in March 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop and implement a new plan for revived ranger training and deployment and use of SMART.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New funding acquired to support SMART training and deployment. 	
Activity 3.5. Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report		<p>Little data collected by PAMO in 2022. Some data collected by TCP rangers.</p>	PaSu of MIBNP and head of TCP have committed to relaunching SMART.
Activity 3.6. Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The annual Tamaraw month event organised by the Tamaraw Conservation Program took place in October 2022 - Conference presentations at the 2nd Asia Parks Congress in Sabah Malaysia in May 2022. - Presentations at the Philippine Congress on Conservation Biology - Two new videos have been released with support from the project. - Two other videos relevant to project have also been released by DAF. - Upgrade of DAF's social media presence and website. - DAF annual newsletter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to support Tamaraw month. - Continue social media work. - Further videos to be produced in the series. - Refocus of awareness activities toward authorities with mandates for conserving tamaraw, which need to coordinate efforts to support protection and crime prevention (new funding acquired to support this).
<p>Output 4. A claim for the rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Agreed programme of support mobilised by the end of Q2 2021/22 to enable completion of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT).</p> <p>4.2 Process agreed and support mobilised with the NCIP and the Taobuid by the end of Q2 2021/22 for developing the required Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) integrated with the MIBNP management plan.</p> <p>4.3 All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022</p> <p>4.4 Full CADT proposal and ADSDPP completed and submitted by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Support has been mobilised and is being used to support relevant activities.</p> <p>4.2 Process is underway with leadership from the NCIP and Taobuid leaders and with strong support from local municipalities.</p> <p>4.3 All requirements for the area inside MIBNP have been completed.</p> <p>4.4 The NCIP is committed to meeting this target.</p>	
Activity 4.1. Conduct a review of the current status of the Taobuid claim and the reasons for the rejection of the previous claim.		Completed by the project team.	

Activity 4.2. Clarify the processes required to obtain a CADT and complete the ADSDPP inside MIBNP	Completed by the project team in consultation with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	The process is now being led by the NCIP and the Taobuid. The project will continue to support and advise.
Activity 4.3 Formalise agreement with the Taobuid and NCIP for provision of support.	The tripartite MoU signed 10 February 2022, between by DAF, NCIP Occidental Mindoro, and the Taobuid leaders is still in operation.(see 2022 annual report) and the project continues to support the process.	The process is now being led by the NCIP and the Taobuid. The project will continue to support and advise.
Activity 4.4 Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Taobuid and the NCIP.	Under the tripartite agreement (see 4.3) the project has provided advice, financial and logistical support for the official boundary survey of the claimed area. Most of this has now been completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All boundaries for the Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP have been officially surveyed by the NCIP Geodetic Engineer. – All boundaries outside MIBNP have been surveyed by the NCIP Geodetic Engineer, except for the area inside Sablayan Penal Colony for which a survey is planned in May, 	Continue to make resources available according to the agreement.
Activity 4.5 Complete documentation of all requirements for CADT and ADSDPP inside MIBNP	The NCIP and the Taobuid are assembling the documentation required for the claim document and are updating the ADSDPP from the previous claim. The project is tracking progress and provides advice and assistance when requested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to work with and support the NCIP and the Taobuid in the CADT and ADSDPP process. – Assist in incorporating the Community Conservation Plan (for the area of the claim inside MIBNP) into the ADSDPP.

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>Outcome: The Tamaraw population in MIBNP is secure and stable, able to expand into a more resilient and productive landscape recognised as the Ancestral-Domain of the Tau Buid people</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA (population and habitat viability analysis) shows reduced chance of extinction of the Tamaraw population from the 2018 baseline.</p> <p>0.2 The Tau-Buid and the PAMO are working collaboratively to implement agreed plans and programmes of work for sustainable stewardship of the acknowledged Tau-Buid territory inside MIBNP.</p> <p>0.3 Tau-Buid from at least 2 communities are engaging in agricultural improvement and landscape restoration initiatives.</p> <p>0.4 The safe area available to Tamaraw and other large mammals has increased to at least 2,500 ha.</p> <p>0.5 A formal claim has been prepared for official certification of the ancestral domain (CADT) of the Tau-Buid.</p>	<p>0.1 PHVA analysis at the end of year 3 based on results of Tamaraw monitoring.</p> <p>0.2 Agreed official plans for management of the Tau-Buid territory that include specific measures to reduce land degradation and increase productivity.</p> <p>0.3 Results of community engagement studies.</p> <p>0.4 Agreed plans for land and resource management with the Tau-Buid include an expanded ‘no-hunting’ area from the 2019 baseline of 1,600 ha.</p> <p>0.4 All required documentation is available for the claiming a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated. Illegal hunting and accidental trapping of Tamaraw can be significantly reduced (the project and the MIBNP include specific measures to do this). Continued good relations and positive collaboration between the PA Management Office and the Tau-Buid. This depends on maintaining a very good level of consultation and communication and working at an appropriate pace and intensity. No insurmountable objections from third parties to CADT issuance. The Protected Area Management Office supports the CADT initiative, which is an explicit objective of the PA management plan, but it cannot guarantee final issuance of the CADT for two main reasons 1) The process has to be driven and led by the Tau-Buid with assistance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, subject to official procedures not under the control of the project or the PAMO. 2). A large part of the claimed Ancestral Domain is outside MIBNP
<p>Output 1: A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Tau-Buid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for</p>	<p>1.1 Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the ca 200 Tau-Buid</p>	<p>1.1 Research report with recommendations on livelihoods, land and resource use completed by end of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of the Tau-Buid to participate in research and other studies (previous studies have been approved following the agreed

<p>sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation.</p>	<p>people in 2 focal communities are better understood and documented. 1.2 Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional knowledge of one focal Tau-Buid community (ca 100 people) are better understood. 1.3 At least one Tau-Buid community (100 people) Tau-Buid has increased awareness of and capacity for implementing measures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation 1.4 A trials demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Tau-Buid people 1.5 At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Q3 2021/22 and approved by the Tau-Buid. 1.2 A series of socio economic and ethnographic studies is completed and approved by the Tau Buid. 1.3 At least 50 Tau-Buid women and men have participated in capacity building events by the end of year 2022/3. 1.4 Trial/demonstration area established in MIBNP end of year 2022/23. 1.5 Documented participation of PAMO staff in relevant exchanges and training events.</p>	<p>protocols for FPIC agreed with the Tau-Buid leaders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated. </p>
<p>Output 2: At least 2 Tau-Buid communities (approximately 200 men, women and children) are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat</p>	<p>2.1 Options and requirements for appropriate landscape rehabilitation, agriculture and sustainable resource use inside MIBNP are identified and agreed in collaboration with the Tau-Buid in the form of Community Conservation Plans (based on Output 1) 2.2 Approx. 100 members of at least 1 Tau-Buid community are making use of extension support and advice to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in their village lands. 2.3 Joint programmes of the Tau-Buid and the PAMO are operating for improved fire management, erosion control and invasive species control in Tamaraw habitats adjacent to Tau-Buid communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Formally documented and agreed Community Conservation Plans for the Tau Buid territory that overlaps with Tamaraw habitat signed by the end of year 2022/23. 2.2 Annual follow-up studies of community uptake of extension advice and support 2.3 Monitoring plots/fixed point photographs and other studies documenting landscape change resulting from interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tau-Buid agree to the plans and programmes (based on Output 2). NOTE: The PAMO has the right to enter into formal Community Conservation Plans with the Tau-Buid for Ancestral Domain areas inside MIBNP Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.

<p>Output 3: The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha</p>	<p>3.1 The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques). 3.2 An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is agreed with the tau-Buid by end of year 2 3.3 Documented overall patrol effort at least doubles by end of year 2 3.4 All rangers are adequately trained equipped and led by end of year 2 3.5 Poaching and other avoidable mortality of Tamaraw is documented and demonstrates a decrease by the end of Y3 (target max 3 avoidable deaths per year) 3.6 Improved awareness by end of Y1 in MIBNP boundary communities and agencies of the need to prevent Tamaraw poaching</p>	<p>3.1 Results of annual surveys (using an updated version of the method used for the last 18 years) 3.2 Documented no hunting agreement. 3.3 Patrol coverage as documented by SMART records 3.4 Scores from annual assessments of Wildlife Crime Prevention capacity using GWCs standard monitoring tool* 3.5 Reports from SMART*planned and documented patrols by rangers and indigenous people show a decrease in violations from a baseline established in year 1 3.6 Information available in all boundary communities and all relevant agencies adjoining the Tamaraw area. * This tool is used across all GWC supported projects globally **=Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population changes can be reliably detected within the project period. Population is being constrained by killings and not habitat factors Local authorities and law enforcement agencies increase support for wildlife crime prevention. • Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.
<p>Output 4: A claim for the rights of the Tau-Buid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Agreed programme of support mobilised by the end of Q2 2021/22 to enable completion of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). 4.2 Process agreed and support mobilised with the NCIP and the Tau-Buid by the end of Q2 2021/22 for developing the required Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) integrated with the MIBNP management plan. 4.3 All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022 4.4 Full CADT proposal and ADSDPP completed and submitted by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Signed agreements for project support for the CADT process and the ADSDPP process (subject to FPIC) 4.2 CADT area inside MIBNP mapped and documented and all ADSDPP elements agreed. 4.3 Complete CADT dossier finalised and presented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No official objections to CADT issuance. NOTE. The project cannot guarantee final issuance of the CADT as the process has to be driven and led by the Tau-Buid with assistance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, subject to official procedures not under control of the project. • Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic in Mindoro continues as anticipated.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

We have mapped relevant indicators to the new indicator framework wherever possible.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (Jan – Mar 2021)	Year 2 Total (Apr 21 – Mar 22)	Year 3 Total (Apr 22 – Mar 23)	Year 4 Total (Apr 23 – Dec 23)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples + At least 50 Taobuid women and men have participated in capacity building events.	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	People	Men Women Indigenous	0 0 0	40 20 Not known	17 14 16			50+
DI- A-03	At least 2 MIBNP PAMO community outreach staff have improved capacity for working with Indigenous Peoples	Number of organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project	Organisations		0	1	4			1
DI-A06	A trial demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Taobuid people	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure or improved well being	People		0	100	225		225	400
DI-B03	Formally documented and agreed Community Conservation Plans for the Taobuid territory that overlaps the Tamaraw habitat signed by the end of 2022/23	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed.	Plans	Agreed Plan Draft Final Plan	0 0	0 0	1 0			0 1
DI- B-06	All CADT and ADSDPP requirements for the area of Ancestral Domain inside MIBNP completed by end of 2022.	Number of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure or rights	People/Households Total Area	Number of people with rights clarified	0	0	4000			4000

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (Jan – Mar 2021)	Year 2 Total (Apr 21 – Mar 22)	Year 3 Total (Apr 22 – Mar 23)	Year 4 Total (Apr 23 – Dec 23)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	PLUS Full CADT proposal and ADSDPP completed and submitted by end of project			Number of people with rights registered	0	0	4000			
DI – C03	The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (<u>adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques</u>).	Number of new conservation or species stock assessments published	Number	New census method published	0	0	1		1	1
DI- C04	Needs and priorities for improved livelihoods and food security improvement among the ca 200 Tau-Buid people in 2 focal communities are better understood and documented. PLUS Demographics, social structures, governance systems and traditional knowledge of one focal Tau-Buid community (ca 100 people) are better understood.	New Assessments of Community use of biodiversity resources published	Number	Studies published Knowledge bank continuously updated	0 0	1 1	0 1		1 1	2
DI-D01	An enlarged no hunting area of 2,500ha and associated regulations is agreed with the tau-Buid by the end of year 2	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	Area in Hectares	No hunting area	1600	1600	1600		1600	2500

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (Jan – Mar 2021)	Year 2 Total (Apr 21 – Mar 22)	Year 3 Total (Apr 22 – Mar 23)	Year 4 Total (Apr 23 – Dec 23)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI – D04	The Tamaraw population is stable or increasing from the 2019 baseline (480) by the end of year 3 (adjusted to accommodate more accurate census techniques).	Stablised/improved species population within the project area	Number of Tamaraw	Unadjusted Adjusted using new technique	Ca 480	Ca 420	Ca 200			To be determined
DI – D10	A trial demonstration area for new agricultural and agroforestry techniques is available to at least 400 Taobuid people	Area of degraded/converted ecosystems that are under active restoration	Hectares	Forest converted to grassland by grazing/burning	0	8	8		8	8

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)
Permaculture system in Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park:	Video		M + M	French + Filipino		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVKwrt69RMA&t=8s
The dry season:	Video		M + M	French + Filipino		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpYN5rxGQ-A&t=5s
Supporting the application Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title of the Taobuid indigenous peoples sharing borders with an ASEAN Heritage Park.	Poster	Juanita Saet, (2022)	F	Filipino		Presented at the Asia Park Congress, Kota Kinabalu
Cast away on Mindoro island: lack of space limits population growth of the endangered tamaraw.	Journal Article	Bonenfant, C. & Rutschmann, Alexis & Burton, James & Boyles, R. & García, F. & Tilker, Andrew & Schütz, E.. (2023).	All M	France	Animal Conservation	Animal Conservation. 10.1111/acv.12842.

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?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
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.	No
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.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	