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Darwin Initiative Main & Extra: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

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

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	29-024
Project title	Investigating hunting causes and implementing community-led mitigations in the Philippines
Country(ies)	The Philippines
Lead Organisation	Bristol Zoological Society
Project partner(s)	Philippine Initiative for Conservation of Environment and the People (PhilinCon)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£321,231
Start/end dates of project	01/06/22 to 31/03/2025
Project Leader name	Dr Becca Sargent
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.facebook.com/philincon.darwin.project https://www.bristolzoo.org.uk/conservation/philippines
Report author(s) and date	Dr Becca Sargent Dr Ricardo Lemos de Figueiredo Dr Sam Penny Dr Rebecca Tandug 27/06/25

1 Project Summary

The Philippines is one of the world's most biologically rich countries, with nearly half of its approximately 1100 terrestrial vertebrates and vascular plants being endemic to the country. The Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NPPNP) is one of the largest areas of lowland primary forest remaining in the Western Visayas region of the Philippines. The NPPNP is one of the last remaining strongholds of the Critically Endangered Visayan warty pig (*Sus cebifrons*) and the Critically Endangered Negros bleeding-heart dove (*Gallicolumba keayi*). Bristol Zoological Society and PhilinCon have been working in partnership in this area since 2018, carrying out wildlife and habitat surveys to identify the major threats to its biodiversity. In this protected area, illegal hunting is one of two major threats (along with habitat loss) to biodiversity in general and specifically to the Visayan warty pig (Figure 1). However, little is known about the drivers of this activity. This project aimed to investigate the key drivers of illegal hunting and implement community-led mitigations.

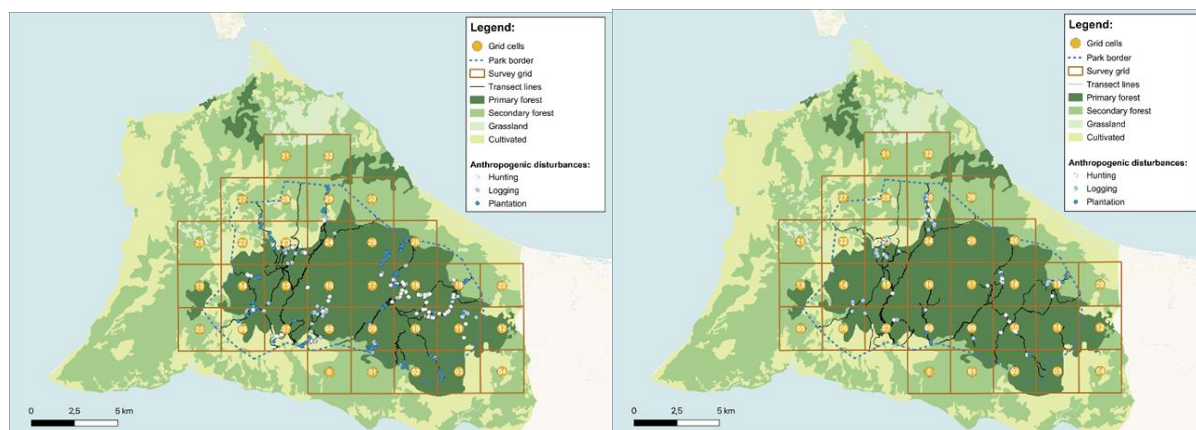


Figure 1. Detections of illegal activity (hunting, logging, plantations) during transect surveys in Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. Left: Year 1 (2022-23); Right: Year 3 (2024-25)

We investigated the motivations (e.g. subsistence, trade), scale and demand for hunting, discovering that the primary driver of hunting was to obtain food for the family. In addition to being illegal, with hunters facing legal charges and fines, hunting is an unsustainable and precarious activity due to ongoing biodiversity losses observed in this protected area. Alongside local communities, we co-developed livelihood programmes that reduced the need for hunting by providing an additional source of income and increasing capacity among local stakeholders. In addition, we conducted an engagement campaign to raise the profile of local species and implemented three years of field surveys and ranger patrols inside the protected area to monitor Visayan warty pig populations and deter illegal activities.

2 Project Partnerships

The lead partner, Bristol Zoological Society (BZS), is a UK-based conservation charity operating the Bristol Zoo Project. Our mission statement is “saving wildlife together” and as such we work to build capacity with local stakeholders and share expertise in areas of need. The in-country partner, PhilinCon, is a Philippine NGO with over 25 years of experience protecting the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. Staff from both organisations jointly led planning, monitoring, and evaluation, with regular meetings to track progress (Annex 5). The project built local capacity by training three Team Leaders, six Surveyors, and eight Community Facilitators, who helped implement sustainable livelihoods in eight communities. BZS and PhilinCon also collaborated with schools and NGOs to accomplish our wildlife campaign (Annex 6) and plan to continue working together post-project on technical support, data sharing, and future grants. Key support came from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR - Region 6) and NPPNP Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), who provided technical and administrative assistance. PhilinCon has an MoU with DENR (now under renewal) and shares all non-confidential project data. An MoU between NPPNP PAMB and PhilinCon for the implementation of the Darwin Project was also a key support. The project was endorsed by the FCDO in Manila, and in March 2025, the Project Lead and Community Manager met with the FCDO Climate & Environment Officer and attended the 5th UK-Philippines Climate & Environment Reception, where they showcased project outcomes and networked with other Darwin grantees. All stakeholders are now aware of the scale of illegal hunting in the protected area and its drivers. We will share the results of our various surveys including lessons learned with DENR (national, provincial), PAMB, and international, national and local NGOs, including in a revisit of the West Visayas Conservation Workshop (organised by BZS) scheduled for July 2025 to explore future collaborations and scalability.

3 Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1: Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.

In years one and three, we conducted two focus groups and ten interviews in each of our eight focal communities to assess hunting prevalence and drivers. Findings showed hunting is primarily for household consumption, with excess meat shared or sold locally. It is not a main income source but augments the food and income of the household. Most participants agreed that hunting is, therefore, preventable (Annex 7: Hunting survey report, MoV 1.1).

In year two, we co-developed livelihood initiatives to provide supplementary food and income sources. Community forums were held to discuss year one findings and select livelihood projects. Upon agreement over proposed initiatives, we received full household signoff in seven communities and 90% in one (Annex 8: Livelihood report, MoV 1.2), with 55% of signatories being women. Livelihoods included native chicken farming, organic vegetable farming, native shrimp culture, basket weaving, and rice retailing. Training workshops included local and native craft product development and marketing, backyard chicken and vegetable farming, and financial literacy and management training. Training was widely attended (Annex 9: Training events, MoV 1.4), with knowledge gains of 12% (poultry), 36% (vegetables), and 24% (shrimp) in pre- and post- training quizzes. Though below the 50% knowledge gain target, we still observed overall improvement in understanding across topics. High scores in poultry rearing quizzes pre- and post-training suggest a strong level of existing skills/knowledge.

We also surveyed wellbeing and gender equality in years one and three, with women comprising 77% and 68% of respondents, respectively. Results showed consistently high perceptions of gender equity in decision-making and life opportunities, with 79% participants stating that men and women have equal opportunities. There was strong positive feedback on project impacts, with participants agreeing/strongly agreeing that there has been fair sharing of responsibilities (88%), attendance at meetings (80%), agreement with decisions (84%), and increased income (82%). Of those who had attended trainings 100% stated that they found them useful (Annex 10: Wellbeing report, MoV 1.6).

Livelihood profitability varied (Annex 11: Livelihood summaries), with challenges like rice debt recovery and poultry disease impacting outputs. Some communities diversified from their original chosen livelihood to offer more resilience in the face of these challenges. In addition, we supported the communities to form their own People's Organisations. These are systems of community organisation and advocacy that are recognised by the government and therefore provide legal recognition and access to support and funding. Our team facilitated officer elections, constitution drafting, and registration. All communities now have cooperative bank accounts except Tag-osip (due to the individualized nature of backyard native shrimp farming) and officers trained in leadership, management, and financial literacy. Over 80% of respondents felt that the formation of the People's Organisations increased community-level decision-making, skills, and confidence (Annex 10).

By year three, 90% believed hunting had declined due to law enforcement, reduced wildlife, and more job opportunities. Several also mentioned improved environmental awareness, potentially linked to our wildlife campaign. There was also an apparent decrease in the consumption of wild meat, with 79% of respondents in year 1 stating that people in their community eat wild meat, compared to 48% in year 3 (Annex 7). Overall, the project positively impacted infrastructure (community shops, fishponds, etc.), knowledge, and community capacity. There are several aspects which warrant further investigation. For example, to investigate the prevalence of crop foraging by wildlife (one of the secondary drivers of hunting) and to work with communities to develop better systems for recovering debts for the rice retail stores.

Output 2: Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife.

Hunting pressure

Transect surveys showed a decrease in hunting pressure that exceeded the Darwin Project's 20% reduction target (Annex 12: Field and ranger data, MoV 2.2). Illegal activities were categorized as logging, hunting, or plantations. In year 1, 55% of transects showed illegal activity (246 clusters of records detected), rising to 67% in year 2 (160 records) due to a short-term spike in agarwood harvesting, then dropping to 28% in year 3 (55 records). The mean number of illegal activity records per transect was 3.4 (± 5.3 SD) in year 1, 4.6 (± 8.1 SD) in year 2, and 0.8 (± 2.0 SD) in year 3—representing a 78% decrease from year 1 to year 3. Ranger teams also independently recorded 325 clusters of illegal activity but, as these were not recorded systematically, no year-to-year or per km comparisons have been provided.

Hunting-specific signs per km declined steadily: 1.8 records per km (± 4.7 SD) in year 1, 0.6 (± 1.8 SD) in year 2 (65% decrease), and 0.3 (± 1.2 SD) in year 3 (83% decrease). Evidence included dog tracks,

shells, camps (n=20), and, most frequently, animal traps (262 records, 341 traps). Most traps targeted pigs (274), followed by junglefowl (52), macaques (12), civets, hornbills, and monitor lizards (1 each). Trap detections per km dropped 79% in year 2 compared with year 1 and 90% in year 3 compared with year 1. Pig-specific traps declined 71% and 85% over the same periods. GLMM analysis showed no significant correlation between pig trap encounter rate and trap density ($\beta = -0.01$, $p = 0.84$).

Rangers independently recorded 93 additional hunting incidents, outside of routine transects, totalling 602 traps/snares, including a single May 2022 expedition that found 320 snares in one area of the forest. Most traps again targeted pigs, followed by macaques (with two large cage traps dismantled), birds, and monitor lizards. All traps were dismantled and removed on discovery.

Pig relative abundance

Warty pig abundance increased beyond the Darwin Project's 10% target (Annex 12). Pig signs were found in 18 of 21 surveyed cells. Presence was recorded in 63% of transects in year 1 (302 signs), 59% in year 2 (75 signs), and 74% in year 3 (270 signs). Rooting and tracks were the most common signs, with no direct observations of pigs. Mean pig signs per km were 4.2 (± 5.3 SD) in year 1, 2.6 (± 4.4 SD) in year 2, and 5.0 (± 7.1 SD) in year 3—an 18% increase from year 1 to year 3.

Results from camera trap data also exceed the threshold defined in our logframe (Annex 1). In year 1, 42.8% of sites (n=21) detected pigs, compared to 100% in year 3 (n=8). Relative Abundance Index (RAI) and RAI_{max} rose by 894% and 1184%, respectively. The average maximum group size detected per camera trap location also increased by 212% (mean Y1 1.68 pigs; Y3 4.75 pigs) while maximum group size increased by 182% (mean Y1 0.86 pigs; Y3 4.75 pigs). However, year 3 camera deployment was biased towards locations of previous pig sightings and had fewer cameras available, limiting comparability across years.

Matched camera sites (same locations and dates in year 1 and year 3) provide a more reliable assessment: RAI increased by 331%, RAI_{max} by 554% (n=4 matched sites). Average maximum group size increased by 69% (Y1 mean 3.50 pigs; Y3 mean 4.17 pigs) and maximum group size by 53% (Y1 mean 1.32 pigs; Y3 mean 3.4 pigs) across the matched camera sites (n = 6). Despite controlling for seasonality, mean monthly rainfall varied substantially between years at the matched camera sites which may have influenced these results.

Visayan warty pigs reach sexual maturity at 2-3 years old, and can breed every 8-12 months under ideal conditions, with on average 2-4 piglets per cycle. Reduced hunting may have improved juvenile survival, contributing to a detectable population increase in NPPNP by Year 3, as suggested by larger group sizes in year 3 camera data compared to year 1. While it's challenging to assess real-time fluctuations in population size from this dataset, the overall increase in detection rate suggests that NPPNP supported a stable to increasing population of Visayan warty pig over the study period. The lack of an observed decline also suggests the absence of African Swine Fever, which has the potential to cause a rapid and catastrophic collapse in population sizes, as has occurred in other wild pig species. Although a robust population assessment cannot be made from these findings, this study provides the necessary baseline data to be able to identify future change.

Output 3: Situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease the quantity of illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops

Our findings suggest that wild meat is not being sold in restaurants or meat stalls in northwest Panay, and that hunted meat is primarily for consumption at home. Combining year 1 and year 2 data, wild animal parts were found in 53% of the shops surveyed, but mostly consisted of snake bones, with wild pig parts only found in 15% of shops. Wild animal parts were rarely sourced from NPPNP, and were most often from Palawan, Mindoro, Cebu and Negros (Annex 13: Year 2 market survey report (MoV 3.1)).

As hunting of the Visayan warty pig in NPPNP does not seem to be driven by profit, and instead for local consumption, we recommend focussing on community engagement and behaviour change campaigns. Furthermore, although over 80% of shopkeepers disagreed/strongly disagreed with the sale of wild meat, only 38% of survey participants disagreed/strongly disagreed with the sale of animal parts as souvenirs. Therefore, we recommend further engagement and communication campaigns targeting shopkeepers with the goal of addressing the sale of wild animal parts as souvenirs. However, as most species detected in shops were not from the NPPNP or targeted by this study, the impact on those species and wider biodiversity is unclear and needs to be further investigated. We therefore halted our market surveys in year 3, following an approved change request, in order to focus on the wildlife pride campaign.

The campaign we implemented in year 3 was successful in improving attitudes towards the warty pig and changing perceptions and awareness of hunting, with perception surveys revealing an increase in the

proportion of respondents claiming to like the warty pig (from 55% to 77%) and being against hunting (from 60% to 79%). The proportion of respondents aware that hunting is illegal also increased from 58% to 74%. However, the campaign did not succeed in changing perceptions or intentions of wild meat consumption, with only small changes in the proportion of respondents stating that wild meat is the safest option (from 28% to 27%) and that they would eat it if available (from 37% to 33%; Annex 14: Wildlife perception surveys (MoV 3.2)). Therefore, future campaigns and engagement initiatives should focus on key messages including the risks and impacts of wild meat consumption.

Output 4: Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities).

Each year, we conducted short surveys with key stakeholders to assess knowledge of hunting (Annex 15: Stakeholder surveys, MoV 4.1). Respondents included DENR staff, local government, military and police, teachers, and youth groups (Y1: n = 45, Y2: n=34, Y3: n=34) In year 1, 96% believed illegal hunting occurred in the NPPNP, dropping to 72% in year 2 and 68% in year 3. This may reflect either reduced hunting, lower awareness, or lower openness among later respondents. Given the increased cooperation between rangers, police officers, and DENR, plus the activities of our project, it is plausible that stakeholders believe that hunting levels have dropped over the past three years. Across all years, the main reason cited for hunting was food provision, consistent with community survey findings. Awareness of the Darwin Initiative project rose from 75% in year 1 to > 90% in years 2 and 3, indicating successful outreach. We shared annual reports, held community meetings and workshops, and maintained an active social media presence.



Figure 2. Field team leader, Richard Cahilig, presenting at the University of the Philippines Visayas cultural mapping conference

Beyond community events (Annex 6), the in-country team have also presented project results at various forums, including: Protected Area Management Board meetings (quarterly); NPPNP Protected Area Management Plan workshop; Aklan State University's Environment and Biodiversity Information Drive; National Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Workshop; Japanese Asian Friendship Society International Environmental Forum; Positive Youth Development Network Bootcamp; University of the Philippines Visayas Cultural Mapping of Panay, Guimaras & Negros Occidental Conference (Figure 2); Aklan State University Forum on Environmental Observations and Situations in NPPNP; US Peace Corps Rural Improvement Club of the Philippines 87th National Convention, among others. Team leaders appeared on a local radio show, and the community manager has published

several articles in national newspapers ([Inquirer article 1](#); [Inquirer article 2](#)). Final reports will be shared with stakeholders, and scientific articles are in preparation. On July 24, 2025, we will host an online meeting with participants from the 2019 West Visayas Conservation Workshop, including European zoos, DENR, and local and international NGOs (PhilBio, HaribonFoundation, Talarak Foundation), to present results and plan future collaborations (MoV 4.2). During the project lead's March 2025 visit, we

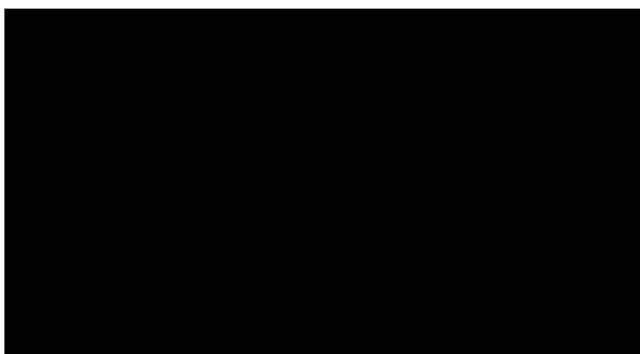


Figure 3. Visit with Malindog Indigenous community to discuss the work of the Darwin project. Right image displays some of their traditionally crafted products.

engaged four neighbouring communities—two of them Indigenous People's communities—to promote knowledge exchange and explore future partnerships (Figure 3).

Discussions highlighted concerns about crop foraging of wildlife, enforcement issues within the protected areas and ancestral domain recognition. Communities also expressed interest in marketing traditional crafts, suggesting potential for future collaboration.

3.2 Outcome

The project outcome was to decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested by implementing sustainable initiatives in eight communities around the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. This was measured using six indicators. Indicator 0.1 focused on co-designing alternative livelihoods to replace hunting as a source of protein and/or income. In year 1, surveys showed that hunting was mainly for supplementary food (~50% of responses), but 92% of participants said it wasn't essential (Annex 7; MoV 0.1). Thus, the target of 40% replacing hunting as a primary food/income source was not directly applicable. Instead, the project aimed to shift perceptions towards hunting and offer alternatives. By year 3, 90% of those surveyed believed hunting had decreased, citing increased ranger presence, job opportunities, and wildlife education. Disapproval of hunting rose from 78% in year 1 to 88% in year 3. Surveys also showed improved knowledge and attitudes toward wildlife (Annex 14).

Indicators 0.2 and 0.3 assessed perceptions of project success and changes in wellbeing. Semi-structured interviews with 10+ members per community (representing 20-63% of livelihood participants per community and thus meeting the 20% threshold in the logframe) revealed that most had secure assets: 98% owned homes, 100% had water/electricity, and 51% had their own transport. Gender equality and freedom of choice were widely reported (Annex 10, MoV 0.2). By year 3, 97% felt their wellbeing had improved due to the project, though the 30% improvement threshold was not met. Instead, five communities reported 10%-26% increases in satisfaction with work and food availability. High baseline wellbeing may have limited measurable gains in the other three communities (e.g., Nabaoy's pre-project work satisfaction averaged 9.8/10). As noted, feelings surrounding gender equality were already very positive and remained so after the project. Regarding household income, 83% said it had increased, 14% said it stayed the same, and 3% were unsure or suggested it may have decreased. Of those with increased income, 52% reported <10% growth, 29% >10%, and the rest were unsure. Overall, 60% attributed income growth directly to the project. Additionally, >80% reported gaining knowledge, confidence, and leadership opportunities (Annex 10, MoV 0.3). Indicator 0.4, to host multiple meetings with focal communities to introduce and co-develop the project, was successfully completed (Annex 8).

Deliverables for indicators 0.5 and 0.6 were achieved. As described in section 3.1, Visayan warty pig detections rose 18% from Year 1 to Year 3, and hunting signs declined steadily (Annex 12; MoV 0.6 & 0.7). These results, along with positive feedback on capacity building and changing attitudes toward wildlife, support the conclusion that the project successfully reduced hunting through community-led initiatives.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

3.3.1 Outcome-level assumptions

Assumption 1: *Given strict human research ethical review, anonymous and sensitive data collection methodology, and hiring of staff already embedded in the targeted communities, we can establish a trusting relationship to collect reliable data on the drivers of hunting.*

Comments: All surveys with human participants received ethical approval from an independent review panel. Our data collection did not gather participant names, and did not ask if they were hunters. The hiring of Community Facilitators from targeted communities, alongside the effective communication and interpersonal skills of our Community Team Leader and Manager have allowed trusting relationships to be built with our target communities. These relationships continued to strengthen during implementation of our livelihood programmes.

Assumption 2: *People will be open to engage with alternative sources of income to hunting.*

Comments: The targeted communities have been very keen to engage with the project. In seven of our communities, 100% of households signed on to participate in the livelihood project, and in the final community sign-up consisted of 90% households. When targeting participants for this project, discussions were held with local contacts and barangay captains over likely areas where hunting is prevalent. Previous data from partner organisation, PhilinCon, also aided with identifying illegal hunting hotspots. We therefore believe that we selected appropriate households to participate in the project. We also hope that via changing social norms of the community, we can deter those who hunt. Communities have been proactive in developing livelihood projects, taking the initiative to diversify beyond one key project and requesting support for further training and infrastructure development.

Assumption 3: *Populations of targeted wildlife species are not already too depleted to recover over the study period.*

Comments: Throughout the project, field team surveys have frequently detected signs of warty pig, and camera traps have captured videos of large groups of this species, including offspring. This suggested that there was currently a breeding population of pigs within the park. See section 3.1 for results of the field surveys.

Assumption 4: *Travel regulations (due to Covid-19 pandemic) between the UK and the Philippines government will allow the two staff based in the UK, regular visits to the Philippines (twice a year).* Comments: This assumption is no longer relevant as regulations relating to Covid-19 have not been in place since 2022.

3.3.2 Output-level assumptions

Assumption 1: *The income generated is used for projects that benefit the community as a whole rather than community leaders only.*

Comments: We supported participating communities to register as People's Organisations (POs) with the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE). POs are a method in the Philippines for enabling a group of people (commonly those engaged in a particular livelihood, e.g. farmers, fishers) to undertake collective action to address issues such as benefit sharing and defend members interests. The communities drafted constitutions and bylaws which establish sound management systems, how profits will be shared and penalties for those who are not contributing sufficiently to the livelihood implementation. Communities elected officers, including a president, treasurer and secretary, to ensure the bylaws were being monitored and followed. Each community's profit-sharing arrangement is outlined in Annex 11.

Assumption 2: *Barangay captains are engaged in the process of designing alternative livelihood projects. Communities are keen to participate in alternative livelihood projects and are open to stop hunting.*

Comments: As highlighted under section 3.3.1. Assumption 2, communities have been proactive and collaborative in response to implementation of the livelihood projects. Barangay captains and council members were present for discussions and consultative meetings regarding proposed livelihoods during April-May 2023 and we received the approval of all barangay captains prior to the start of the project. We ensured that barangay captains were kept informed of all project developments by regular meetings and through attendance at PAMB meetings where updates about the Darwin project implementation are presented.

Assumption 3: *No major natural disasters impact the population of the threatened species surveyed (e.g. Typhoon Phanfone in December 2019)*

Comments: Tropical storms are a regular occurrence in Panay. However, none reaching typhoon status hit the West Visayas during the project lifetime. No impact of natural disasters on the wildlife population has been detected, as the team continued to find signs of Visayan warty pig throughout the project.

Assumption 4: *Markets for these products will not go underground, remaining open and easily accessible to our Filipino Market Surveyors. Shop and restaurant owners will be open and knowledgeable about the provenance of illegal meat.*

Comments: This assumption was challenging to manage as our market surveyors lacked the long-term relationships with stall/restaurant owners that were built within communities, and the sensitivity of information asked for is uncommonly divulged in this context (due to local social norms). No wild meat was found in stalls or restaurants, which may reflect an underground market. However, community surveys and local informants confirmed that wild meat is typically consumed at home, not sold. Police also reported no related arrests. While some tourist shops sold animal trinkets, overall, there appears to be little local trade in wildlife products. We therefore focused our efforts on community-based work rather than urban markets surveys. However, in future we would adapt our survey protocols to improve reliability through more targeted recruitment of participants/informants and sensitive data collection techniques (e.g. randomised response methods).

Assumption 5: *Attendance at the workshop by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) and the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) will maximise the engagement of respective DENR teams in the project.*

Comments: Following an approved change request form submitted in May 2023, we did not hold independent workshops to present results or undertake perceptions surveys. This was due to the busy schedules of our stakeholders and the limited capacity of our team. Instead, we presented project updates at quarterly PAMB meetings including the recent June 2025 meeting. These are attended by Regional, Provincial, and Municipal Officers of DENR, as well as local government and barangay officials and other local stakeholders.

3.4 Impact

The project aimed to support long-term conservation of the Visayan warty pig and alleviate poverty in communities around the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NPPNP), with a focus on reducing illegal hunting. The removal of snares throughout NPPNP has provided an immediate short-term positive impact on biodiversity by reducing hunting pressure within NPPNP, a factor that has likely contributed to an observable increase in relative abundance of pigs (Annex 12). Patrols also dismantled bird and macaque traps and illegal forest camps, reducing threats faced by other species. Data collected was shared with DENR to help prioritize protection zones and uploaded to iNaturalist for the Wild Pigs of the Philippines monitoring project. Surveys also recorded sightings of the Critically Endangered Negros bleeding-heart dove, providing valuable distribution data for this understudied species. Biodiversity monitoring training enabled team members to contribute to broader conservation efforts, such as a hornbill survey in the Dulungan Count of the Central Panay Mountain Range (Aug 2024), organized by Antique Local Government Unit, DENR, and other conservation organisations. Our team was invited to participate in surveys of the Endangered Dulungan (Rufous-headed hornbill), the official bird of Antique Province.

To achieve long-term impact, our project contributed to poverty alleviation through significant capacity building and engagement with local communities. Our wildlife campaign activities reached over 1000 people across Northwest Panay and beyond (Annex 6). Awareness of conservation issues improved significantly, with recognition of the Visayan warty pig rising from 37% to 64%, and awareness of hunting laws increasing from 58% to 74%. We also worked with eight communities to develop sustainable livelihood strategies to provide supplementary sources of food and income. Through multiple consultation sessions and workshops participants selected a variety of livelihood projects including native chicken raising, vegetable farming, shrimp culture, and rice retailing stores. Communities worked together to adapt to challenges such as drought, disease outbreaks, and market competition. Some communities, like Tag-osip, adopted individual-based projects, promoting self-reliance and entrepreneurship. Year 3 surveys showed strong support for the livelihood initiatives, especially the capacity-building component. People's Organisations were formed, enhancing leadership, confidence, and social cohesion (Annex 10). The project also provided infrastructure (e.g., rice stores, fishponds), equipment (gardening tools, chicken netting), and training. At project end, the income generation of the livelihoods has not yet yielded high profitability. However, it is not unusual for small businesses to take time to generate profits, and our livelihood projects are still only in their second year of operation. The large amount of capacity building conducted in

areas like local organising and management, financial literacy, and leadership has enabled cultural and social cohesion within the adopted communities which we hope will improve the sustainability of the livelihoods so that they start to become more profitable in the coming year.

Finally, we supported poverty reduction through the employment of a large team of Filipino staff (34 persons), providing stable income and professional growth. Feedback showed 92% gained new skills and confidence, particularly in communication, environmental awareness, and teamwork (Annex 16). Overall, the project has achieved its intended impact of maintaining a stable population of the Visayan warty pig and alleviating poverty through a multifaceted approach combining capacity building, community engagement, and forest protection.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project was a direct recommendation of the 2019's West Visayas Conservation Workshop, and contributed to several of the goals established for the Visayan warty pig (VWP):

Visayan Warty Pig Conservation Goal	Task	Darwin Project's contributions
Goal 1: Baseline information in place for the population size in its entire range and a system of continuous monitoring in place (by 2024).	1.2 Field signs and camera trap survey	Our biodiversity monitoring generated valuable data regarding VWP's presence and distribution within NPPNP. We added 234 camera trap images of VWP to the Wildlife Insights database, contributing to a dataset that is facilitating wider monitoring of the species across the islands of Negros and Panay.
	1.3 Standardised monitoring systems using field signs and camera trapping survey twice per year	
Goal 2: Hunting is minimized to a tolerable level relative to the population size (by 2029)	2.1 Reduced hunting to a tolerable level through a community awareness programme.	We conducted 30 community engagement activities that resulted in improved awareness and attitudes regarding the VWP and hunting.
	2.2 Reduce hunting through better law enforcement.	Our field and ranger teams conducted 280 patrols and removed 821 traps and snares from NPPNP since the start of the project, directly reducing hunting of VWP and other species in the area.
	2.3 Assess the drivers for wild pig hunting.	We conducted hunting surveys that revealed that the primary driver of hunting is for food to be consumed at home. Secondary drivers were to protect crops from foraging pigs and for supplementary income.
	2.4 Initiate livelihood programmes to reduce hunting to a tolerable level	Our livelihood diversification scheme enabled new livelihoods in communities around NPPNP, improving income and wellbeing.
Goal 6: Effective monitoring and emergency response plan in place to prepare for a potential arrival of African Swine Fever (by 2023)	6.5 Awareness of ASF for all stakeholders	We conducted an "ASF forum" in collaboration with the Provincial Veterinary Office as part of our campaign, to raise awareness of risks and measures against ASF.

This project also addressed some of the issues identified by the Negros Island Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018 and Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028. During the Philippine Biodiversity Action Planning Visayas cluster in May 2024 and the National KBA Workshop last October 2024, PhilinCon shared the underrepresented data about the NPPNP and its threatened species.

The Philippines Biodiversity Strategy aims for a 10% annual increase in biodiversity awareness among key sectors by 2028. The Darwin Project supported this by engaging 17 schools and organising the “Walk for Wildlife” campaign, which included mural painting and participation from local businesses and officials. The strategy also includes a target to reduce, control or manage key threats to biodiversity by 2028. Illegal hunting is one of the key threats to wildlife in the Visayas. We observed a reduction in hunting activity in NPPNP by year 3, facilitated by our project. Being an important area of habitat for several Visayan species, a reduction of a key threat in this area is an important contribution to this target. Similarly, the Philippines Biodiversity Strategy aims to improve or maintain the conservation status of threatened species in the country (based on 2016 levels). Our project likely contributed to reduced hunting and a potential increase in the VWP population in the area. In addition, both the Visayan hornbill and the Negros bleeding-heart dove can be found in NPPNP. A reduction in illegal activities and improved community awareness (both species were included in campaign materials) may also have benefited the populations of these species.

Furthermore, our project supported the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)’s 2050 Goals (A (“Protect and Restore integrity and resilience of ecosystems”), B (“Prosper with Nature: sustainably manage biodiversity to benefit people”), D (Invest and Collaborate: Support capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, particularly in developing countries)) by reducing anthropogenic pressures on NPPNP and empowering communities to thrive via training, capacity building and improved livelihoods. Finally, our project contributed to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including target 15.7 linked to eliminating poaching and trafficking of protected species within the Life on Land goal. We increased the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities (target 15.a) and protected biodiversity and natural habitats (target 15.5) through law enforcement and regular wildlife monitoring. We supported capacity-building by mentoring early career conservationists in project management and field surveyor roles, serving target 17.6: Knowledge Sharing and Cooperation for Access to Science, Technology and Innovation. Finally, our project ensured equal participation in leadership and decision-making for women, contributing to target 5.5; Gender Equality goal 5.

4.2 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

This project had an impact on communities surrounding the NPPNP by reducing poverty levels through several different means. First, we have hired and provided income security to 34 staff members (rangers, field team, community facilitators, operations team) for the duration of the project, providing immediate benefits to the livelihoods of local people and providing opportunities for professional development. Most staff are from communities neighbouring the NPPNP, and all in-country staff are from Panay Island. With a high proportion of the project’s investment being spent on the employment and training of in-country staff, we have provided added value in terms of capacity-building (Annex 16). Our team leaders are junior staff with little previous experience in leading a team/managing a project. We have spent extended time training these junior conservationists to handle these responsibilities. This project has helped provide local individuals with the skills and experience to protect the natural environment of the Philippines in the future.

In year 2, we directly supported communities to design and implement strategies to alleviate poverty and improve wellbeing. This included livelihood diversification programmes, chosen by each of the communities (Annex 11). As mentioned in section 3.4, it is expected that these livelihoods will provide the communities with supplementary sources of food and income, thereby reducing the need for hunting. Communities have been proactive in requesting further training opportunities and livelihood support, allowing

us to expand our original objectives and diversify the support we offer. This has included supporting women's weaving groups to expand their market and offering guidance on self-organisation and governance. The impacts of this project on community capacity and wellbeing are discussed under section 3.1 Output 1 and in Annex 10.

4.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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

In the Global Gender Gap report, which assesses how well countries divide their resources and opportunities, the Philippines ranks 25th in the world and highest in Asia for gender parity. Almost 50% of senior leadership roles in the Philippines are held by women (World Economic Forum, 2024). 56% of the project board for this project (5/9) are women, including the project lead and project managers. The main project partner, Bristol Zoological Society, has a senior leadership team (Executive Board + Heads of Department) of 54% women. Project partner, PhilinCon, has a woman as its director and, for the duration of this project, a board of trustees consisting of 60% women. We considered and addressed how the project could have an unbalanced impact on women who may be held responsible for the care of the chosen livelihood activities. However, as stated in the year 1 report, surveys revealed that the majority of women manage the income of the family and both genders perceived that there was a fair share of the work carried out by both. Most participants for this survey were women (77%). Of households that are participating in the livelihood projects, 55% of the signatories were women and all signatories have been actively involved in project design and implementation. In our year three surveys, 63% of participants were women. These surveys revealed that 88% participants agreed that sharing of workload and responsibilities had been equal and 80% had been actively involved in decision-making (Annex 10). Formal data analysis is currently underway to tease out any specific differences in response by gender, age, and community.

4.4 Transfer of knowledge

Our team leaders joined Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) meetings that took place quarterly throughout the project, to share updates, including data from the ranger patrols and field surveys. Most recently, in June 2025, we took part in the 70th PAMB Meeting of NPPNP which brought together members to discuss conservation strategies, updates on park management activities, and continue efforts to strengthen environmental protection within the area. This meeting reflects the ongoing collaboration and shared responsibility of local government units, communities, and partner agencies in safeguarding the biodiversity and

ecological value of the park. We continue liaising with DENR via PhilinCon to share our field and ranger methods and data and enable systematic surveying and patrolling within NPPNP.

During the NPPNP Protected Area Management Plan (2025-2035) workshop on 11-13 September 2024, the PhilinCon team made significant contributions, ensuring inclusion of the Darwin Project results in the biodiversity plans and management agenda. One successful lobby was to replace the Panay monitor lizard (extirpated in NPPNP) with the Visayan Warty Pig as the flagship species of the NPPNP.

We have scheduled a follow-up meeting of the 2019 West Visayas Conservation Workshop for the 24th of July. Over 40 national and international organisations that participated in the workshop and are involved in conservation in the Philippines, have been invited. We will be sharing a summary of methods, activities and outcomes of the project. Other organisations will also share updates from their respective projects, and we will then discuss future conservation priorities. Furthermore, we provided an update to the EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria) Philippines Working Group during their 2024 Annual Conference. A final update will be provided in their annual conference in September 2025. This will allow transfer of knowledge of our methods and results to other European zoos that house Filipino species and are supporting their in-situ conservation. The in-country team have also participated in a variety of conferences and engagement activities, as highlighted in Section 3.1 Output 4.

4.5 Capacity building

Out of the 26 respondents in the staff survey, 92% agreed or strongly agreed that they gained new skills and/or knowledge and became more confident via working on the Darwin Project. Seven (27%) of the staff survey's participants were women, and all of them agreed they developed skills and confidence (Annex 16). When asked about the three key things that changed for them as a result of working for the Darwin Project, many mentioned an improvement in communication skills and stakeholder management, report writing, leadership, and environmental knowledge.

As noted in section 3.4, the field team were invited to take part in a hornbill survey in the Central Panay Mountain Range in August 2024 due to their experience in biodiversity monitoring techniques and bird identification. In addition, several team members attended the Asian Bird Fair in Manila in November 2024 where they discussed the results of these surveys and the work of the Darwin project. The PhilinCon team were also invited by DENR to participate in the Protected Area Action Planning workshop for NPPNP. Thus, feeding in the results of the Darwin project to higher level management and policy.

5 Monitoring and evaluation

As noted in the logframe, we had several project management activities to monitor progress on a regular basis. Weekly meetings occurred between the Team Leaders and their respective line managers, as well as between the Project Lead, Community Manager, Operations Manager and Bookkeeper. These meetings were effective for communicating regular updates and enabling swift identification and resolution of any problems. In addition, we had monthly meetings of the project board (Project Lead, Managers, Team Leaders, Bookkeeper, Operations Assistant) to review progress and discuss the proposed work plan for the coming month. Each meeting included a discussion of any risks or issues that had arisen and not been resolved during the weekly meetings (Annex 5: Monthly meeting minutes). Progress reports were shared in monthly meetings between the Project Lead and Project Assurance based at the Lead Organisation. During these meetings, risks were discussed and advice on mitigations was provided. The Project Assurance provided an independent perspective, and this internal evaluation of the work allowed for continual assessment of project progress.

These project management activities ensured effective and frequent communication between the various levels of leadership and partners and continuous checks on schedules and deliverables. We feel this approach has been suitable for our team and is an effective system for swiftly identifying any problems. For example, our monitoring allowed us to identify key changes to be made to the project design to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. This included

reducing the number of focus groups and interviews per community in Indicators 1.1 and 1.6 from 20 interviews to 10 (approved change request Dec-22). This followed advice from the Community Manager and Team Leader who found that communities were more homogenous than anticipated and saturation was being reached after a small number of surveys (i.e. no new information was being provided, and main themes had been captured). In addition, as market surveys did not reveal the sale of any wild meat products in markets or restaurants, we recognised that Means of Verification 0.8 (to reduce weight of wild meat sold in markets) was not appropriate. We therefore determined that continuing market surveys during year 3 was not a productive use of the team's time, and that focusing on the wildlife campaign would result in more impact. Not only did we adapt this indicator to become a baseline assessment of sale of products (rather than a reduction in meat), ending in Y2 (approved change request Jun-24), we also noted that conducting the wildlife campaign in cities was not the most effective strategy. Results of our Y1 community surveys corroborated the fact that wild meat was consumed at home. We therefore changed Indicator 3.2 (campaign events rolled out in city festivals) to reflect that a better target audience would be the communities themselves (campaign events rolled out in cities AND villages; approved change request July-23).

6 Lessons learnt

Hunting surveys and biodiversity monitoring were generally effective, though impacted by unpredictable weather. Standardising patrol routes and focusing on a few repeated transects could have improved data consistency and comparability but may have reduced snare removal if fewer areas of the park were visited. Similarly, consistent camera trap deployment across all years would have strengthened pig abundance comparisons (Annex 12). Parallel DENR patrols which also removed snares, complicated catch-per-unit-effort metrics of hunting pressure. Having a unified patrol system and shared database (e.g., Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool or EarthRanger) would enhance coordination, data access, and capacity building for all stakeholders (both NGO and governmental).

Our adaptive monitoring framework allowed for timely adjustments to project implementation. For example, shifting campaign efforts from cities to local communities. In future, a sounder methodology, sensitive to cultural norms, should be adopted to ensure we are gathering reliable market data. However, we believe the decision to expand the wildlife pride campaign and scale back the market research was appropriate for the aims of this project. Following Rare's official 'rare pride' methodology was challenging due to time constraints and staff capacity, starting this work earlier in the project would have improved planning and impact.

In terms of the livelihoods, future project work would benefit from a stronger steer towards sustainable projects than those presented in the original design stages. Some initiatives, like shrimp and vegetable farming, were vulnerable to climatic events (e.g., the 2024 El Niño drought), while others, like weaving and rice retail, were more resilient. Communities adapted by diversifying income sources and forming cooperatives. For example, vegetable farmers organized into groups (rather than individual backyard farms) to improve crop care and seasonal planning. While there has been strong ownership of the livelihood projects by the community members, decision-making would have been improved if community development experts had provided early support during livelihood identification workshops. This would have ensured members had full understanding of the possible challenges and alternatives to improve success.

Issues also arose with rice store lending. In some communities, unpaid loans risked store viability. The community of Nabaoy implemented a structured repayment system with interest for missed payments and borrowing restrictions, which may serve as a model for others. Livelihood project success varied by community, largely depending on leadership and engagement. Those with strong leadership and active members have been well managed and adapted effectively to challenges. As mentioned in previous reports, limited team capacity hindered detailed monitoring across all eight communities. A smaller-scale pilot approach, focussing on a sample of communities/households, would have allowed for better evaluation and refinement of the livelihoods before scaling up.

Finally, our data has identified several avenues for future work. Illegal agarwood harvesting has emerged as a potentially serious issue within the NPPNP. Overexploitation is thought to be the main threat to species within the genus *Aquilaria*, from which agarwood is produced, most of them listed as threatened (Vulnerable - Critically Endangered) or “Data Deficient” in the IUCN Red List. Agarwood harvesting has been identified as a destructive activity within NPPNP (Annex 12) and although its full impacts on the wider biodiversity are unclear, it warrants further investigation. In addition, several community members cited crop damage by Visayan warty pigs as a reason for hunting (Annex 7). This issue warrants further investigation, to find effective long-term mitigation strategies if it is found to be a significant problem.

7 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

Feedback from previous reviews was shared with in-country teams to guide improvements. Following a year 1 recommendation to allocate more time to law enforcement, we increased ranger patrols from 3 days/2 nights to 4 days/3 nights twice monthly in year 2, supported by additional resources from the Lead Organisation. In addition, in October 2023, DENR hired several of our rangers for two extra monthly patrols. Further comments from the Y1 review suggested exploring partnerships with relevant organisations to leverage additional resources and expertise. To effectively implement the various livelihood initiatives, our Community Team Leader contacted several experts to provide guidance and training to our communities. These included members of the Provincial Veterinary Office, the Municipal Agriculturist Office, Aklan Trekkers (local NGO), the Department of Labour and Employment, the Zoological Society of London, PhilBio, Haribon, Agricultural Training Institute-Region 6, Aklan State University, Hue Hotel-Boracay, and Aklan Agri-Aqua Demonstration Farm and Training Center. Similarly, during the wildlife campaign planning and several of the activities we collaborated with multiple stakeholders including members of government departments, local NGOs, media partners, and schools.

An additional comment related to prioritising families living below the poverty threshold to ensure the most vulnerable households received direct support and benefits. As of 2023, the Philippines Statistics Authority set the poverty threshold at PhP 2,759 (~£39) per person per month. Of respondents surveyed for the gender and wellbeing surveys in year 1, 84% were living below this threshold, with an average monthly income of PhP 1,627 per person. Hence, while the communities were targeted based on information relating to hunting locations, we believe that our project did provide benefits to vulnerable households as there is a high likelihood that many of our livelihood beneficiaries were living below the poverty line.

In year 2, the reviewer noted that some training events didn't meet expected knowledge gains. While vegetable and shrimp farming trainings showed 36% and 24% increases in knowledge respectively, poultry training only showed a 12% gain due to high pre-existing knowledge (average pre-test score: 76%). While this is positive in suggesting that many households had existing knowledge and skills that would enable them to engage in the chosen livelihoods, it suggests future training should be more advanced. Reflecting on this, to improve training events in future, we would plan to conduct the pre-training quizzes several days in advance of the event and share results with trainers so that they could tailor content accordingly. The reviewer also encouraged us to assess non-income related benefits of the livelihood projects, in particular related to the establishment of the People's Organisations. We, therefore, added questions on confidence and empowerment to the final wellbeing surveys and focus groups (Annex 10). Staff feedback surveys were also conducted to capture additional benefits, such as skill and knowledge gains among project personnel (Annex 16).

8 Risk Management

Please find attached our risk register which was monitored and updated every 3-6 months (Annex 17: Risk register). No new risks emerged during the last 12 months that were not previously included in our register. We have not needed to make any significant adaptations to the project design to account for any risks.

A known risk of livelihood disruption due to pests or disease materialised in 2024. While pig farming was avoided due to African Swine Fever concerns, three communities chose native

chicken farming. One experienced a disease outbreak in April 2024, resulting in 70% of households losing their chickens. The cause was unclear, though Avian Influenza was ruled out. As the community had diversified into other livelihoods (e.g. shops, weaving), they opted not to replace the chickens. Although not all households were still chicken farming, all communities were invited to a livestock health workshop co-hosted with DENR and the Provincial Veterinary Office, covering disease risks and reporting protocols (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Dr Marco Rafael Ardamil of the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian discusses Avian Influenza outbreaks in the Philippines with our community members.

Another key risk was ensuring the sustainability of the livelihoods following project completion. While the capacity building elements and formation of PO's have addressed this risk to a significant extent, an ongoing concern is the low profitability of the rice retail stores thus far. Some of the livelihoods provided additional sustenance to community members (e.g. chicken and vegetable farming) and therefore profitability is not a key concern. The native shrimp farming has also proved profitable for the participants. However, the rice retail stores have yet to generate significant profit. As the Darwin funding covered the initial startup costs over the past year, all sales from the stores so far have represented profit for the communities. However, now this seed

money has been utilised, ensuring sustainability going forward is essential. It can take some time for small businesses to become economically viable and given the short timescale of the project (many shops have been open for less than one year), it is not unexpected to see low profit generation. However, one concern is that the communities made the decision to allow loans from the rice store for families in times of need. While we support the communities' ownership of the project and ability to make decisions on its management, the system of loaning without clear repayment systems has caused issues for the sustainability of the stores. We are now working with communities to establish appropriate payment mechanisms for those in need of loans and will continue to support the POs to manage their livelihoods in the coming months. Further discussion on the livelihood outcomes (focussing not only on economic gains, but also social cohesion and capacity building) is available in Annexes 10 and 11.

9 Scalability and Durability

Snare removal across NPPNP provided an immediate short-term benefit by reducing hunting pressure that likely contributed to the observed increase in pig abundance, through increasing chances of survival and reproduction (Annex 12). The success of this method showcases the need for continued anti-poaching patrols. Biomonitoring confirmed pigs are widespread, suggesting patrols should cover the full park, not just access points and trail heads. Our results provide a baseline for DENR and others to track future changes in threats and pig population. Changing community-level behaviour and perceptions regarding wildlife and hunting can take a long time to achieve, so the maintenance of anti-poaching efforts will be crucial if the pig population is to undergo a sustained recovery. The success of our existing measures has already led to commitment from a third-party funder and DENR to support ranger patrols following the cessation of Darwin. Developing a shared patrol database (e.g. SMART or EarthRanger) would improve coordination and data sharing for future projects. We have also received funding from Oriental Bird Club for further ecological surveys focused on the Negros bleeding heart dove. This work will employ several Darwin team members.

Livelihood programmes have supplemented food and income sources, thereby reducing the need for hunting (Annex 10 & 11). The formation of People's Organisations (POs) shows strong community buy-in and enables access to government support. This, plus the training provided, should give members the means to sustain and expand income generating activities following

project completion. In final meetings with the barangay councils, we held a formal turnover of coordination of the POs to the local government units which will allow the organisations to access support and monitoring guidance, supporting long-term sustainability. While Indigenous Peoples (IP) were not included in this project due to time and budget constraints linked to permit applications, a new Woodspring Trust-funded project (following Free, Prior, Informed Consent protocols under the Philippine Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act) will explore hunting drivers among IP communities using participatory approaches. As IPs are likely to be some of the key users of the forest and have differing Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, particularly related to hunting, including them in future work will be essential for refining and scaling ethical, culturally sensitive conservation practices. This funding will allow several Darwin staff to be retained and avoids a 'hard' exit on completion of the grant, ensuring durability of our outputs, with focal communities having continued access to support and guidance from these staff.

In addition, we greatly expanded our original output to distribute flyers as part of a wildlife pride campaign to include posters, calendars, and 30 engagement events (Annex 6), targeting not only young men (the demographic most likely to hunt) but also families and children. It is hoped these efforts will lead to longer-term change in behaviour and early evidence shows improved wildlife knowledge and attitudes (Annex 14). The campaign has strong potential for scaling to other areas and themes, such as changing norms around wild meat consumption. BZS and PhilinCon plan to co-develop funding proposals to continue this work. Our findings will be disseminated in the upcoming follow-up meeting of the 2019 West Visayas Conservation Workshop, aiming to inform updates to the regional action plan and influence broader conservation policy, including expanding protections beyond NPPNP.

10 Darwin Initiative identity



Figure 5. Sign at Bristol Zoo Project about our conservation work in the Philippines, featuring the Darwin Initiative's logo.

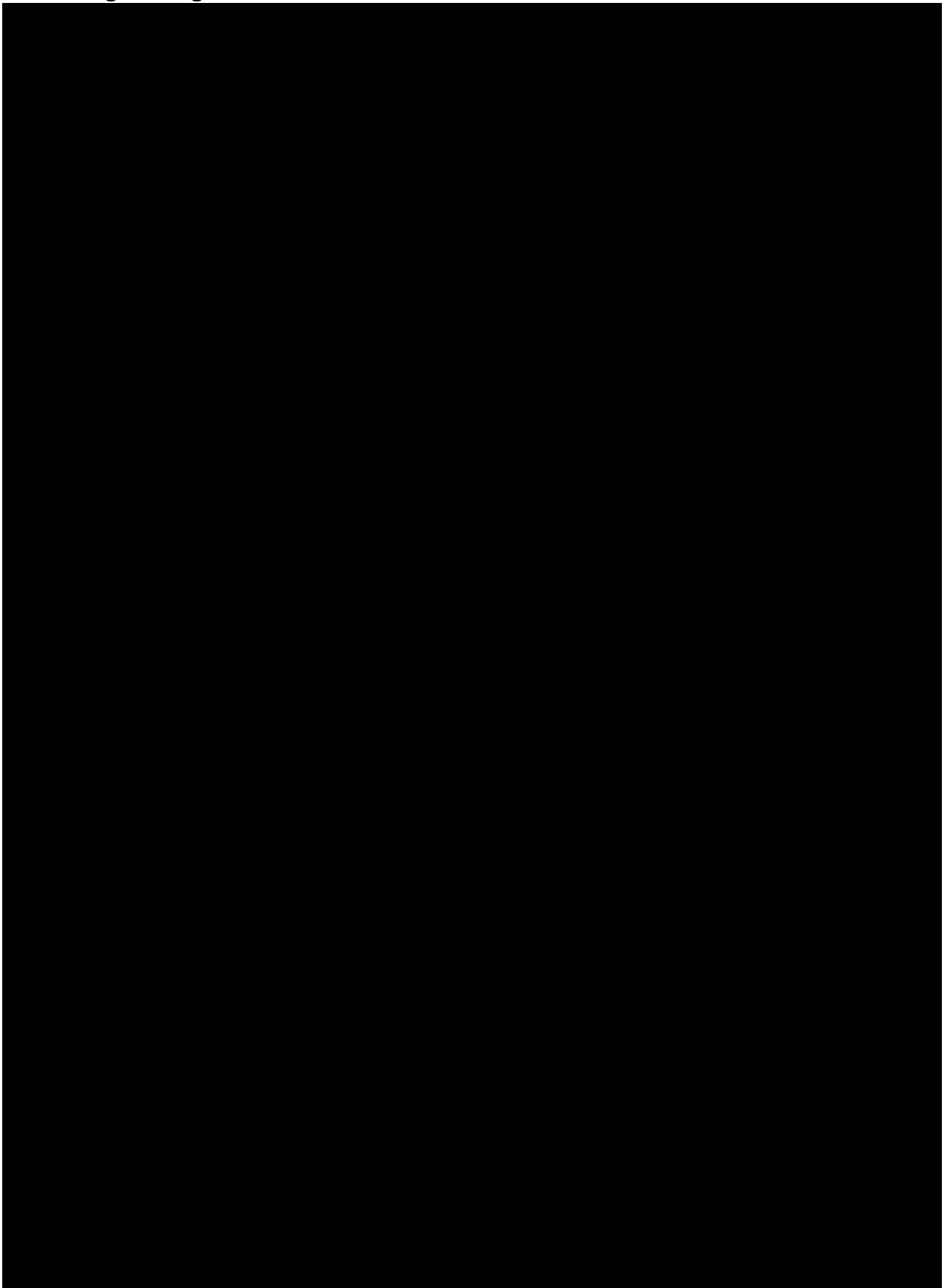


the Darwin logo, alongside one of our campaign posters.

This is a distinct project that sits within BZS's conservation programme in the Philippines and is identified both internally and externally as the "Darwin Project". The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in all BZS communications regarding the project, including the conservation section on our website ([BZS Conservation - Philippines](#)). Social media posts (LinkedIn and Facebook) are re-posted by project staff members, who link them back to the Biodiversity Challenge Funds' LinkedIn account. The Darwin Initiative's logo is featured on two signs at Bristol Zoo Project about our conservation work in the Philippines, located near the exhibits of two of our species from the Visayas (Figure 5). In addition, the Darwin Initiative and the contribution of the UK government are mentioned in all lectures that are delivered about this project. For example, in year 3 of the project, we delivered six lectures about BZS's conservation work in the Philippines to undergraduate and postgraduate conservation students across three Higher Education organisations (University of the West of England, University of Bristol, South Gloucestershire and Stroud College). We also delivered a talk during the Festival of Nature, the UK's largest free celebration of nature, featuring our Darwin Project work.

PhilinCon is very active on Facebook, with regular posts about the Darwin Project. All the project's materials, including banners and signs in the communities, feature the Darwin Initiative's logo (Figure 6). Furthermore, all the campaign's materials and merchandise (e.g. posters, calendars, t-shirts) featured the Darwin Initiative logo.

11 Safeguarding



12 Finance and administration

12.1.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence - national staff				
Travel and subsistence - international travel				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Audit costs				
TOTAL	£114,047	£111,899		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Rebecca Tandug - Community manager	
Rhea Santillan - Operations manager	
Jamaicah Chavez - Bookkeeper	
Crystal Dorado - Operations assistant	
Richard Cahilig - Field team leader	
Dionn Hubag - Community team leader	
Janfred Panuncio - Market team leader	
Raymundo Alejandro - Ranger team leader	
Maen Ventura/Leanne Iledan - Interview transcribers (Hiraya Data Solutions)	
Jun Tacud - Field surveyor	
Putput Fernandez - Field surveyor	
Elizalde Garzon - Field surveyor	

Rene Santillan - Field surveyor	
Jovelle Union - Market surveyor	
Paul Willie Calapardo - Market surveyor	
Jose Matinong - Forest ranger	
Edmundo Narral - Forest ranger	
Ric Dionio - Forest ranger	
Orlando Montuya - Forest ranger	
Mark Dioso - Forest ranger	
Jesus Castillo - Forest ranger	
Gabriel Matinong - Forest ranger	
Raymundo Alejandro III - Forest ranger	
Julius Pentason - Forest ranger	
Peejay Victoriano - Forest ranger	
Mark Alonsagay - Forest ranger	
Richard Riomaslos - Forest ranger	
Madelyn Dujali - Community facilitator	
Meia Pablo - Community facilitator	
Cleo Bernabe - Community facilitator	
Elvis Rioja - Community facilitator	
Angeline Biadora - Community facilitator	
Daryl Patricio - Community facilitator	
Michael Pines - Community facilitator	
Rene Boy Baliguat - Community facilitator	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
No capital items purchased in financial year 2024/25	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Small meeting refreshments	
Medium meeting refreshments	
Printing costs	
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured (approximately)

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (from 2022-2025)	Total (£)
Project leader salary (40% time over 3 years)	
Project support at BZS (1 staff member 20% time over 3 years)	

Project assurance (15% time over 3 years)	
Ranger salaries (13 rangers 40% time over 3 years)	
International travel (6 trips)	
Local office rental and bills	
Local office furniture	
Large meeting costs	
Additional meeting and printing costs	
Additional ranger subsistence	
New boots for rangers	
Laptop x 2	
GPS x 2	
Warty pig mascot costume	
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
Salary for community team leader for three additional months to continue monitoring livelihoods and act as community support	
Woodspring trust award - to develop activities with two Indigenous communities (surveys, workshops, engagement activities). This will employ our community team leader for a further one year, and one additional research assistant.	
Oriental bird club grant to conduct surveys of Negros bleeding heart doves. This will employ four of our field team for two-three months.	
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

This project delivered a strong impact for its investment—supporting 334 households through livelihoods, reaching over 1,000 people via engagement activities, and employing 34 Filipino staff. Most of the Darwin budget went to salaries (78% in Y1, 60% in Y2, 69% in Y3), enabling extensive capacity building and activity delivery. Without this funding, PhilinCon would not have had the resources to implement such a project or expand its team. The interventions offered excellent value for money. For example, the campaign budget of [REDACTED] funded 30 events, 500 calendars, 40 posters, and several wildlife murals. Livelihood support, including training, equipment, infrastructure, and monitoring, cost ~[REDACTED] per community. As highlighted in sections 4.3, 4.5 and 7, equity was prioritised, with a focus on low-income households and women’s participation. We therefore consider that the benefits provided by this project represent excellent value for money. Despite rising costs of living (e.g. fuel, food), the project stayed within budget highlighting that our original estimates were appropriate. Match funding further enhanced outcomes, supporting impactful extras like a warty pig mascot costume and additional ranger patrols.

13 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project recently won the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums award for field conservation. Each year industry judges assess hundreds of entries that celebrate the contributions of zoos and aquariums to animal welfare, conservation, education and research. CEO of BIAZA Dr Jo Judge said: "This is an incredible achievement reflecting the very best in the zoo and aquarium community."

The video submission for this award, which included contributions from PhilinCon and recognised the Darwin Initiative as funders, will shortly be shared on BZS and BIAZA social media channels ([Bristol zoo wins BIAZA award for global conservation work](#)).



14 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

To celebrate World Wildlife Day (3rd March 2025), our campaign team completed a five-day hike, dubbed the 'Walk for Wildlife' around the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. This was the final event of our year-long engagement campaign to instil pride in local wildlife and raise awareness of threats to species such as the Visayan warty pig and the Negros bleeding heart dove. The walk began in Pandan, Antique and passed through four municipalities, covering approximately 100 km. Along the way, the core team were joined by our forest rangers, community members, representatives of DENR, project partners including Aklan Trekkers and the Baryo Balangaw Creative Initiative, individual supporters and school students. Local artist, Dennis Samulde, painted wildlife-themed murals at host schools along the route, while the campaign team hosted interactive and engaging activities with students, providing education on Panay's wildlife. Each day ended with an appearance by Rockstar Warty, our campaign mascot, who was always a highlight for the students. The event was a joyful end to our year-long campaign, bringing together all our collaborators for a final celebration and demonstrating the power of community efforts to protect endangered species. Several media outlets featured the walk on their websites.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Warty mascot.jpg	Our Rockstar Warty mascot visits schools in Panay to raise aware of conservation issues. The Philippines, credit: PhilinCon	PhilinCon, Bristol Zoo Project	Yes
Image	Mural painting.jpg	Students in Panay taking part in wildlife mural painting as part of BZS- PhilinCon's wildlife education campaign. The	PhilinCon, Bristol Zoo Project	Yes

		Philippines, credit: PhilinCon		
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Annex 1. Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<p>Impact</p> <p>Stabilise populations of our target threatened species and alleviate poverty among communities across North-West Panay by determining causes of hunting and co-developing sustainable initiatives (e.g. alternative livelihoods).</p>	<p>We observed a positive impact on our target threatened species through decreases in the number of traps and snares in the protected area. Hunting signs per km successively fell across the project period, with a 65% decrease from year 1 to year 2, and an 83% decrease between year 1 and year 3. Although the number of pig signs slightly decreased in year 2, by year 3 we observed an 18% increase in the number of detections per transect. The field and ranger teams' regular presence in the Natural Park enabled the removal of a large number of traps and snares and provided continuous monitoring of the wildlife populations.</p> <p>Through multiple consultation sessions and workshops, our 8 focal communities selected their preferred livelihood option and implementation began in Sept 2023. A variety of training events took place to develop participants' skills and knowledge surrounding the chosen activities. Surveys in year 3 revealed that the livelihood project was received positively and a particular impact has been the capacity building element. Communities were supported to organise themselves into People's Organisations, which were noted to have provided opportunities to become leaders, increase confidence, learn new skills, and improve social cohesion. 97% of those surveyed believed their wellbeing had improved because of participation in the project.</p> <p>Our wildlife campaign activities reached >1000 people across Northwest Panay and beyond. Surveys on perceptions revealed that the percentage of respondents correctly identifying the Visayan warty pig by local or English names increased from 37% (baseline) to 64% (post-campaign). Additionally, the percentage of respondents aware that hunting in NPPNP is illegal increased from 58% to 74%.</p> <p>Finally, we have supported poverty reduction through the employment of a large team of Filipino staff (34 persons). We therefore believe that we have achieved our intended impact of maintaining a stable population of the Visayan warty pig and alleviating poverty in our focal communities through our multifaceted approach of capacity building, community engagement, and forest protection.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested through implementation of sustainable initiatives in 8 communities that encourage people away from hunting, e.g., by providing higher and more reliable sources of income, facilitating the recovery of threatened wildlife populations.</p>	
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1: One bespoke conservation initiative, such as alternative livelihood co-designed with each community will progressively (40% based on baseline of Y1) replace hunting, e.g., as a main source of protein or income, by Y3,</p>	<p>Our hunting surveys revealed that the key driver of hunting was to provide food for the family (making up ~50% of responses). However, the majority of participants (92% in Y1) stated that they do not believe hunters 'need' to hunt, and it is not</p>

<p>through a determination of the prevalence and reason for hunting (knowledge for this will be acquired through 10 semi-structured interviews and 2-3 focus groups within each of the 8 communities (“barangays”))</p>	<p>used as their main source of food or income. For that reason, this indicator (40% have replaced hunting with an alternative livelihood) is not strictly relevant. However, when asked in Y3 if they believed hunting had decreased over the past 3 years, 90% participants agreed. Key reasons for this were suggested to be increased ranger presence in the forest, more job opportunities available, and more education on the importance of wildlife (Annex 7). In addition, there was an increase in the number of people who stated that they did not approve of hunting, changing from 78% in year 1 to 88% in year 3 (a % increase of 13%). We also had a positive response to our engagement campaign, with surveys revealing an improvement in knowledge and attitudes towards wildlife (Annex 14).</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2: Pre- and post-project 2-3 focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether community member wellbeing (with a focus on gender and vulnerable members) has changed from the beginning to the end of the project to measure evidence of impact by Y1 and Y3. Measure of success will be an increase of 30% in wellbeing (based on guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) in 20% of households in each community. We will target the poorer household within the community</p>	<p>Semi-structured interviews took place with at least 10 members of each community. Households participating in the livelihood project ranged from 16-52 across communities, therefore a sample of 10 members represented between 20-63% of livelihood participants. Focus groups then sampled an additional 9-14 people per community.</p> <p>Our year 1 interviews revealed that our participants had secure material assets, with 98% owning their own home, 100% having access to water and electricity, and 51% having their own mode of transport. The surveys also revealed that men and women have equitable rights when making important decisions in the household and the community. Freedom of choice was largely not considered to be an issue and division of household work was shared (Annex 10). However, average monthly income per person was only PhP 1,627, falling below the poverty threshold set by the Philippines Statistics Authority of PhP 2,759 per person per month.</p> <p>In year 3, responses related to participation in the Darwin project were positive in revealing that communities felt they had been able to actively participate in discussions and decision-making and that sharing of responsibilities has been fair. The Darwin project was perceived as being successful, with 97% of participants stating that their wellbeing had improved because of their involvement. However, the 30% increase in wellbeing threshold was not met. When asked to rate change in wellbeing for various themes, five communities reported a >10% increase in satisfaction with work and all five communities who rated satisfaction with food availability also showed an increase of >10%. One potential reason that we did not observe a larger increase is that many individuals self-reported wellbeing was already relatively high. For example, in Nabaoy the average satisfaction score for work was 9.8 pre-Darwin. As noted, feelings surrounding gender equality were already very positive and remained so after the project.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3: Ten semi-structured interviews within each of the 8 communities report a 10% increase in their average income by Y3 for communities that used hunting as a source of protein or trade (baseline collected in Y1 in 0.1.1)</p>	<p>Participants in the wellbeing surveys were asked if their household income has changed since the start of the Darwin project. 14% respondents answered ‘no, it has stayed the same’ and 83% stated that ‘yes, it has increased’. Two people</p>

	believed their income may have decreased and one was unsure. For those whose income had increased, 52% said it had increased by <10% and 29% believed it had increased by >10%, with the remainder being unsure of the specific level of change. Overall, 60% of participants stated that their income had increased as a direct result of the Darwin project. However, there were other positive outcomes from the project including that >80% of interviewees agreed that they had gained new knowledge, become more confident, and had opportunities to become leaders in their community (Annex 10).
Outcome indicator 0.4: Three meetings organised to present the project (in Y1) and three meetings to present the results of the community surveys and discuss potential initiatives (in Y2) with each community attended by one member of 40% households of each community. One member hired as community facilitator of each community will be leading the initiative implementation and meet monthly with the Community Team Leader by Y2	<p>The project leader, community manager and community team leader conducted initial meetings with village (barangay) captains to introduce the project and gauge interest in June 2022. This was followed by several community forums (co-led by community facilitators), and the distribution of letters explaining the project. Barangay captains and community members signed an agreement to participate in the project in August 2022.</p> <p>During Y2, forums to discuss the Y1 results and decide on chosen livelihood activities were conducted within each of the eight communities. These were conducted between April-June 2023, with regular attendance by barangay captains and > 50% of households within the 'puroks' (informal divisions within a village which often serve as units for delivering administration and community services) where we work. Community facilitators met monthly with the Community Team Leader throughout the project.</p>
Outcome indicator 0.5: Wildlife population surveys in the protected area covering 50 km of transect every year, in particular of Visayan warty pigs, show a 10% increase in population by Y3, through indirect signs during transect surveys and camera traps surveys, compared to Y1 baseline estimates (female reproduce yearly)	Thresholds met, the mean rate of pig signs per transect were 4.2 (\pm 5.3 SD) per km in Year 1, 2.6 per km (\pm 4.4 SD) in Year 2 and 5.0 per km (\pm 7.1 SD) in Year 3. This represented a 38% decrease between Year 2 and Year 1 and 18% increase between Year 3 and Year 1 (Table 6). The information is presented in section 3, with additional supporting material provided in Annex 12.
Outcome indicator 0.6: 50% decrease in reports of hunters individuals encountered in the protected area by ranger patrols and on camera trap footage deployed by Forest Team by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates	For hunting signs per km, rates successively fell across the project period, declining from a mean 1.8 records per km (\pm 4.7 SD) in Year 1, to 0.6 per km (\pm 1.8 SD) in Year 2 (a 65% decrease from Year 1) and 0.3 per km (\pm 1.2 SD) in Year 3 (a 83% decrease from Year 1). No data is available for hunters collected by camera trap survey (sample size too small and not possible to distinguish hunters from other groups within the forest). Additional information is presented in section 3, with supporting material provided in Annex 12.
Output 1 Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.	
Output indicator 1.1: 2-3 focus groups and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community around the NW Panay peninsula natural park to determine the prevalence and reason for hunting carried out by the Community Facilitators,	All stated focus groups and semi-structured interviews have been completed in Y1 and Y3, making a total of 162 interviews and 32 focus groups. These were

<p>Community Team Leader and overseen by the Community Manager in Y1 and Y3. Qualitative and quantitative data analysed by Community Team Leader and Community Manager following our previous study methods in the area.</p>	<p>conducted by the Community Team Leader, with assistance from the Community Facilitators and the Community Manager.</p> <p>Results from both years revealed that the primary driver of hunting was for food to be consumed at home. Hunting does not appear to take place on a large scale for income or trade. A further, secondary driver is connected to the hunting of warty pigs to protect crops from damage caused by wildlife. Further information on the results of these surveys is reported in Annex 7. More detailed analysis is underway through in-country partner and one University of Bristol master's student, to be completed by Sept 2025.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.2: One member of 50% of households within the 8 communities have signed an agreement over which alternative livelihood projects will be implemented in their communities with support from the wider Community Team, project design drafted for each community by Y2.</p>	<p>Each of the 8 communities where we work differs in the number of households, and all households have been involved in every stage of the project development. For seven of the communities, we had 100% of households sign up to participate in their specified livelihood. For the remaining community (our largest) we had a sign-up rate of 90% (Annex 8).</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3: All hardware and relevant material is purchased for the designed alternative livelihoods projects and infrastructure initiatives and delivered to the 8 communities by Y2</p>	<p>All hardware and materials for the alternative livelihood projects were purchased and the chosen initiative for each community was established by the end of Y2 (Annex 8). Several communities decided to diversify further during Y3, based on observing what had worked in other communities. We therefore supported further purchase of materials in Y3, to help establish community shops.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.4: Alternative projects are set up in each community with the help of the expert practitioners by Y2. These may include permaculture plantations, chicken farms, microfinance schemes, or other initiatives co-designed with communities. Attendance at a training course for all the community leaders (barangay captain), Community Facilitators and one member of 20% of community households, and each participant scores at least a 50% on knowledge acquisition after the training programme of the chosen relevant initiative based on surveys before and after training courses taking place in each community by Y2.</p>	<p>Livelihood initiatives were set up in all eight of our focal communities (Annex 8). The livelihoods include: native chicken farming (n=3), organic vegetable farming (n=1), broiler chicken farming (n=1), native shrimp farming (n=1), and rice retail (n=2). In Y3, communities expanded their livelihood project so that now seven of the communities have rice retailing/community stores. In addition, some communities began to sell woven products in both their stores and in tourist markets (Annex 11).</p> <p>Training was conducted with various experts. Communities nominated members to attend these trainings and become the 'trainers' who would then 're-echo' their knowledge at follow-up events within the community. Specific training was held for the livelihoods of poultry raising, native shrimp farming, and vegetable farming. For the rice retailing communities, training focussed on bookkeeping and community organisation, and all communities were invited to these events. Surveys conducted before and after the training courses did indicate knowledge acquisition of participants. For the poultry training, the average increase in test score was 12%. However, attendees scored on average 76% on the pre-training quiz, suggesting a high-level of baseline knowledge and indicating that the quiz questions and training needed to be of a higher difficulty/more specialised. For the vegetable farming training, tests revealed a 36% increase in knowledge and for the native shrimp farming a 24% increase in knowledge (Annex 9).</p>

<p>Output indicator 1.5: Final audit report show, through financial data collected monthly on income and expenditure to measure the development of each initiative by Y2, 10% income is generated through the sustainable initiatives by Y3 (following indicator 0.2.2)</p>	<p>See outcome indicator 0.3 for wellbeing responses. For the native chicken farming, less income is generated as the majority of hens and eggs are consumed at home. For the shrimp/tilapia culture, seven members were no longer using their ponds for this purpose or have not reported their sales. Of the remaining 18 who were monitored, 28% had >10% increase in income, while 72% had between 5-10% increase (Annex 11). Communities with rice retail stores have all shared their profits either through in-kind purchases or monetary payments. In addition, the project has provided infrastructure such as stores and fishponds and equipment (e.g. chicken netting, gardening tools).</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.6: 2-3 Focus group and 10 semi-structured interview focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to participation level and capacity building linked to the initiatives introduced) in the 8 target communities in Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>The majority of participants in our wellbeing surveys in both year 1 and year 3 were women (77% in year 1, 68% in year 3). The surveys revealed similar results regarding gender equality and participation in both years. Participants expressed that there are equitable rights amongst men and women in terms of making important decisions in the household and the community. 79% of participants agreed that men and women have equal opportunities in life (Annex 10). Overall, responses regarding the impacts of the Darwin project were overwhelmingly positive, with participants strongly/mostly agreeing that sharing of responsibilities has been fair (88%), that they have regularly attended meetings (80%) and have agreed with decisions made (84%). 82% participants believed that their monthly income had increased since the start of the project, and 86% had attended at least one training event organised by the project. 100% of those who had attended training said that they had found it useful.</p>
<p>Output 2. Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife</p>	
<p>Output indicator 2.1: 20% decrease in Hunting signs (e.g. hunter camp remains, snare traps) encounter rate per transect and 50% decrease of hunters encounter rate (face to face and camera traps) in Y3 from baseline data gathered in Y1 in the protected area</p>	<p>As noted above, for hunting signs per km, rates successively fell across the project period, declining from a mean 1.8 records per km (± 4.7 SD) in Year 1, to 0.6 per km (± 1.8 SD) in Year 2 (a 65% decrease from Year 1) and 0.3 per km (± 1.2 SD) in Year 3 (a 83% decrease from Year 1). No data is available for hunters collected by camera trap survey (sample size too small and not possible to distinguish hunters from other groups within the forest). Additional information is presented in section 3, with supporting material provided in Annex 12. No data available for hunters collected by camera trap survey (sample size too small and not possible to distinguish hunters with other groups within the forest).</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2: 20% increase of Visayan warty pig (Critically Endangered species that is heavily hunted) direct and indirect signs per km/transect and 20% increase in sightings on camera traps from surveys report (proportion of pig caught per camera trap hours) in the protected area by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>Thresholds met, the mean rate of pig signs per transect was 4.2 (± 5.3 SD) per km in Year 1, 2.6 per km (± 4.4 SD) in Year 2 and 5.0 per km (± 7.1 SD) in Year 3. This represented a 38% decrease between Year 2 and Year 1 and 18% increase between Year 3 and Year 1. For matched camera trap sites, Relative abundance index (RAI) increased by 331% and RAI accounting for total pigs observed by</p>

	554% (n = 4 matched sites). The information is presented in section 3, with additional supporting material provided in Annex 12.
Output 3. Provide situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease hunting of threatened species and increase engagement with local communities around Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park.	
Output indicator 3.1: Establish a current baseline for the quantity of illegal wildlife products on sale in markets, shops, and restaurants in 4 cities (Boracay, Catiguan, Kalibo, and Pandan) by Y3. This will include information on the price and provenance of tusks and feathers of threatened species in tourist shops.	<p>A total of 237 surveys were carried out monthly in Y1 (n = 153) and Y2 (n = 84) across markets and restaurants in 6 cities/large towns surrounding Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park. Most of the restaurants/meat stalls (n = 184) and shops (n = 53) within northwest Panay were surveyed except for some on Boracay Island. A summary of the year 2 results can be found in Annex 13.</p> <p>We have found little data to suggest that wild meat is being sold in markets and restaurants. This aligns with our community hunting surveys which suggest that hunted meat is used for consumption at home and rarely sold. Although wild animal parts were found in 53% of the shops surveyed across Y1 and Y2, they were mostly sourced from other islands in the Philippines particularly Palawan, Mindoro, Cebu and Negros. Snake bones were the most common wild animal part found (32% of surveyed shops), while wild pig parts, mostly tusks, were found in seven (15%) of the shops, but not sourced from NPPNP, and unclear whether they were of VWP or other wild pig species. Price for wild animal parts ranged from Php 100-10,000. Regarding shopkeeper attitudes towards the sale of wild animal products, while over 80% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the sale of wild meat, the sale of animal parts as souvenirs was disagreed or strongly disagreed by only 38% of survey participants.</p>
Output indicator 3.2: Survey on the perception of wildlife through 80 short questionnaires show an increase in 20% of knowledge on the pride species before and after (1) the Rare Pride campaign events (following the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in cities and villages surrounding the Natural Park and (2) 100 flyers are distributed to stall/shop keepers in tourist markets and shops (e.g. on Boracay island) by Y3.	<p>A total of 379 perception surveys were conducted in all eight communities before (n = 175; 19-24 per community) and after (n = 204, 16-37 per community) the campaign activities. The questions focussed on knowledge/awareness and attitudes regarding the VWP and other local wildlife, hunting, wild meat, and NPPNP, specifically. The percentage of respondents that correctly identified the VWP by local or English species name increased from 37% (baseline) to 64% (post-campaign). Attitudes also improved, with 77% of respondents stating they like the VWP, and 79% stating they are against hunting of the pig, an increase from the 55% and 60% observed in baseline, respectively. Additionally, the percentage of respondents aware that hunting in NPPNP is illegal increased from 58% to 74%. A summary of the results can be found in Annex 14.</p> <p>Additionally, 50 short questionnaires were completed following three events (basketball tournament, cooking competition, quiz night) in one of the communities, asking about the participants' awareness of VWP conservation status and the impact the events had on their attitudes towards VWP conservation. After the</p>

	<p>event, 92% of respondents stated to feel more positively about the conservation of the VWP.</p> <p>Instead of distributing 100 flyers in tourist markets and shops, we distributed 500 calendars (featuring the key campaign messages and calls to action) to households, local businesses and government offices across all eight communities, as perception surveys revealed they were a more appropriate target audience. Additionally, we placed 40 posters in public stores across all eight communities (5 per community), each focussing on a key message and call to action, including the ecological importance of the VWP, the importance of NPPNP for biodiversity, the risks of eating wild meat, illegality of hunting and potential penalties.</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities)</p>	
<p>Output indicator 4.1: Short individual surveys with key stakeholders on perceptions of hunting in this area. The participants will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government units and other stakeholders once every year in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p>	<p>See Annex 15, for a summary of the results. Stakeholder surveys were completed with 113 individuals including teachers, police officers, barangay officials, members of the Philippines Statistics Authority, and staff of the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources. In Y1, 96% of respondents stated that they believe illegal hunting occurs within the NPPNP, indicating high levels of awareness of the issue. This reduced to 72% in Y2 and 68% in Y3. This may suggest that stakeholders believe hunting has decreased since year 1, or that the participants in Y2 and Y3 have less knowledge of hunting activities. Given the increased cooperation between rangers, police officers, and DENR, plus the activities of our project, it is plausible that stakeholders believe that hunting levels have dropped over the past three years. In Y3, 97% of respondents had heard of our Darwin Initiative project, in comparison to 91% in Y2 and 75% in Y1.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2: Holding a meeting with key stakeholders that participated in the West Visayas Conservation Action Plan which includes the Visayan warty pig presenting the main field, community and market results output by Y3.</p>	<p>This meeting has been scheduled to take place online on Thursday 24th July 2025. This will be hosted by BZS alongside PhilinCon and the organiser of the original meeting, the Talarak Foundation. Invited attendees include representatives from several European zoos, DENR, and local NGOs including PhilBio and Haribon. The meeting will enable us to present our results and discuss next steps, with the aim of updating the West Visayas Conservation Action Plan and developing collaborations for future grant applications.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.3: Research article on the drivers of illegal hunting around the North West Panay Peninsula Natural Park by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p>	<p>Given that data collection ended in March 2025, analysis of the community interviews and focus groups is still underway. Currently, one University of Bristol master's student is analysing the hunting drivers data and one University of the West of England master's student is summarising the wellbeing survey data. These will be drafted into peer-reviewed articles alongside in-country partners, with the aim of submitting them to a journal by the end of the year.</p>

<p>Output indicator 4.4: Short project report (including the results of the community, field and market surveys) produced proposing the main paths to mitigate biodiversity loss and alleviate poverty in this region; to be shared to the main stakeholders and the national (Filipino) and international conservation and development community in Y2 and Y3.</p>	<p>End of year reports for each team, were collated and shared with multiple stakeholders including city mayors, barangay captains, police departments and DENR offices. These reports included recommendations and limitations based on our results. The same will be done with the final report and appendices. Preliminary results were presented at the Protected Area Management Board meeting in March 2025.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.5: Two research articles on population estimate for threatened species (such as Visayan warty pig or the Negros bleeding-heart dove) and on our community project by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p>	<p>An article has been fully drafted investigating warty pig distribution and abundance, Annex 12 is written in the format of a research article and will be submitted to a journal following revisions to remove Darwin specific indicators and instead focus on ecological change. As noted above, an article on drivers of hunting and the impact of the project will be drafted following completion of data analysis in the coming months.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.6: Dissemination of our findings: A presentation in each community to a member of 40% of this community's total households to share the outcome of all projects' aspects by Y3 and a presentation in 8 nearby communities not involved in the project to a member of 20% of this community's household to promote knowledge exchange on alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>Final meetings were held with each of our participating communities, including the livelihood association members and barangay officials. This gave us the opportunity to share some key outputs and also do a formal handover of the livelihood project to the community (Annex 11). Final reports will also be shared with each community. Preliminary results were presented at the Protected Area Management Board meeting in March 2025, with each of our team leaders present. Attendees at these meetings include representatives of DENR, local government units, and barangay captains from all communities adjacent to the protected area. In addition, during the project lead's visit in March 2025 we visited four neighbouring communities to promote knowledge exchange and gather expressions of interest for future collaborations. Two of these were Indigenous communities where we met with village elders to discuss the work and gain an understanding of their concerns and needs. These included representatives of 23 households and 19 households in each community. In the two remaining communities, Napaan (7 attendees) and St. Rosario (11 attendees) we met with barangay officials only due to time and logistical restraints. Plans to meet with a further 4 neighbouring communities were delayed due to budget and time constraints, however, the majority of barangay captains were present at the PAMB meeting and we will share final reports with all communities adjacent to the NPPNP.</p>

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Stabilise populations of our target threatened species and alleviate poverty among communities across North-West Panay by determining causes of hunting and co-developing sustainable initiatives (e.g. alternative livelihoods).			
Outcome: Decrease hunting frequency and quantity of wild meat harvested through implementation of sustainable initiatives in 8 communities that encourage people away from hunting, e.g., by providing higher and more reliable sources of income, facilitating the recovery of threatened wildlife populations.	0.1 One bespoke conservation initiative, such as alternative livelihood co-designed with each community will progressively (40% based on baseline of Y1) replace hunting, e.g., as a main source of protein or income, by Y3, through a determination of the prevalence and reason for hunting (knowledge for this will be acquired through 10 semi-structured interviews and 2-3 focus groups within each of the 8 communities ("barangays")) 0.2 Pre and post-project 2-3 focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community to look at perceptions of how successful the project has been and whether communities member well-being (with a focus on gender and vulnerable members) has changed from the beginning to the end of the project to measure evidence of impact by Y1 and Y3. Measure of success will be an increase of 30% in wellbeing (based on guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) in 20% of households in each community. We will target the poorer household within the community 0.3 Ten semi-structured interviews within each of the 8 communities report a 10% increase in their average income by Y3 for communities that used	0.1 Community survey reports on hunting for Y1 and Y3 written by Community Manager and Team Leader with support of Community Facilitator 0.2 Pre and post-project wellbeing report for Y1 and Y3 collected and written by Rhea Santillan 0.3 Socio-economic survey reports for Y1-Y3 written by Community Manager with support of specific communities' reports written by Community Team Leader 0.4 Meeting reports for each meeting during Y2 and Y3 where Community Manager and each of 8 communities (including barangay captain and its local councils) co-develop sustainable livelihood projects or necessary infrastructure development (medical, sport, education) to meet their specific and priority needs 0.5 Annual Field team reports from field surveys conducted twice a year in the protected area by the Field Manager	Given strict human research ethical review [we have an independent review process at Bristol Zoological Society performed by external experts], anonymous and sensitive data collection methodology, and hiring of staff already embedded in the targeted communities, we can establish a trusting relationship to collect reliable data on the drivers of hunting People will be open to engage with alternative sources of income to hunting Populations of targeted wildlife species are not already too depleted to recover over the study period (if populations do remain low, our ongoing work with local captive breeding centres for reintroduction will play a critical role) Provincial DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resource) will provide our relevant staff with a permit to pass the checkpoints in place due to the Covid-19 pandemic (as Rhea Santillan currently has). This will enable staff travel between communities Travel regulations (due to Covid-19 pandemic) between the UK and the

	<p>hunting as a source of protein or trade (baseline collected in Y1 in 0.1.1)</p> <p>0.4 Three meetings organised to present the project (in Y1) and three meetings to present the results of the community surveys and discuss potential initiatives (in Y2) with each community attended by one member of 40% households of each community. One members hired as community facilitators of each community will be leading the initiative implementation and meet monthly with the Community Team Leader by Y2</p> <p>0.5 Wildlife population surveys in the protected area covering 50 km of transect every year, in particular of Visayan warty pigs, show a 10% increase in population by Y3, through indirect signs during transect surveys and camera traps surveys, compared to Y1 baseline estimates (female reproduce yearly)</p> <p>0.6 50% decrease in reports of hunters individuals encountered in the protected area by ranger patrols and on camera trap footage deployed by Forest Team by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline estimates</p>	<p>0.5 Population estimates of Visayan warty pig from field survey data analysed and quantified by the Field Manager with support of Project Lead in Y1 and Y3</p> <p>0.6 Forest ranger 6-month reports of illegal activities from Y1 to Y3, written by the Field Manager with support from the Operation Manager</p> <p>0.6 Camera trap analysis presented by Field Manager to Project Lead twice a year. Scientific publication or technical report to be written by Field Manager and shared with DENR and other relevant stakeholders by Y3</p>	<p>Philippines government will allow the two staff based in the UK, regular visits to the Philippines (e.g. twice a year)</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Sustainable initiatives such as alternative livelihood projects or infrastructure improvement are built based on the survey results on hunting drivers.</p>	<p>1.1 2-3 focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews in each community around the NW Panay peninsula natural park to determine the prevalence and reason for hunting carried out by the Community Facilitators, Community Team Leader and overseen by the Community</p>	<p>1.1 Community survey reports and analysis on hunting drivers for Y1 and Y3 written by Community Manager and Team Leader with support of Community Facilitator</p>	<p>The income generated is used for projects that benefit the community as a whole rather than community leaders only.</p>

	<p>Manager in Y1 and Y3. Qualitative and quantitative data analysed by Community Team Leader and Community Manager following our previous study methods in the area.</p> <p>1.2 One member of 50% of households within the 8 communities have signed an agreement over which alternative livelihood projects will be implemented in their communities with support from the wider Community Team, project design drafted for each community by Y2.</p> <p>1.3 All hardware and relevant material is purchased for the designed alternative livelihoods projects and infrastructure initiatives and delivered to the 8 communities by Y2</p> <p>1.4 Alternative projects are set up in each community with the help of the expert practitioners by Y2. These may include permaculture plantations, chicken farms, microfinance schemes, or other initiatives co-designed with communities.</p> <p>Attendance at a training course for all the community leaders (barangay captain), Community Facilitators and one member of 20% of community households, and each participant scores at least a 50% on knowledge acquisition after the training programme of the chosen relevant initiative based on surveys before and after training</p>	<p>1.2 Formal letter of acceptance and design of a sustainable initiative signed by both the Project Leader and the barangay captains and one member of 50% household for every 8 communities by Y2.</p> <p>1.3 Receipt of purchase collated by the Field manager and received by the Project Leader by Y2.</p> <p>1.4 6 month Community Report written by the In-country Community Manager with picture of the initiative set up</p> <p>1.4 Training course attendance certificates produced by the Field Manager by Y2. Knowledge acquisition measured from questionnaire surveys based on initiative before and after the 3-day training course.</p> <p>1.4 Photos of alternative livelihoods projects or other sustainable initiatives through their developments collected by Community Surveyors. Reports written by Community Team Leader every 6 months from Y2/3</p> <p>1.5 Data collected and audit report written monthly by Community Team Leader and 6-month reports written from the end of Y2 through Y3 by Community Team Leader With support from In-country Field Manager</p>	<p>Barangay captains are engaged in the process of designing alternative livelihood project.</p> <p>Communities are keen to participate in alternative livelihood projects and are open to stop hunting.</p>
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	<p>courses taking place in each community by Y2.</p> <p>1.5 Final audit report show, through financial data collected monthly on income and expenditure to measure the development of each initiative by Y2, 10% income is generated through the sustainable initiatives by Y3 (following indicator 0.2.2)</p> <p>1.6 2-3 Focus group and 10 semi-structured interview focusing on gender do show the same gender equality (questions linked to participation level and capacity building linked to the initiatives introduced) in the 8 target communities in Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>1.6 comparison between number of women involved in the initiative in Y1 and Y3 and number of women that acquired knowledge (see 1.3) on initiative by Y3</p>	
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife</p>	<p>2.1 20% decrease in Hunting signs (e.g. hunter camp remains, snare traps) encounter rate per transect and 50% decrease of hunters encounter rate (face to face and camera traps) in Y3 from baseline data gathered in Y1 in the protected area</p> <p>2.2 20% increase of Visayan warty pig (Critically Endangered species that is heavily hunted) direct and indirect signs per km/transect and 20% increase in sightings on camera traps from surveys report (proportion of pig caught per camera trap hours) in the protected area by Y3 based on baseline data acquired in Y1</p>	<p>2.1 Ranger patrols twice every month covering different portions of the park and providing data on hunting signs encounters. 6-month forest ranger report from Y1 to Y3 by In-Country Field Manager</p> <p>2.2 Analysis of trends in hunting signs (including camera trap data) by In-country Field Manager presented to Project Lead twice a year. Scientific publication or technical reports shared with DENR</p> <p>2.2 Field teams' monthly surveys and annual report analysis comparing site revisits. Reports with analysis of</p>	<p>No major natural disasters impact the population of the threatened species surveyed (e.g. Typhoon Phanfone in December 2019)</p> <p>Covid-19 will continue to be controlled through the ongoing vaccination programme, enabling access to the protected area for the field team</p>

		population estimate of Visayan warty pig written by In-country Field Manager with data of Y1 and Y3	
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Provide situation analysis to DENR with recommendations on future actions to decrease hunting of threatened species and increase engagement with local communities around Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park.</p>	<p>3.1 Establish a current baseline for the quantity of illegal wildlife products on sale in markets, shops, and restaurants in 4 cities (Boracay, Caticlan, Kalibo, and Pandan) by Y3. This will include information on the price and provenance of tusks and feathers of threatened species in tourist shops.</p> <p>3.2 Survey on the perception of wildlife through 80 short questionnaires show an increase in 20% of knowledge on the pride species before and after (1) the Rare Pride campaign events (following the RARE Pride campaign layout) are rolled out in cities and villages surrounding the Natural Park and (2) 100 flyers are distributed to stall/shop keepers in tourist markets and shops (e.g. on Boracay island) by Y3.</p>	<p>3.1 During Y1 and Y2, market surveyors visit 4 cities monthly (Boracay, Caticlan, Kalibo and Pandan) to survey at least 3 markets, 3 restaurants, and 3 tourist shops. Data will be collected on occurrence of wild meat and animal trinkets, including provenance, price and type of wild animal parts sold. Market team 6-month reports in Y1, Y2, Y3 written by the Market Team Leader. Annual report written by in-country Community Manager</p> <p>3.2 Community and Market Team Leader organise the Rare Pride Campaign in the relevant communities and festivals and write the reports. Community Surveyors and Market Surveyors collect questionnaire data.</p> <p>3.3 Technical report with recommendations written by in-country Community Manager and Project Leader on the presence of illegally hunted meat and tourist trinkets in markets and shops, and the effectiveness of the Rare Pride campaign. To be shared with municipal, provincial and national DENR, local NGOs and other relevant stakeholders by Y3</p>	<p>Markets for these products will not go underground, remaining open and easily accessible to our Filipino Market Surveyors</p> <p>Shop and restaurant owners will be open and knowledgeable about the provenance of illegal meat</p>

<p>Output 4</p> <p>Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities)</p>	<p>4.1 Short individual surveys with key stakeholders on perceptions of hunting in this area. The participants will include the DENR at national, provincial and municipal level and local government units and other stakeholders once every year in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p> <p>4.2 Holding a meeting with key stakeholders that participated in the West Visayas Conservation Action Plan which includes the Visayan warty pig presenting the main field, community and market results output by Y3.</p> <p>4.3 Research article on the drivers of illegal hunting around the North West Panay Peninsula Natural Park by Y3 submitted to open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.4 Short project report (including the results of the community, field and market surveys) produced proposing the main paths to mitigate biodiversity loss and alleviate poverty in this region; to be shared to the main stakeholders and the national (Filipino) and international conservation and development community in Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>4.5 Two research articles on population estimate for threatened species (such as Visayan warty pig or the Negros bleeding-heart dove) and on our community project by Y3 submitted to</p>	<p>4.1 Operation Manager with Operation Assistant will collect the data and write a report to be shared with all participants.</p> <p>4.2 Visayas Conservation Action Plan draft updated on the IUCN Conservation Planning specialist group website concerning the goals “Understand causes, drivers, motivation and scale for hunting” and “Initiate livelihood programmes to reduce hunting to a tolerable level” by Y3.</p> <p>4.3 Journal submission confirmation email.</p> <p>4.4 Project reports shared annually to relevant stakeholders in Y1, Y2, Y3.</p> <p>4.5 Journal submission confirmation email</p>	<p>Attendance at the workshop by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) and the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) will maximise the engagement of respective DENR teams in the project.</p>
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	<p>open access peer-reviewed conservation science journal.</p> <p>4.6 Dissemination of our findings: A presentation in each community to a member of 40% of this community's total households to share the outcome of all projects' aspects by Y3 and a presentation in 8 nearby communities not involved in the project to a member of 20% of this community's household to promote knowledge exchange on alternative livelihoods</p>		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Project management</p> <p>P0.1 weekly meeting</p> <p>Within the Market Team, Community Team and Field Team. Weekly meeting between Community Manager, Field Manager with their respective line manager. Weekly meeting between Project Leader with Community Manager, Operation Manager and Accountant. Those meetings can take place remotely if possible.</p> <p>P0.2 Project tracker updated daily</p> <p>with all the activity recorded as milestones and tracked as started/in progress/accomplished and the associated start dates. All the steps between milestones will also be recorded and tracked in the project tracker. Project tracker updated by Team Leader, Managers and monitored by Project Leader weekly.</p> <p>P0.3 Monthly meetings of the Project Board</p> <p>(which include Project Leader, Managers, Team Leaders) will review the progress of the month and the proposed plan for the next month. Each meeting agenda will cover last month's progress, planned progress for the next month, risks, issues, and lessons learned. These meeting minutes will be recorded in one file shared across managers as monthly status report. Those meetings will take place remotely.</p> <p>P0.4 Quarterly meeting of the Project Board (including Project Assurance)</p> <p>will include the same content as A0.3 as well as a review of the Decisions taken during the quarter and an update on the budget. Quarterly status reports that will contain all the information discussed will be shared across managers and all stakeholders.</p> <p>P0.5 Project introduction to DENR and other official stakeholders</p> <p>Formal introduction of the project to PAMB meetings and DENR (especially PENRO and CENRO representative), relevant mayor and barangay captains of each communities in Y1. Covid quarantine requirements in the Philippines allowing, project leader and project assurance would visit NW Panay for this activity.</p> <p>Output 1. Sustainable initiatives such as one alternative livelihood projects or one infrastructure improvement are built and start generating income in the 8 communities by Y3</p> <p>1.1 Establishing links with communities:</p>			

Community manager and Team Leader approach and develop links with each barangay captain and the representatives of the Local Government Units (DENR, local head of police, mayor and vice mayor). recruit one community facilitator in each targeted community by Y1 to support the Community Team's surveys and the future initiatives. 2-day training will be led by the Community Team Leader and the Community Manager by Y1.

1.2 Monthly meetings in each communities in Y1 and in Y2/Y3

facilitated by the community team, where the project is presented and discussed, attended by several households of each communities and community facilitator, barangay captains and the community team leader in Y1 (attended monthly by the Community Manager), ensuring the full and meaningful participation of women in Y1. In Y2 and Y3, alternative livelihood projects are proposed, discussed, co-designed (integrating gender perspectives) attended by several households of each community.

1.3 Wellbeing and gender survey in Y1 and Y3:

Qualitative and quantitative data collected in each community (2-3 mixed-gender focus group and 10 semi-structured interviews) investigating changes in socioeconomic factors and wellbeing factors (following guidance from Woodhouse et al. 2015) to assess impact of the project on community members and on the community as a whole (as measured in indicator 1.5). Data also collected on gender inequality and vulnerable community members including questions on women and men's role in sectors impacted by this project (indicator 1.7). Ensuring that initiative in each community is adapted to contribute to the efforts to also address sources of gender based inequality.

1.4 Hunting survey done by end of Y1 and end of Y3:

Qualitative and quantitative data collected (after 1.1) in each community (ten semi-structured interviews and two/three focus groups) investigating prevalence and drivers of hunting (consumption, trade and/or recreational), as well as average household income (for indicator 0.2.2). Analysis done by the community manager and the project leader with the community team leader by end of Y1. In Y3, a shorter survey when finishing the project to look into the perception of hunting with qualitative and quantitative data collected and analysed by the Community Team Leader.

1.5 Initiative design signed off

Drafted by for each community by Y2 incorporating gender perspective in this design and ensuring process is put to place for an equal spread of income and other benefits and training course on the chosen relevant alternative livelihood programme or other initiatives for all the community leaders and one member of 20% of community households and survey before and after to measure knowledge acquisition

1.6 Purchase of hardware, material, consumables and more

Associated with each community's initiatives. Procurement review done by Community Facilitators and Team Leader and sign off by Community Manager. Any other purchase is compiled by the Operation Assistant weekly with receipt and monitored monthly by Project Leader. Quarterly the Project Assurance audits the accounts.

1.7 Training courses in Y2 + survey

Bespoke training on the initiative chosen by each community with the help relevant consulting organisations (such as the NGO Philippines Permaculture Association (<https://phpermaculture.com/>) the Zoological Society of London, the Department of Agriculture) organised by Community Team Leader with the help of Community Manager (with questionnaire before and after to measure knowledge acquisition). Training will be set up for the community facilitators to acquire knowledge on the specific initiatives led by expert practitioners. Further support will be offered for guidance and problem-solving. This may also involve visiting a close-by location where the initiative has been successfully carried out.

1.8 Accounting established and transparent + survey

Community savings account established with monthly income records examined by the project accountant acting as an auditor for the community initiative income records to ensure transparency and validity of the data. Quarter income records examined by the project leader. Two semi-structured interviews with each barangay captain and survey from 0.1.2 to investigate where the excess funds from each initiative has been invested in the community (indicator 0.4). The accountant will also provide training to communities into financial administration to help communities budget effectively.

1.9 Interviews to discuss perceptions of project

In Y3, conduct semi-structured interviews with 8 barangay captains (elected head of communities) to discuss perceptions of the project, its success, next steps and future possibility of community infrastructure investments.

Output 2. Ranger reports show hunting signs have drastically decreased in the protected area and field survey reports show an increase in Visayan warty pig indirect signs and other wildlife

2.1 Purchase field gear

Needed by Forest Rangers and Field Surveyors and Field Team Leader to carry out their duties such as day backpack, camera traps and camping gear in the beginning of Y1

2.2 Ranger patrols

Deployed throughout the park and intensified to twice every month for Y1-3. Location coordinated with the field team leader.

2.3 Biodiversity survey

Planned and carried out throughout the park to establish baseline in Y1 and throughout Y2 and Y3 by the field team to measure trends with transect, point counts of birds (e.g. Visayan hornbills) and camera traps focusing on ground-dwelling species such as Visayan warty pig and Negros bleeding-heart dove. Survey methods following similar survey done in this area by lead partner (Mynott et al., 2021).

2.4 Biodiversity survey communication and deliverables

Analysis and publication in suitable medium for the maximum impact of this project (e.g. presentation to DENR for sourcing future funding for the ranger salaries, reports for stakeholders, presentation in various meeting)

Output 3. Situational analysis to DENR with recommendation on the illegally hunted meat observed in markets and restaurants, and bones and feathers trinkets sold in tourist shops

3.1 Project start

Introduction to city mayor and relevant stakeholders (e.g. head of police), hire 2 market team surveyors and 1 market team leader with surveyors to decide on the relevant market and restaurants to be surveyed as well as the city festivals. Thorough staff risk assessment established and market team leader present to avoid lone working

3.2 Market survey

Monthly visits of the markets, restaurants and when occurring thorough review of stalls in city festivals in Y1 and Y2. Survey will collect quantitative (number of tusk, carcasses, price, origins) and qualitative data (attributes, type of buyers, etc.) by the market team surveyors.

3.3. Rare Pride Campaign events + survey

The Rare Pride Campaign will be the focus of the Market Team Surveyors and Market Team Leader (alongside the market survey as described in 3.2) from Y2. We will follow the Rare Pride Campaign handbook and methodology (e.g. stakeholder meetings, mascot choice, activity design). The target audience and conservation message will be decided in consultation with local stakeholders allowing for the development of a conceptual model for behaviour change. Campaign activities will be carried out by Y3 to target hunters and consumers of wild meat and animal products. This may include activities in city festivals, local communities, and tourist hotspots.

Output 4. Knowledge sharing leads to increased engagement with key stakeholders (namely national, provincial and municipal DENR, national and international NGOs, partners and all stakeholders, international conservation and development community and local communities)

4.1 DENR workshop + hunting perception survey

To gather at the beginning of the project all the stakeholders linked to the Filipino government and discuss the presence and drivers of hunting in this area. This takes into consideration the DENR input on the proposed initiatives and project design. In addition during this workshop, we will secure agreements other the project intended

outcome. PhilinCon already has a MoA with DENR to run research in and around the NW Panay Peninsula Natural Park and community alternative livelihoods in this area. Another workshop will be done with all the stakeholders including at municipal level at the end of Y1/2/3 to report the finding of this project. In Y3, a workshop organised by the project team gathering DENR and other stakeholders (such as local government unit, international, national and local NGOs) to discuss and design a plan of action to implement the recommendation based on our final results from this project.

4.2 NGOs and other stakeholder workshop + survey

To gather and discuss in Y1/2/3 all local, national and international NGOs active in this area (and in the West Visayas in general) and take into consideration their input on the proposed initiatives and project design. Most of those NGOs are known to applicants and we would report activities of the project, lessons learned and outputs for future implementation of similar initiatives. Specifically, we will discuss the perceived impact of this project and the bespoke initiatives for each targeted community on gender equality and share our results and future recommendations to all local, national and international NGOs active in this area.

4.3 Presentation and publication

Conference presentations or symposium by the PhilinCon staff in the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines and other international congress (e.g. International Congress of Conservation Biology) by Y3 would reach the relevant practitioners and share our findings. Publications to open access would guarantee a more in depth presentation of our findings and their achieved and missed targets. These publications would hold more weight to convince government agencies in the Philippines to support conservation initiatives (e.g. the creation of a new protected area, see theory of change outcome 4). Presentation to each local community with a written report for their records of the outcomes of all aspects of the project overall and presentation to nearby communities to help disseminate our findings and promote knowledge exchange on the alternative livelihoods.

4.4 Deliverables and communication strategy

Production of a variety of reports, flyers and leaflets to reach our varied stakeholders and share our projects outputs and future plans by Y3. To the various audiences and specifically stakeholders, we will explain, engage, manage expectation, aim to influence and demonstrate the purpose of this project and the various key messages we aim to put across (especially through the Rare Pride Campaign). All deliverables will give clear attribution of the achievements of the project to the Darwin Initiative.

Annex 3. Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator Guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation. N.B. The annual total is not cumulative. For each year, only include the results achieved in that year. The total achieved should be the sum of the annual totals.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.		Number of organisations	Organisation Type - NGO	1	1	1	1	1, national partner: Philicon (NGO)
DI-A07	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues		Number of institutions	Govt. Organisation Type - Environmental	1	1	1	1	1, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (at local and regional level)
DI-A10	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment).	1.4	Number		NA	NA	8	8	Livelihood enterprises in 8 communities
DI-C08	Number of media related activities		Number of activities	Media type - radio Media type - online article		1	3	1 3	None specifically planned
DI-C17	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	4.5	Number		0	0	0	0	2 to be submitted following completion of data analysis
DI-D03a	Number of households with enhanced livelihoods	0.2	Number of households		0	334	334	334	50% households within 8 communities (at least 172)

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-D04	Number of people who report enhanced wellbeing in end of project surveys	0.2	Number of people	Gender - women	NA	NA	60	60	20% participating households (n= approx 67) show an increase in wellbeing. Surveyed 92 participants and 89 reported an improvement
				Gender - men	NA	NA	29	29	
DI-D07	Stabilised/improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	2.2	% Increase in detections	Number of species - 1	NA	NA	18%	18%	20% increase in Visayan warty pig direct and indirect signs
DI-D18	Drivers of biodiversity loss assessed to have been reduced or removed	2.1	% decrease in detections	Direct exploitation of organisms and illegal killing of species - traps and snares	NA	NA	83%	83%	20% reduction in hunting signs

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)

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, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?	x
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	