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Organisation: **Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)**
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DIR31S2\1057

Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles

Home to the indigenous Tigwahanon and endemic biodiversity including the Philippine eagle, Mindanao's Pantaron Mountain Range primary forests have become fragmented by deforestation and unsustainable exploitation. Driven by poverty, local communities have come into conflict with the iconic Philippine eagle, endangered by habitat loss whilst itself perceived as a threat to livestock. To demonstrate coexistence and stewardship through community co-management, the project combines ecological restoration, livelihood diversification, and ancestral domain rights as a model for integrated forest policy applicable nationwide.

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Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

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 pdf 228.16 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S2\1057

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

- Ways to make nurseries profitable and information on potential buyers post-project, are now described in Q18. These include the creation of a community association that will maintain the nurseries, connecting nurseries with new potential buyers including local government units for their land restoration projects, and help expanding and facilitating existing nurseries to become business entities.
- Potential new income sources from agroforestry or products of native forest tree species and associated markets are identified in Q15. These include durian (*Durio zibethinus*, especially Puyat variety), langsat (*Lansium domesticum*), Arabica coffee, sap from Almaciga (*Agathis philippinensis*) and fruits of *Pangium edule*. Possible integration of apiculture into agroforestry and use of online selling channels e.g., through social media, will further diversify local sources of income.
- Elements related to indigenous co-management informed by national case studies are provided in Q13 such as cases from Mount Apo Key Biodiversity Area and Mount Iglit-Baco Nature Park in Mindoro islands (DAREX010).
- Personalised support of the GESI plan is elaborated with examples in Q17. This includes support for e.g., sub-clan communities, including youth and women, who are forest stewards living in remote areas within the

municipality that face challenges to participate in project activities such as training because due to distance from training venue, poor infrastructure, being illiterate, or ability to speak only their own language.

-Regarding the engagement of Local Government Units in the project development with regard to land use and ancestral claim elements, PEF has been in close communication with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) office at city and municipal level and local IP groups about the need for a co-management model and associated Community Conservation and Development Plan. This is also now highlighted in Q15.

-A metric to capture behaviour change is now provided in Outcome Indicator 0.4 "At least 1,200 community members will demonstrate an increase of $\geq 20\%$ in awareness and adoption of conservation-friendly behaviours that support the Philippine eagle's habitat, as a result of their participation in public engagement interventions designed using the Behaviour Centred Design methodology in Years 2, 3, and 4". An elaboration of the approach is given in Q15.

-It is now highlighted (Q15) that the project will support the implementation of the traditional justice system of local tribes which applies social sanction for those involved in Philippine eagle persecution or poaching, as a form of disincentives to stimulate behaviour change.

-Wildlife hunters are now mentioned in Indicator 2.4, and possible ways to provide and maintain salaries for those recruited as forest guards are described in Q18. In the short-term, the project through PEF (see Q34: project's partners) will provide meals allowance for newly recruited guards. If they show commitment and good work related to forest guarding, they can be employed as forest guards of the municipal DENR.

-The recipients of livelihood improvements or diversification and those with potential livestock losses are clarified in Q18. These include farm households living in forest margins who rely on a few annual crops like corn for livelihood, whilst their livestock (e.g., piglets, poultry) is at higher risk as target prey by Philippine eagles or other wildlife such as snakes.

-Number of households for improved food security is clarified in Q18. It is 70% of the total population of IP groups in San Fernando Municipality (SFM) in 2020.

-Options for income diversification are clarified and elaborated in Q15 Output 3. As mentioned above, these include income diversifications from new agroforestry and non-timber forest products, apiculture, online selling, and employment in new nurseries.

-Stability or security of the Philippine eagle population is now indicated in the outcome statement "Biodiversity including the Philippine eagle and its habitat in San Fernando enhanced through behavioural change campaign-guided forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry, incorporated into ancestral domain and national forestry policy development".

-Indicative number of seedlings is given now in Indicator 0.2 "At least 85% of $\geq 80,000$ tree seedlings planted in the project site, including seedlings of at least 10 native forest tree species, survive by the end of the project (Q1 2029)".

-Indicator 0.3 now differentiates lethal and other conflicts: "Reduction of lethal conflicts (i.e., intentional activities leading to or posing high risk of death of young or mature Philippine eagles) by 100% and other conflicts by at least 60% between Philippine eagles and local community members in the ancestral domain between Year 1 (Q2 2025) and Year 4 (Q1 2029)". Examples of lethal conflicts are specified in the means of verification "Forest patrol reports in Q2 2025 (baseline) and Q1 2029 (endline) on lethal (e.g., intentional hunting, nest disturbance, harm by local communities because of loss of livestock, forest clearing and habitat loss) and other conflicts (e.g., unintentional hunting) between the eagles and local community members". Unintentional injury or death can

occur e.g., when Philippine eagles are captured in traps set by local communities on the forest ground to catch wild animals such as wild boar (note: Philippine eagles sometimes walk on forest ground).

-Output-level indicator on the proportion of increased income per household is now included in Indicator 3.2 “At least 80% of 300 households supported by the project to develop agroforestry as a new farming practice, have an increase of at least 10% of household income by the end of Year 4 (Q1 2029)”.

-In the log frame, baseline information is provided for several indicators (Indicator 2.3, 2.5, 3.3, 3.4). Project’s activities which will generate baseline information are clarified (Indicator 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 1.1, 1.2, 3.2).

-The number of participants for train-the-trainer activities mentioned in Indicator 2.1 is cumulative and is now clarified “A total of at least 40 people (50% women) representing village leaders, agricultural extension staff, and local authorities are engaged in train-the-trainer activities in Year 1 (Q3 2025), Year 2 (Q3 2026), and Year 3 (Q2 2027)”

-Few additional indicators were reworded in the logframe to support the reviewer’s comments.

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land / Water Management

Conservation Action2

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 3

Awareness Raising

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 3

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Home to the indigenous Tigwahanon and endemic biodiversity including the Philippine eagle, Mindanao's Pantaron Mountain Range primary forests have become fragmented by deforestation and unsustainable exploitation. Driven by poverty, local communities have come into conflict with the iconic Philippine eagle, endangered by habitat loss whilst itself perceived as a threat to livestock. To demonstrate coexistence and stewardship through community co-management, the project combines ecological restoration, livelihood diversification, and ancestral domain rights as a model for integrated forest policy applicable nationwide.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

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

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

According to Annex A, Philippines is classified as Lower Middle Income Country.

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2029	4 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£223,674.00	£207,232.00	£170,855.00	£172,046.00	£0.00	£ 773,807.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No unconfirmed matched funding.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty.

Much of the Philippines's biodiversity thrives in tropical rainforests, such as in the Pantaron Mountain Range (PMR) on Mindanao island. The PMR is a treasure trove of rare and valuable flora, including rattans (*Calamus* spp.), cinnamons (*Cinnamomum* spp.), agarwood (*Aquilaria cumingiana*, VU), and dipterocarps (*Shorea* spp.). Species such as red and white lauan (*Shorea negrosensis*, *Shorea contorta*) as well as the almaciga tree (*Agathis dammara*, VU) serve as nesting places and food sources for the prey of the country's iconic national symbol, the endemic Philippine eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*; CR, CITES Appendix I).

The rich natural resources of the Philippines are, however, threatened and poorly protected. Logging and widespread conversion of natural habitats for agriculture and construction have led to forest fragmentation, opening up areas for biological resource overexploitation. Habitat degradation significantly impacts the Philippine eagle in particular; as apex predators, the estimated remaining 400 breeding pairs in the country each need between 4,000 to 11,000 hectares of hunting ground to thrive. Whilst over 220 Key Biodiversity Areas have been identified, nearly 70% do not benefit from legal protection; the PMR has a house bill declaring it a protected area, but this has yet to pass into law.

The security of the Philippines' biodiversity is intertwined with the lives of its local communities, including Indigenous People and migrants, who value and benefit from their environment but are also in conflict with it. The indigenous Tigwahanon claim the remaining primary forests in San Fernando Municipality (SFM) of the PMR as ancestral domain; however, owing to growing populations and poverty rates (about 36% in 2018), the local community is increasingly turning to illegal logging as well as unsustainable crop expansion and livestock grazing. As forest habitats shrink and splinter, these conflicts with nature have extended to the Philippine eagle, which the community perceives as a threat to their subsistence-supporting livestock and, occasionally, poach for profit.

Given the species' rate of natural reproduction (each pair laying only a single egg every two years), protection of both existing populations and habitats remains the best option for conservation of the Philippine eagle. To these ends, the project will realign the Tigwahanon of SFM as stewards and co-existing neighbours of the eagle through development of a Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) that will incorporate forest restoration, livelihood diversification, and public awareness through behavioural change interventions. The

CCDP, as a co-management model agreed upon through multi-stakeholder consultations and collaborative policy development, will strengthen the Tigwahanon's application for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) — an important step towards securing their ancestral domain rights — while also easing pressure on Philippine eagles and their habitats.

The project will draw experience from existing co-management models in the country, such as that of the indigenous Obu Manuvu tribe in the nearby Mount Apo Key Biodiversity Area (also home to the Philippine eagle) and that of the indigenous Tau-buid tribe of Mount Iglit-Baco Nature Park on Mindoro island, home to the Critically Endangered tamaraw, *Bubalus mindorensis* (DAREX010)

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- ☒ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-28

-biodiversity conservation of the Philippine eagle and its forest habitat (Target 1), maintain/increase areas of natural forests through enrichment planting, natural regeneration, and public awareness enhancement activities (Target 2), increase agrobiodiversity through agroforestry interventions (Target 4), involvement of local communities in biodiversity conservation through co-management model and CCDP (Target 9).

Joint Administrative Orders 2021-01 between Department of Agriculture and DENR

-agricultural development compatible with ecosystem conservation (Objective 2) and biodiversity conservation with biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (Objective 5) through training, learning farms, and assisting local communities to adopt agroforestry.

National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028

-enhance the capacity of local communities on ecosystem management including climate change-responsive indigenous approaches through training on forest restoration, agroforestry, and Philippine eagle habitat, combining scientific and local knowledge (Strategic Action 1.4).

Nationally Determined Contribution submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021

-reduce greenhouse gas especially from agriculture and forest sector through forest restoration and promoting agroforestry with agroecological practices (e.g., increased organic farm inputs).

Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development enacted in 2015

-achievement of target areas under agroforestry practices (Strategic Programs A.2, A.3, and A.10).

National Development Plan 2023-2028

-integrated and ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions using scientific and indigenous knowledge (Outcome 2) through participatory development of forest restoration and agroforestry with local communities including IP groups.

National Greening Program (EO 23 & 26)

-reduce poverty of indigenous people through market-led agroforestry (Goal 1); sustainable management of natural resources (Goal 2) and mitigate climate change (Goal 3) through forest restorations; public awareness on forest values (Goal 4) and co-management of tree plantations and forest resources (Goals 5, 6) through training, pilot models, and public awareness enhancement activities related to forest restoration.

Land Degradation Neutrality Targets of Philippines by 2030

-Prevent further degradation of forest and agricultural lands, increase forest cover, and enhance community-driven management of protected areas and ancestral domains by 2030.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS/TREATIES/AGREEMENTS

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

-Capacity building for local community in agroforestry and ecological restoration (GBF Target 20, SDG 17.6), restoration of degraded land to reconnect native forests (GBF 2, 4, 11; SDGs 15.1, 15.2, 15.5), promoting gender equality (SDG 5), resilient farming systems through agroforestry (GBF 10; SDGs 1.5, 5), community-based management approaches through CCDP (GBF 1).

Paris Agreement

-enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability to climate change (Art 7) through forest restoration, agroforestry, and associated training and public awareness enhancement activities.

In the long-run, reducing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations

-(UNFCCC Art. 2) through forest restoration and agroforestry.

Nagoya Protocol

-sustainable use of genetic resources to prevent biodiversity and habitat loss (Art 5) and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources (Art 6) through botanic and geographical survey and nursery development.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

BGCI's networks promote best practices in community-based conservation worldwide. In Southeast Asia, BGCI and ICRAF strengthened local communities in northern Cambodia (DI27-015) through market-led agroforestry, participatory forest restoration, and community-based nurseries as learning hubs. Currently, BGCI and ICRAF are

implementing co-management models of Special-Use Forest to conserve the Hatinh langur in Vietnam (DI29-006).

BGCI implemented the Behaviour Centred Design (BCD) methodology designed by Rare in Malawi (DI29-014) to understand psychological, social, and environmental factors influencing behaviours, and design targeted interventions promoting behaviour change.

PEF has long-standing experience in Philippine eagle research, community development, and forest restoration across Mindanao, collaborating with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and local authorities. This project expands to San Fernando Municipality (SFM), addressing gaps to improve ecological corridors and eagle habitats. PEF has engaged the municipal DENR office and local IP groups on co-management models. Together, ICRAF and PEF bring extensive experience in policy dialogues with national and sub-national authorities in the Philippines.

Drawing on collective experience among partners, the Methodology to deliver the project's Impact and Outcome comprises:

Output 1: Pre- and Post-Project Assessment

Socio-economic surveys (Q2Y1; Q1Y4) on livelihood activities, income sources, and climate vulnerability of local communities in the SFM;

Wildlife, botanical, and geographical surveys (Q4Y1-Q1Y2) to guide habitat conservation and connectivity measures for the Philippine eagle;

Capacity development needs assessment and Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) survey (Q2Y1; Q1Y4) identifying target groups, capacity development activities and behavioural change needs;

Land and climate suitability analysis to guide upscaling of agroforestry beyond the ancestral domain in SFM.

ICRAF, BGCI and PEF will develop methodologies for these assessments to guide the development of sustainable agroforestry and forest restoration for improved livelihoods and ecological corridors, central to the CCDP (Output 4).

Output 2: Capacity Development and Public Engagement Activities

Train-the-trainer activities (Y1-Y3) will enable ≥40 SFM residents to gain skills in agroforestry, small-scale agribusiness, nursery production/management, and forest restoration. They will train 500 community members, spreading knowledge region-wide; 10 local government staff and 50 forest guards will be trained in first aid, eagle handling, and population monitoring.

Public engagement interventions will be designed and implemented following the BCD methodology (Q4Y1-Q3Y4), as awareness alone does not lead to behavioural change. The BCD methodology involves local communities in identifying target audiences, conservation goals and benefits, as well as designing and implementing practices and interventions. These may incorporate traditional conservation philosophies such as the Tigwahanon Dayuwan, which functions as a disincentive through social sanctions against those that harm "sacred" nature. By focusing on behaviour alongside awareness, we aim to establish sustainable practices and conservation-friendly behaviours - such as training wildlife hunters as forest guards, increasing engagement in agroforestry and promoting active participation in forest restoration - that ensures long-term protection of biodiversity.

BGCI will provide training on BCD methodology for ICRAF and PEF (Q3Y1-Q1Y2). KAP surveys (Y1, Y4) will assess shifts in community understanding and behaviour. Attendance figures and feedback forms from training sessions will allow us to monitor community involvement and gather qualitative insights on individual and collective commitment to the project.

Output 3: Agroforestry and Forest Restoration

At least 5 nurseries will be established (by Q4Y2), supplying seedlings of native species and high-value crops, and

diversifying income sources. Learning farms established for teaching community members (Q1Y2) will demonstrate market-led agroforestry practices and sustainable agriculture, while pilot plots (by Q4Y2) will refine forest restoration techniques (e.g., assisted natural regeneration, enrichment planting). PEF and ICRAF will lead these activities on the ground.

By Q4Y4, ≥240 households will adopt sustainable agroforestry, supported by training and resources for long-term upkeep. Agroforestry with high-value species like Arabica coffee, langsat (*Lansium domesticum*), and durian (*Durio zibethinus*, Puyat variety) will be introduced, as in Cambodia (DI27-015) and Vietnam (DI29-006). Y1 assessments will explore market potential for crops and native forest products like *Pangium edule* fruits and almaciga (*Agathis philippinensis*) sap. Integrating apiculture and online sales (e.g., via social media) will further diversify incomes.

Output 4: Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP)

Following initial assessments, capacity building, and practical interventions, a CCDP will be developed (Q1Y1-Q4Y4), providing the foundation for developing the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and eventual acquisition of the Certificate Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). PEF will lead collaboration with local stakeholders to develop the CCDP.

Lessons learned and best practices regarding ancestral domain co-management will guide policy consultations on replication and upscaling beyond the SFM (Q1-Q4Y4). Technical resources will be available for public access. Activities will be monitored through a Project Steering Committee led by BGCI, comprising all project partners.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

The project will strengthen capability and capacity among community members, indigenous leaders, and organisational partners. They will gain technical skills in conservation and sustainable agroforestry through a train-the-trainer model, allowing for further dissemination of these practices. This will support forest regeneration and sustainable income opportunities. Improving upon current basic monitoring practices, forest guards and local government staff will be also trained in advanced forest monitoring techniques, first aid, and the proper handling of Philippine eagles.

Currently, public engagement in the area is primarily based on knowledge-level approaches. Using the BCD methodology, project partners will learn how to promote lasting behaviour change by engaging communities in designing and participating in conservation-friendly practices. With BCD, partners will also develop methods to evaluate public engagement interventions, ensuring more effective conservation outcomes. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) considerations will be integral to all activities, with at least 50% participation of women and support offered for vulnerable groups.

Project partners will collaborate with local governance and the National Commission on Indigenous People, promoting sustainable forest management practices. The CCDP, co-developed with IPLC, will establish a co-management model ensuring the community's active role in forest governance, creating a legacy for conservation and land rights protection. This will enable sustainable conservation efforts, local leadership, and replicable co-management models, securing the future of the Philippine eagle's habitat and protecting biodiversity within the PMR.

This collaborative framework and the skills developed will empower the IPLC to continue managing and conserving biodiversity beyond the project's duration, enduring benefits for the Philippines' conservation landscape and creating a CCDP that serves as a foundation for the Tigwahanon ADSDPP. Other indigenous groups can use the CCDP as an example for their own plan.

Training resources will be made available in English and local languages, for possible application in other regions.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

GESI considerations will be integrated into all activities at every stage of implementation. Key focus will be the active involvement of youth, women, migrants, and Indigenous Peoples (IP), targeting specific groups to promote inclusivity across diverse socio-economic statuses, and vulnerable communities. While we will make every effort to address the specific needs of all participants, we recognize that fully adapting training materials for every individual need may not be feasible. However, we will take practical steps to ensure accessibility, such as incorporating local language translators and simplified materials for those with limited literacy or language proficiency. Some vulnerable groups may face physical or financial barriers to attending training sessions; to address this, we will provide transportation and accommodation support.

Currently, there is limited GESI-specific data in the project area. The project will use disaggregated data collection methods (by gender, age, and IP status) in pre-project household surveys to inform a GESI analysis and develop targeted strategies to address the needs of diverse groups. These strategies will ensure the active participation of women, youth, migrants, and IPs in relevant project activities. Additionally, the project will consult with tribal elders to provide guidance on traditional methods for conducting meetings and interventions. This will be crucial in ensuring culturally appropriate engagement with communities and facilitating the inclusion of diverse voices in the project's design and implementation.

We will aim for at least 50% participation of women in all major project activities. This includes train-the-trainer and capacity-building sessions focused on agroforestry, forest restoration, nursery management and small-scale agribusiness development to ensure that women can equally benefit from income-generating activities. Women will also play a key role in decision-making, particularly in species selection for forest restoration and agroforestry, ensuring that their voices guide the project's implementation.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

The project will improve the relationship between communities and the Philippine eagle, whilst increasing connectivity of fragmented forest habitat. Change will be effected through sustainable agroforestry and forest restoration, supported by public engagement activities using the BCD approach.

At least 100 community members will benefit from nursery employment, generating ≥50,000 seedlings of native and threatened trees and crops for forest restoration and agroforestry by the end of Y2. Through PEF, the project will help connect current and new nurseries with potential buyers in the region, including local

government units, academies (e.g., Central Mindanao University), NGOs (e.g., World Vision), and military, for their restoration projects. The project will also facilitate existing nurseries to become business entities and creation of a community association to maintain newly established nurseries.

At least 500 community members will be trained in agroforestry and forest restoration. These include those living in forest margins who rely on a few annual crops like corn and their livestock (e.g. piglets, poultry) for their livelihoods, their livestock being at higher risk of predation by Philippine eagles or other wildlife, like snakes. New skills, employment and income-generating nurseries and small-scale agribusinesses will compensate for losses incurred by the raptor preying on livestock, whilst enhancing ecological corridors will improve Philippine eagle habitat.

At least 1,200 community members, including wildlife hunters, will participate in public engagement interventions designed not only to deepen their understanding of the link between sustainable stewardship of the Philippine eagle's habitat, community livelihoods and well-being, but also to empower them to become active agents of change. By integrating BCD principles, these interventions will encourage and support community members in adopting conservation-friendly behaviours that contribute directly to the project's goals. To support recruitment of wildlife hunters as forest guards, the project -through PEF- will provide meals allowance for newly recruited guards. If they show commitment and good work related to forest guarding, they can be employed as forest guards of municipal DENR.

Protection of the Philippine eagle and restoration of its habitat will become part of the Tigwahanon's CCDP and ultimately ADSDPP, strengthening guardianship of the eagle in the ancestral domain. Development of the co-management plan will provide indigenous people (IP) organisations with improved legal structures to facilitate sustainable stewardship of their land beyond the project's duration.

In the long-term, knowledge, practical know-how, and revenue sources acquired through the ADSDPP, will lead to attitude and practice shifts, enhancing community engagement in sustainable livelihoods and habitat conservation. As in Cambodia (DI 27-015), established nurseries will continue generating income post project through seedling production and functioning as training centres, ensuring continued skill transfer and boosting food security for ≥6,700 households in San Fernando (i.e., 70% of total households in the municipality belonging to IP groups in 2020).

Working closely with local communities, IP organisations, and government representatives, the project ensures that best-practices developed can be replicated in other areas within PMR, providing an example of inclusive, revenue-generating forest co-management without competing for resources at a national level.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

Our theory of change is that:

IF forest resources in San Fernando are conserved and sustainably used, guided by assessments of socio-economic and forest environment (Output 1), accompanied by transfer of knowledge and practical know-how to farmers and by a community-based campaign to change attitudes towards the Philippine eagle (Output 2), with demonstration and community adoption of market-led, climate-resilient agroforestry options and forest restoration initiatives (Output 3), and IF these are integrated into a Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP), developed and approved by the local communities, and recognised by the (sub-)national authorities as a model of replicable community-based ancestral domain management for the Philippines (Output 4),

THEN the community will diversify incomes and diets, adopt sustainable practices and attitudes, habitat connectivity is enhanced, THEREBY improving financial and food security and reducing threats to Philippine forest biodiversity in San Fernando, including its endemic eagle (Outcome).

IF the Outcome is achieved, THEN this will set the path towards long-term collaborative, state-recognised, community-based, sustainable forest management detailed in the ADSDPP to acquire the ancestral domain title, with Philippine rainforests benefiting from community-managed conservation and sustainable agroforestry, boosting people's welfare and biodiversity stewardship, including the Philippine eagle as a national treasure (Impact).

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

By actively engaging with community members while using the BCD approach, we will identify their barriers and motivations related to conservation behaviours. This understanding is crucial for designing interventions that resonate with local contexts and encourage long-term behavioural change. The integration of local knowledge and the establishment of community-led initiatives will empower community members to take ownership of conservation practices, promoting a sustainable culture of conservation that will extend beyond the project ending.

To ensure that the required knowledge and skills remain available post-funding, we will train local leaders and facilitators through train-the-trainer programs, building the capacity of at least 40 individuals who can continue delivering key training and sustaining agroforestry and conservation practices. The project will ensure that all data, lessons learned, and best practices are documented and shared via accessible platforms, such as local government portals and project partner's websites, making evidence available for replication across other regions.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

Our approach draws experiences from national case studies and projects with relatively similar objectives in other countries. It has strong potential to be scaled to the PMR or entire habitat of the Philippine eagle in the country (Luzon, Samar, Leyte and Mindanao island). These areas also host indigenous communities who claim part of forest areas as ancestral domains. Therefore, there is a potential to replicate the capacity building, public engagement activities and co-management model in those areas through collaboration with other NGOs, local government units, and communities.

However, constraints for wider application in other areas might include absence of local or community organisations which can facilitate the implementation of the approach because of lack of manpower, knowledge and capacity, or other resources. The project will strengthen network and knowledge sharing with relevant sub-national and national organisations, regarding the Philippine eagle, forest restoration and agroforestry techniques, and the co-management model.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below.

 [Natures Neighbours Stage 2 Annexes](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Inappropriate use of funds (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated).	Severe	Unlikely	Major	Lead organisation to govern all financial auditing working closely with partnering organisations to monitor costs, evaluate risks and take necessary actions (part of M&E). Project partners are known from earlier projects with track records receiving funds from different national and international donors like USAID and Australian Aid.	Minor
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. Safeguarding accidents through unintended harm.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Training all partners in Safeguarding at the start of the project.	Minor
Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff. Safeguarding accidents occur and partners violate the code of conduct during activities with local communities.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	All partners agree and adhere to BGCI's code of conduct. Safeguarding policies and processes are in place and safeguarding training will be provided at the start of the project.	Minor
Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model Change of provincial and municipal authorities (Local Government Unit) through elections in May 2025, which is just at the start of the project.	Major	Possible	Major	PEF and ICRAF have a good long-term relationship with the local government units in Bukidnon province. The project is politically neutral. There is sufficient time during the project duration to work on building the relationship with new government staff.	Moderate

Risk 5 CCDP is not approved by the Tiwaghanon community or council.	Major	Rare	Moderate	As reflected in their letter of support, the Unified Tigwahanon Ancestral Domain of San Fernando strongly supports the conservation, restoration and livelihood improvement activities of the project, which is the heart of CCDP. In any case, the community will be fully involved in the development of CCDP.	Minor
Risk 6 Natural disasters impact project activities such as establishment of learning farms and training.	Major	Possible	Major	Bukidnon province is not a typhoon belt area. The project team will be fully alert to any climate-related hazard warning from the government, to reduce risk and possible impact of extreme climate conditions on the project's activities.	Minor
Risk 7 Climate impacts such as extreme drought or rainfall during El Niño and La Niña affect the survival of new seedlings.	Major	Possible	Major	Areas, time plan, techniques, and maintenance of tree planting activities will be fully consulted with local communities and authorities who know all areas over the project' sites. The consultations will include identification of mitigation efforts before, during, and after (recovery) extreme weather events.	Moderate

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

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

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E.

BGCI will lead monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project implementation, ensuring that activities are delivered according to the project plan. In-country M&E activities will be led by PEF and ICRAF collaboratively, working closely with the local community and government units of San Fernando municipality.

For overall oversight of the project from a management level, a Steering Committee will be established in Y1 with members from all project partnering organisations to provide support and guidance. The Committee will meet at least bi-annually to help monitor project progress, assess challenges that might have arisen, mitigate risks, and suggest adaptive management changes as needed. More focused technical meetings will be held by separate working groups for work packages (Output 1 to 4) which will meet quarterly to collaborate, drive activities and assess the results of interventions. Progress of activities from technical meetings will be reported in the Steering Committee meetings to be reviewed, and for identification of possible areas for improvements.

To better understand local conditions and identify main issues at project area, several baseline assessments including the socio-economic survey, agroforestry survey, geographical and botanical survey, and market value chain analysis will be conducted in the course of Y1-2 of the project. Information gathered through these activities will set benchmarks for measuring the impact and guide recommendations for interventions. In the final year of the project, endline assessments will be conducted to assess the overall project impacts. Public engagement interventions will be designed and implemented following the BCD methodology in Y1 (baseline) and assessed in Y4 (endline) to analyse impacts on conservation-friendly behaviours.

BGCI will also lead the financial auditing throughout the project by working closely with the finance team of all partnering organisations to monitor costs, evaluate potential risks and take actions, as necessary. BGCI will sub-grant the project budget to ICRAF and PEF on an annual basis, with end-payments subject to delivery. Proper documentation of expenditure (e.g., receipts, invoices, etc.) is required for all partners. In the grant agreements, BGCI's Anti-bribery and corruption and Anti-money laundering policies will be clearly stated. Project steering committee members will communicate frequently and transparently to quickly deal with any issues arising during the project. Independent auditors will perform the financial audit in the final year of the project.

From the total project budget, BGCI will allocate 163.2 days of its staff time [REDACTED] ICRAF 233.2 days [REDACTED] and PEF 652.8 days [REDACTED] for M&E of the project spread over 4 years of project duration.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	1,049

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their **Outputs and Outcome**. This section sets out the expected **Outputs and Outcome** of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [FINAL logical-framework Natures Neighbours](#)

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Impact:

Philippine tropical rainforests benefit from community-managed conservation and sustainable agroforestry in ancestral domains, boosting people's welfare and biodiversity stewardship, with the Philippine eagle representing a symbol of national pride.

Outcome:

Biodiversity including the Philippine eagle and its habitat in San Fernando enhanced through behavioural change campaign-guided forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry, incorporated into ancestral domain and national forestry policy development.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Comprehensive and up-to-date information on the local socio-economic environment, forest resource use, biophysical requirements of the Philippine eagle, and capacity development needs of local community members in San Fernando, is assessed and synthesised for incorporation in a Community Conservation and Development Plan, guiding the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP).

Output 2:

Local community members including women and youth, and local authorities are empowered through knowledge and capacity development activities regarding sustainable agroforestry, small-scale agribusiness and forest restoration, as well as through public engagement activities on the environmental/biophysical needs of the Philippine eagle.

Output 3:

Income opportunities are increased and agro-/forest biodiversity is improved through the promotion of market-led, climate-resilient agroforestry and forest restoration practices to help enable and sustain the community co-management model, and enhance the biophysical environment of the Philippine eagle.

Output 4:

The Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) is developed and approved by the local community, and project best-practice of ancestral domain co-management is promoted for replication in community-managed forest biodiversity conservation nationwide in the Philippines, exemplified by ecological restoration of the habitat of the Philippine eagle.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

☒ No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1: Comprehensive and up-to-date information on the local socio-economic environment, forest resource use, biophysical requirements of the Philippine eagle, and capacity development needs of local community members in San Fernando, is assessed and synthesised for incorporation in a Community Conservation and Development Plan, guiding the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP).

- 1.1 A pre-project survey for up-to-date information of livelihood activities, income sources, and climate vulnerabilities of local communities in the ancestral domain (Year 1)
- 1.2 Capacity development needs assessment and knowledge and practice (KAP) survey (Year 1)
- 1.3 Rapid market and value chain assessment of agroforestry products selected together with local stakeholders (Year 1)
- 1.4 Wildlife, botanic and geographical survey to further inform habitat conservation and connectivity measures (Year 1)
- 1.5 Computer-based simulation of forest restoration scenarios, forest connectivity, and biodiversity conservation capacity indicator (Years 1-2)
- 1.6 Land suitability analysis of selected agroforestry species to guide for potential upscale over the ancestral domain and San Fernando municipality (Years 1-2)
- 1.7 End-of-project assessments to monitor intended project impact (Year 4)

Output 2: Local community members including women and youth, and local authorities are empowered through knowledge and capacity development activities regarding sustainable agroforestry, small-scale agribusiness and forest restoration, as well as through public engagement activities on the environmental/biophysical needs of the Philippine eagle.

- 2.1 Train-the-trainer mentorship group on agroforestry and small-scale agribusiness (Years 1-3)
- 2.2 Train-the-trainer mentorship group on forest restoration and biodiversity conservation (Years 1-3)
- 2.3 Train-the-farmers by the TOT group which involve at least 500 community members (at least 50% women) (Years 1-4)
- 2.4 Run the Behaviour Centred Design methodology training for behaviour change with project partners (Years 1-2)

- 2.5 Design public engagement interventions with project partners and community representatives (Years 1-2)
- 2.6 Deliver at least 5 public engagement interventions targeting communities, including training wildlife hunters as forest guards, promoting awareness and adoption of conservation-friendly behaviours (Years 2-4)
- 2.7 Training on first rescue, proper handling, and tracking population of Philippine eagles to forest guards and local government staff (Years 1-4)

Output 3: Income opportunities are increased and agro-/forest biodiversity is improved through the promotion of market-led, climate-resilient agroforestry and forest restoration practices to help enable and sustain the community co-management model, and enhance the biophysical environment of the Philippine eagle.

- 3.1 Establish learning farms of market-led and climate-resilient agroforestry practices (Years 1-2)
- 3.2 Engage local communities for the adoption of sustainable agroforestry practices (Years 1-4)
- 3.3 Establish community-based nurseries of agroforestry trees and employ local community members (Years 1-2)
- 3.4 Monitor agroforestry adoption and development by local community members (Years 2-4)
- 3.5 Establish pilot forest restoration models (Years 1-2)
- 3.6 Multi-stakeholder consultations for developing forest restoration plan (Years 1-4)
- 3.7 Establish community-based nurseries of forestry trees for reforestation and employ local community members (Years 1-2)
- 3.8 Monitor the pilot forest restoration models (Years 2-4)

Output 4: The Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) is developed and approved by the local community, and project best-practice of ancestral domain co-management is promoted for replication in community-managed forest biodiversity conservation nationwide in the Philippines, exemplified by ecological restoration of the habitat of the Philippine eagle.

- 4.1 Multi-stakeholder consultations for the development and approval of Community, Conservation, and Development Plan (CCDP) for submission to National Commission on Indigenous People (Years 1-4)
- 4.2 Identify lesson learned and best-practice recommendations regarding ancestral domain co-management model of forest biodiversity conservation, sustainable agroforestry, and small-scale agribusiness (Year 4)
- 4.3 Produce supporting communication materials including policy briefs on lessons learned and recommendations regarding the ancestral domain co-management model (Year 4)
- 4.4 Convene policy consultation workshops with sub-national and national decision makers for the development of and mainstreaming the co-management model (Year 4)

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output indicator 2.2	500	250 IPLC women; 250 IPLC men
DI-A05: Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	Output indicator 2.1	40	20 IPLC women; 20 IPLC men

DI-B03: Number of new or improved community management plans available and endorsed	Outcome indicator 0.5; Output indicator 4.1	1	new
DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output indicator 4.3	2	English, Tigwahanon, Visayan
DI-C04: New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources published	Output indicator 1.1, 1.2	2	1 dataset from socio-economic and 1 from KAP survey
DI-D03a: Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected	Outcome indicator 0.1; Output indicator 3.2	240	240 households, 100% IPLC, sector: agriculture, forestry
DI-D03b: Number of people with improved income	Outcome indicator 0.1; Output indicator 3.2	240	240 households, 100% IPLC, sector: agriculture, forestry
DI-D01: Area of land or sea under ecological management	Outcome indicator 0.5	28,632	Biome: plantations, tropical/subtropical montane forests; management type: animal management, forest management, restoration
DI-D01a: Area under Sustainable Management Practices	Outcome indicator 0.5	28,632	Biome: plantations, tropical/subtropical montane forests; management type: animal management, forest management, restoration
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

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

 [Natures Neighbours DIR31S2 1057-locked](#)

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Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q27a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

☒ New Initiative

Please provide details:

The proposed project is new work in San Fernando municipality, which will integrate elements of forest guard and Philippine eagle rescue program that PEF has been implementing for years especially in Bukidnon province wherein the municipality is located. PEF gets funding support from the USAID-INSPIRE project (2022-2025) to help implement the two programs. The INSPIRE project provides grants to civil society organizations and IP groups in priority areas nationwide, to implement local conservation and climate actions that advance environmental governance, promote inclusive growth, and restore natural ecosystems. The INSPIRE project also allows PEF to provide match funding (see Q10) including in the form of tree seedlings for forest restoration activities of the proposed project from the two community-based nurseries established and facilitated by PEF in SFM. We are not aware of any other project operating in San Fernando municipality having similar objectives or activities compared with those of the current proposed project.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

☒ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

PEF and ICRAF have been in close communication with Global EverGreening Alliance for a possible land restoration project in Bukidnon province. If the communication leads to an actual project, the project will support land restoration using forestry and agroforestry interventions in selected areas in the province. If San Fernando is selected as one of target municipalities, this project can support further forest restoration activities and livelihood diversification through agroforestry models for local communities. Information about the future of this possible project will only be available around Q1-2 2026.

Q28. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

The project has been designed with a strong focus on Value for Money. The project budget is carefully estimated and allocated to ensure maximum ecological and socio-economic impact per pound spent:

- It will engage local partners to co-implement and co-monitor the project as much as possible, ensuring efficient integration of activities into the partners' work programmes and plans.
- The project will draw on existing technical resources and the experiences of project staff, contributing to the development of training materials, testing tools, and intervention models.
- Interventions will be designed with local communities, integrating both local and research-based knowledge. The work also builds on existing best practices and addresses the needs of local communities, ensuring that they feel incentivised to engage in agroforestry and restoration activities.
- The project applies an ecosystem-based approach, in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), where the impact of interventions is considered not only at the plot level but also at the landscape level, aiming for benefits on a wider scale.

The project also contributes [REDACTED] of matched funding in addition to the total budget requested.

In line with BGCI practice, the Project Lead will hold quarterly meetings with BGCI's Head of Finance, to review variations against the budget and remedial steps as necessary. Specific training will be conducted for new partners working on Darwin Projects at the start of the project, to ensure they have a clear understanding of reporting requirements, standards and timeframes.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Almost 1% of the total project budget amounting [REDACTED] will be allocated to PEF, our in-country project partner, to purchase additional equipment like binoculars and 1 DSLR camera in Y1 of the project, to better track populations and investigate nesting behaviour of the Philippine eagle. These will complement the use of available tools owned by PEF such as GPS/GSM transmitters and mini-cameras. Purchasing smartphones for forest guards will also be considered to help ensure more effective and efficient forest patrolling and reporting. After the project ends, PEF will continue to maintain and supervise the use of the equipment to further support conservation efforts in the municipality.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

(a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,

(b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,

(c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

Our project is committed to safeguarding all individuals involved. We follow a zero-tolerance policy on bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEAH), aligned with the CAPSEAH (Common Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment) standard. This includes implementing strict safeguarding measures and ensuring that all stakeholders are fully aware of these policies (refer to point 3.10 in the Safeguarding Policy).

Our Safeguarding Policy reflects our commitment to this standard, with clear guidelines for preventing harm and abuse. The policy is communicated to all stakeholders, including beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff, ensuring they are fully aware of our commitment. Confidential reporting channels are provided, allowing anyone to raise concerns safely. The Whistleblowing Policy outlines a secure process for raising concerns and it ensures that they are promptly investigated and documented. We emphasise transparency and accountability, ensuring that all allegations are promptly investigated and documented, with disciplinary actions taken as necessary. Our Code of Conduct clearly defines expected behaviours for all staff and volunteers. Non-compliance is met with appropriate disciplinary measures, including potential dismissal.

- (a) All participants and staff will be informed of our safeguarding commitment through training sessions and written materials. Confidential channels will be established for raising concerns, ensuring anonymity and protection for whistleblowers.
- (b) Safeguarding issues will be promptly investigated, documented, and addressed in accordance with our disciplinary procedures. If complaints are upheld, appropriate actions will be taken, which may include warnings, suspension, or dismissal, depending on the severity.
- (c) All partners will meet these safeguarding standards, with compliance to safeguarding policies being a condition for participation. Regular checks and reviews will be conducted.

Where relevant, a Health, Safety, and Security Plan will be implemented to mitigate potential risks. This plan will be based on BGCI's existing Health and Safety policy.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

[REDACTED]

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

This project will meet all legal and ethical obligations of both the Philippines and the United Kingdom. As our main target audience are the Tigwahanon IP, it is very important we recognize the value and importance of traditional knowledge who depend on strong leadership and a council of elders for legislation and to enhance the incorporation of their perspectives, interests and knowledge in addressing the wellbeing of everyone impacted by the project. This includes adherence to access and benefit-sharing legislation for the utilisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

The Project Steering Committee will review the risk register at every meeting, to make sure the health and safety of all project staff is in order. An existing Health and Safety policy is in place to support this. A safeguarding training will be provided to all project partners at the project's outset to ensure the safety and well-being of everyone involved in the project activities. Additionally, we will implement Prior Informed Consent principles with the communities involved.

We are committed to upholding the credibility and integrity of the research and evidence generated, ensuring that lessons learned from this project can contribute to future efforts in a responsible and transparent manner.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

-  [BH Manila contact stage 1 and 2 combined](#)
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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Joachim Gratzfeld	Project Leader	15	Checked
Greetha Arumugam	BGCI Project Manager - overall project coordinator	30	Checked
David Justin Ples	BGCI Programme Officer (in Ph)	30	Checked
Ane Zabaleta	BGCI Education Manager/ BGCI Safeguarding Lead	15	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jayson Ibañez	PEF Project Director/ PEF Lead	10	Checked
Jimbea Lucino	PEF Project Manager/ Safeguarding Focal Point (project site)	100	Checked
Tristan Senarillos	PEF Biologist	100	Checked
Leyminda Marañon	PEF Forester/ GIS	100	Checked
Rachmat Mulia	ICRAF Agroforestry and Sustainable Landscape Scientist/ ICRAF Lead	17	Checked
Zarrel Gel Noza	ICRAF Project Coordinator	50	Checked
Grace Ann Salvan	ICRAF Spatial analyst	50	Checked
Erwin Albios	ICRAF Agroforestry field expert	50	Checked

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

 [Project Staff Combined 12CV](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
Website address:	https://www.bgci.org/

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

BGCI will play the lead co-ordinating role on this project, including sub-contracting funds, overall technical oversight and specific technical input. This will include being responsible for the monitoring and financial reporting to the Darwin Initiative.

BGCI has led similar projects in other countries in the region, i.e. Cambodia (Completed: 27-015 Farms and Forest: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia, 2020-2023) and Viet Nam (On-going: 29-006 People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing biodiversity and improving livelihoods in Vietnam, 2022-2025). For public engagement and education, BGCI will take the lead in training project partners on the BCD methodology. BGCI's institutional training capacity and policy expertise will ensure impactful results for messaging to both policymakers and private individuals and institutes. BGCI will lead and support the forest restoration component in SFM.

BGCI has a strong presence in Southeast Asia through its regional SEABG Network. Through this, BGCI will support and promote the conservation and sustainable use of indigenous flora of Southeast Asia. BGCI is the world's largest plant conservation network with over 900 member organisations in >100 countries, and >3,700 botanical and forestry organisations on our digital register.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation? ☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name: International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

Website address: <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/locations/asia/philippines/>

Established in 1993, ICRAF office in the Philippines has been supporting the Philippines' forest and landscape restoration programme through technical designs of conservation farming, agroforestry, and forest restoration models, road mapping for main crop commodities and sustainable supply and market value chain, webinar series, and policy recommendations, via approximately 70 projects across the country. ICRAF has also been recognized for its extensive experience in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and payment for ecosystem services.

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

In the proposed project, ICRAF will lead the pre- and end-project assessment of socio-economic status and income sources of households, market situation, and local dependence on forest resources. ICRAF will also lead the participatory design and establishment of the learning farms of market-based agroforestry models, including land suitability analysis of selected agroforestry species to assess potential upscaling over the whole project area. ICRAF will take the lead in providing capacity development on agroforestry and small-scale business development for income improvement and diversification, involving both male and female community members. In addition, ICRAF will co-lead on advocating best-practices from the project in forest restoration, community-based wildlife management, and sustainable agroforestry for inclusion in national and sub-national policies.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget:



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

2. Partner Name: Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF)

Website address: <https://www.philippineeaglefoundation.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	PEF has been at the forefront of saving the critically endangered Philippine eagle and its habitat for about 35 years. PEF also has long-standing experience in community development and forest restoration across Mindanao, collaborating with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and local authorities. PEF believes that the fate of the Philippine Eagle, environment health, and the quality of Filipinos' life are strongly related. In this project, PEF will coordinate all activities at the ground level, working closely with the IPLCs in San Fernando Municipality, Bukidnon, and local authorities, especially the municipal Department of Environment and Natural Resource. The activities include establishment of agroforestry learning farms, pilot forest restoration models, and associated nurseries, and organize public awareness enhancement activities to further promote these models over the entire project area. PEF will also take the lead in the development of Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) which will incorporate forest restoration, livelihood diversification, and public awareness through behavioural change campaigns. The CCDP will strengthen the application by Tigwahanon's tribe for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title. PEF will also co-lead policy consultations with sub-national and national authorities in the country to mainstream the co-management model and associated best-recommended practices.
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International/In-country Partner:	☒ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

3. Partner Name:	No Response
Website address:	No Response
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	No Response
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No
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4. Partner Name:	No Response
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Website address:	No Response
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What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
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International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
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Allocated budget:	No Response
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Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No
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5. Partner Name:	No Response
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Website address:	No Response
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What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
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International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
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Allocated budget:	No Response
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Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No
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6. Partner Name:	No Response
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Website address:	No Response
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What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	No Response
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

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

No Response

Please provide a **combined PDF** of all letters of support.

 [Combined Letters of Support DIR31S2-1057](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:18:50

 pdf 997.97 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

☒ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
29-006	Joachim Gratzfeld	People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing biodiversity and improving livelihoods in Vietnam
27-015	Joachim Gratzfeld	Farms and Forest: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia
31-017	Joachim Gratzfeld	Biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods improvement in Southern Tajikistan
DARNV005	Alex Hudson	Understanding Ugandan native plant species' role in innovative sustainable landscapes

29-004	29-004 Kirsty Shaw	Kaya Connect: Restoring the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspot
29-014	Alex Hudson	Improving community sustainable natural resource management of Mount Mulanje

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?
☒ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.
Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Company

of
Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)

I apply for a grant of
£773,807.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Greetha Arumugam
Position in the organisation	Plant Conservation Manager - SE Asia
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Greetha e sign  02/12/2024  10:45:15  pdf 26.8 KB
Date	02 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [BGCI annual report and accounts combined](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:21:56

 pdf 4.77 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 [BGCI Health & Safety Handbook 2020](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:38:34

 pdf 391.42 KB

 [Code of conduct 23.08.2024](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:38:29

 pdf 252.05 KB

 [Whistleblowing 20.10.2023 \(002\)](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:38:25

 pdf 237.39 KB

 [BGCI Safeguarding Policy](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:38:18

 pdf 425.64 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked
• a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked

• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 30)	Checked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Philippine tropical rainforests benefit from community-managed conservation and sustainable agroforestry in ancestral domains, boosting people's welfare and biodiversity stewardship, with the Philippine eagle representing a symbol of national pride.			
Outcome: Biodiversity including the Philippine eagle and its habitat in San Fernando enhanced through behavioural change campaign-guided forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry, incorporated into ancestral domain and national forestry policy development.	0.1 At least 80% of 300 households in the ancestral domain of San Fernando Municipality (SFM) supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of income, on-farm or off-farm, between the start (Q2 2025) and end (Q1 2029) of the project. 0.2 At least 85% of ≥ 80,000 tree seedlings planted in the project site, including at least 10 native forest tree species, survive by the end of project (Q1 2029). 0.3 Reduction of lethal conflicts (i.e., intentional activities leading to or posing high risk of death of young or mature Philippine eagles) by 100% and other conflicts by at least 60% between Philippine eagles and local community members in the ancestral domain between Year 1 (Q2 2025) and Year 4 (Q1 2029).	0.1 Socio-economic survey reports in Q2 2025 (baseline) and Q1 2029 (endline). 0.2 Monitoring and evaluation report of tree planting activities in Q1 2029. 0.3 Forest patrol reports in Q2 2025 (baseline) and Q1 2029 (endline) on lethal (e.g., intentional hunting, nest disturbance, harm by local communities because of loss of livestock, forest clearing and habitat loss) and other conflicts (e.g., unintentional hunting)	Indigenous people and migrants (hereafter referred to as local community members) and local authorities cooperate and are receptive to project methodologies and approaches. Extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, etc. will not occur or greatly impact the forest restoration work, including the survival of planted tree saplings. Mother trees and viable propagules of project target plant species sourced locally, are available. Behavioural change campaign leads to decrease of conflicts with Philippine eagle through actual behaviour change of community members.

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

	0.4 At least 1,200 community members will demonstrate an increase of $\geq 20\%$ in awareness and adoption of conservation-friendly behaviours that support the Philippine eagle's habitat, as a result of their participation in public engagement interventions designed using the Behaviour Centred Design methodology in Years 2, 3, and 4. 0.5 Co-management plan of the 28,632 ha ancestral domain is developed and approved, and formalised as Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) by local communities at the latest by Year 4 (Q4 2028) of the project.	between the eagles and local community members. 0.4 Record of participation in public engagement interventions, and the analysis of change regarding the adoption of conservation-friendly behaviours (like wildlife hunters acting as forest guards, high agroforestry engagement and active participation in forest restoration efforts) in the survey report on knowledge, attitudes and practices, between Q2 2025 (baseline) and Q1 2029 (endline). 0.5 Community Conservation, and Development Plan (CCDP) as a formal expression of the ancestral domain co-management plan for submission to the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) by Q4 2028.	All parties involved agree with formalising a CCDP and put active efforts in the process.
Outputs: 1. Comprehensive and up-to-date information on the local socio-economic environment, forest resource use, biophysical requirements of the Philippine eagle, and capacity development needs of	1.1 New datasets generated through pre- and end-of-project socio-economic surveys at Year 1 (Q2 2025) and Year 4 (Q1 2029), respectively, involving 300 selected households in 11 selected villages associated with	1.1 Household socio-economic survey reports at Year 1 (Q2 2025, baseline) and Year 4 (Q1 2029, endline) involving 300 households from 11 villages (about 20% of total number of households in the villages) in	Selected households are answering all survey questions including disclosure of sensitive information necessary to generate a comprehensive analysis.

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

local community members in San Fernando, is assessed and synthesised for incorporation in a Community Conservation and Development Plan, guiding the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP).	the ancestral domain in San Fernando municipality, are produced. 1.2 Baseline (Q2Y1) and end of project (Q1Y4) assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of local community members regarding agroforestry, forest restoration, and living environment of Philippine eagles, provides guidance for capacity development and public engagement activities. 1.3 New datasets from wildlife, botanic and geographical survey and computer-based simulation of forest restoration scenarios to further inform habitat conservation and connectivity measures within the ancestral domain, are available at Q2 2026. 1.4 Land suitability analysis of selected agroforestry species is available by Year 2 (Q4 2026) to guide for potential upscale over the ancestral domain and San Fernando municipality.	San Fernando, and associated datasets and reports. 1.2 Pre- and end-of-project reports on knowledge, attitudes, and practice of local community members at Year 1 (Q2 2025) and Year 4 (Q1 2029) involving 300 households from 11 villages. 1.3 Wildlife, botanic and geographical survey between Q4 2025 - Q1 2026 and assessment report of forest restoration needs by Q2 2026. 1.4 Land suitability assessment report at Year 2 (Q4 2026).	Local communities and authorities are receptive to conclusions and recommendations generated by the surveys and assessments.
2. Local community members including women and youth, and local authorities are empowered	2.1 A total of at least 40 people (50% women) representing village leaders, agricultural	2.1 Participation records of train-the-trainer and train-the-farmers activities.	Local community members and authorities are keen to participate in training opportunities (the

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

through knowledge and capacity development activities regarding sustainable agroforestry, small-scale agribusiness and forest restoration, as well as through public engagement activities on the environmental/biophysical needs of the Philippine eagle.	extension staff, and local authorities are engaged in train-the-trainer activities in Year 1 (Q3 2025), Year 2 (Q3 2026), and Year 3 (Q2 2027) and are facilitating train-the-farmers sessions for at least 500 community members between Year 2 (Q1 2026) and Year 4 (Q4 2028). 2.2 At least 50% of the 500 community members are women and trained in sustainable agroforestry practices, small-scale agribusiness, forest restoration, and tree nurseries and know how to avoid conflict with Philippine eagles by the end of Year 4 (Q4 2028). 2.3 At least 10 local government staff and 50 forest guards are trained in first aid and proper handling of Philippine eagles and monitoring of eagle populations and movement using satellite telemetry techniques by the end of Year 3 (Q4 2027). 2.4 At least 5 public engagement interventions targeting community members, including training at least 30 wildlife hunters to become forest guards,	2.2 Participation records of train-the-farmers activities and training evaluation reports. 2.3 Training participation records (baseline: no local government staff or forest guards have been trained in these topics). 2.4 Participation records and feedback forms from public engagement interventions, number of wildlife hunters shifted to act as forest guards, and	village leaders, indigenous people, and agricultural extension staff have indicated their willingness to participate). Women are not constrained to participate in the capacity development activities. No constraint for local community members, to include women, youth, and school children, to participate in the public engagement activities as part of the behavioural change campaign.
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Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

	are organised between Q2 2025 and Q1 2029 as part of the behavioural change campaign. 2.5 Guidance for first aid to rescue and proper handling of Philippine eagles and tracking their population is produced and made available at least to forest guards and local government staff by Year 2 (Q3 2026).	analysis of change in the survey report on knowledge, attitudes and practices between Q2 2025 and Q1 2029. 2.5 Guidance for first aid to rescue and proper handling of Philippine eagles and tracking their population by Year 2 (Q3 2026) (baseline: no guidance is available).	
3. Income opportunities are increased and agro-/forest biodiversity is improved through the promotion of market-led, climate-resilient agroforestry and forest restoration practices to help enable and sustain the community co-management model, and enhance the biophysical environment of the Philippine eagle.	3.1 Market opportunities tested for at least 4 agroforestry products by the end of Year 4 (Q1 2029). 3.2 At least 80% of 300 households supported by the project to develop agroforestry as a new farming practice, have an increase of at least 10% of household income by the end of Year 4 (Q1 2029). 3.3 At least 10 native tree species including those for nesting of Philippines eagles and providing food sources for the eagle preys are included in the pilot forest restoration models established by Year 2 (Q4 2026).	3.1 Market and small-scale agribusiness development report (Q1 2029). 3.2 Socio-economic survey report in Year 1 (Q2 2025, baseline) and Year 4 (Q1 2029, endline). 3.3 Forest tree planting records (Q4 2026) (baseline: no forest restoration models exist in the municipality).	Local community members can see the benefits of agroforestry as a more sustainable agricultural practice, and the forest restoration. Mother trees and viable propagules are available and identified for agroforestry development and forestry restoration activities. Extreme weather events will not occur or greatly impact new planted agroforestry and forestry trees.

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

	3.4 A total of at least 100 community members are employed, either full time or temporarily, in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (Q1 2029) and beyond, as the nurseries continue to generate income through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry. 3.5 At least 5 new community-based nurseries of forest and fruit producing tree species are built with a total holding capacity of 50,000 seedlings by the end of Year 2 (Q4 2026).	3.4 Nursery employment and tree planting records by Q2 2025 and by the end of the project (Q1 2029) (baseline: by Q3 2024, 10 women and 24 forest guards are employed in two community-based nurseries established by PEF). 3.5 Nursery production records and tree database	
4. The Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) is developed and approved by the local community, and project best-practice of ancestral domain co-management is promoted for replication in community-managed forest biodiversity conservation nationwide in the Philippines, exemplified by ecological restoration of the habitat of the Philippine eagle.	4.1 Community Conservation, and Development Plan (CCDP) is submitted to the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) latest by Q4 2028, as a foundation for the ADSDPP and application of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title. 4.2 At least 20 representatives of sub-national and national authorities are engaged in policy consultations on ancestral domain co-management and associated best-practice in	4.1 CCDP approved by the local community. 4.2 Activity report of policy consultation workshops (Q3 2026, Q4 2028).	Local community members and authorities continue to support the development of the CCDP. Authorities at different administrative levels are receptive to new methodologies and approaches.

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

	agroforestry and ecological forest restoration, for wider application in the Philippines. 4.3 At least 2 policy briefs on the best-practice in agroforestry and ecological forest restoration and co-management plan are made available for policy recommendation and public access through the website of project partners in Year 2, 3, and 4.	4.3 Policy briefs and website of project partners (BGCI, ICRAF, PEF) in English and Tigwahanon.	
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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.) Output 1: Comprehensive and up-to-date information on the local socio-economic environment, forest resource use, biophysical requirements of the Philippine eagle, and capacity development needs of local community members in San Fernando, is assessed and synthesised for incorporation in a Community Conservation and Development Plan, guiding the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP). 1.1 A pre-project survey for up-to-date information of livelihood activities, income sources, and climate vulnerabilities of local communities in the ancestral domain (Year 1) 1.2 Capacity development needs assessment and knowledge and practice (KAP) survey (Year 1) 1.3 Rapid market and value chain assessment of agroforestry products selected together with local stakeholders (Year 1) 1.4 Wildlife, botanic and geographical survey to further inform habitat conservation and connectivity measures (Year 1) 1.5 Computer-based simulation of forest restoration scenarios, forest connectivity, and biodiversity conservation capacity indicator (Years 1-2) 1.6 Land suitability analysis of selected agroforestry species to guide for potential upscale over the ancestral domain and San Fernando municipality (Years 1-2) 1.7 End-of-project assessments to monitor intended project impact (Year 4)			

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

Output 2: Local community members including women and youth, and local authorities are empowered through knowledge and capacity development activities regarding sustainable agroforestry, small-scale agribusiness and forest restoration, as well as through public engagement activities on the environmental/biophysical needs of the Philippine eagle.

- 2.1 Train-the-trainer mentorship group on agroforestry and small-scale agribusiness (Years 1-3)
- 2.2 Train-the-trainer mentorship group on forest restoration and biodiversity conservation (Years 1-3)
- 2.3 Train-the-farmers by the TOT group which involve at least 500 community members (at least 50% women) (Years 1-4)
- 2.4 Run the Behaviour Centred Design methodology training for behaviour change with project partners (Years 1-2)
- 2.5 Design public engagement interventions with project partners and community representatives (Years 1-2)
- 2.6 Deliver at least 5 public engagement interventions targeting communities, including training wildlife hunters as forest guards, promoting awareness and adoption of conservation-friendly behaviours (Years 2-4)
- 2.7 Training on first rescue, proper handling, and tracking population of Philippine eagles to forest guards and local government staff (Years 1-4)

Output 3: Income opportunities are increased and agro-/forest biodiversity is improved through the promotion of market-led, climate-resilient agroforestry and forest restoration practices to help enable and sustain the community co-management model, and enhance the biophysical environment of the Philippine eagle.

- 3.1 Establish learning farms of market-led and climate-resilient agroforestry practices (Years 1-2)
- 3.2 Engage local communities for the adoption of sustainable agroforestry practices (Years 1-4)
- 3.3 Establish community-based nurseries of agroforestry trees and employ local community members (Years 1-2)
- 3.4 Monitor agroforestry adoption and development by local community members (Years 2-4)
- 3.5 Establish pilot forest restoration models (Years 1-2)

Project Title: **Nature's Neighbours: Sustainable Coexistence between Indigenous People and Philippine Eagles**

3.6 Multi-stakeholder consultations for developing forest restoration plan (Years 1-4)

3.7 Establish community-based nurseries of forestry trees for reforestation and employ local community members (Years 1-2)

3.8 Monitor the pilot forest restoration models (Years 2-4)

Output 4: The Community Conservation and Development Plan (CCDP) is developed and approved by the local community, and project best-practice of ancestral domain co-management is promoted for replication in community-managed forest biodiversity conservation nationwide in the Philippines, exemplified by ecological restoration of the habitat of the Philippine eagle.

4.1 Multi-stakeholder consultations for the development and approval of Community, Conservation, and Development Plan (CCDP) for submission to National Commission on Indigenous People (Years 1-4)

4.2 Identify lesson learned and best-practice recommendations regarding ancestral domain co-management model of forest biodiversity conservation, sustainable agroforestry, and small-scale agribusiness (Year 4)

4.3 Produce supporting communication materials including policy briefs on lessons learned and recommendations regarding the ancestral domain co-management model (Year 4)

4.4 Convene policy consultation workshops with sub-national and national decision makers for the development of and mainstreaming the co-management model (Year 4)