



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



 **UK International
Development**
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Darwin Initiative Main: Final Report

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

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

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

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

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-026
Project title	Replicating a successful model to develop a network of Indigenous Marine-Managed Areas
Country(ies)	Philippines
Lead Organisation	C3 Philippines Inc.
Project partner(s)	C3 International Limited and the University of Edinburgh
Darwin Initiative grant value	£165,407.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022 – 31 May 2024
Project Leader name	Reynante V. Ramilo
Project website/blog/social media	c3phil.org
Report author(s) and date	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maricar Daquioag, C3 Philippines Inc 2. Reynante Ramilo C3 Philippines, Inc. 3. Jayson Lata, C3 Philippines 4. Georgia Holly, Ph.D., University of Edinburgh 5. Igna Salvador, C3 Philippines 6. Shalom Pareja, C3 Philippines Inc. 7. Chris Poonian, Ph.D., C3 International Limited

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

DIR28S2\1062

Replicating a successful model to develop a network of Indigenous Marine Managed Areas

C3 Philippines, Inc.



Contents

1.	Project Summary.....	1
2.	Project Partnerships.....	2
3.	Project Achievements	2
	Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMAs) Designation.....	2
	Integration of Traditional Knowledge	2
	Capacity Building and Legal Support.....	2
	Livelihood Improvement through Traditional Crafts	2
	Enhanced Community Stewardship and Governance	3
3.2	Outputs	3
	Output 1. Sociocultural research conducted into traditional knowledge of Tagbanua and implications for marine resource management at six target IMMA sites	3
	Output 2. Capacity building and legal support delivered to six barangays who have proposed marine managed areas.....	7
	Output 3. Coordinated marketing plans developed for traditional crafts to improve incomes of communities involved in six marine areas	8
3.3	Outcome	9
	Effective indigenous marine managed areas in the Calamianes increased to 380ha.....	9
3.4	Monitoring of assumptions	10
	Assumptions under expected outcome.....	10
	Assumptions under expected outputs.....	11
3.5	Impact.....	11
4.	Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives.....	12
4.1	Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements.....	12
4.2	Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction	12
4.3	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)	12
4.4	Transfer of knowledge.....	14
4.5	Capacity building.....	14
5.	Monitoring and evaluation	14
6.	Lessons learnt.....	15
7.	Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews.....	15
8.	Sustainability and Legacy.....	16
9.	Darwin Initiative identity.....	17
10.	Risk Management.....	17
11.	Safeguarding	18
12.	Finance and administration.....	19
	12.1 Project expenditure FY 2023/24.....	19
	12.2 Project expenditure FY 2024/25.....	20
	12.3 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured	21
	12.4 Value for Money.....	21
13.	Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere	21

14. Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes..... 24

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project..... 27

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed) 29

Annex 3 Standard Indicators 31

Annex 4 Darwin Initiative Contacts 1

Annex 5 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement) 2

 Annex 5.1 Field Activity Reports 2

 Annex 5.2 Meeting Minutes 3

 Annex 5.3 Attendance Sheets 4

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 IMMA sites in Busuanga and Coron	1
Figure 3-1 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Lakdayan	5
Figure 3-2 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Turda	5
Figure 3-3 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Malawig	6
Figure 3-4 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Depelenged	6
Figure 13-1 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Lakadayan	22
Figure 13-2 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Turda	22
Figure 13-3 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Malawig	23
Figure 13-4 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Deplenged	23

List of Tables

Table 0-1 Project Standard Indicators	31
Table 0-2 Publications	32

List of Acronyms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
BHC	British High Commission
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Ties
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHFP	Cultural Heritage Framework Programme
DENR	Department of the Environment and Natural Resources
FPIC	Free and Prior Consent
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
IMMA	Indigenous Marine Managed Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IP	Indigenous People
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Officer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
OMA	Office of the Municipal Agriculture
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PCSDS	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff
PO	People's Organization
SDM	Simultaneous Dugong Monitoring

1 Project Summary

The Philippines is a global centre for marine biodiversity which is under increasing threat, most notably from destructive fishing practices, overfishing, land-use change, pollution, and climate change. The Calamian Islands, a group of Islands at the north of Palawan Island, are home to numerous red-listed marine species and recognized as Marine Key Biodiversity Areas. Aside from its rich biodiversity, the remaining members of the Tagbanwa tribe inhabit the majority of these islands, making the island group not only a centre of biodiversity, but a centre of biocultural diversity.

The Tagbanwa are one of the six tribes in the province of Palawan. Members of this Indigenous tribe who reside in Calamian Islands and the northern part of Palawan Island are specifically known as Calamian Tagbanwa. The other groups of the Tagbanua are the Central Tagbanwa and Southern Tagbanwa. The Calamian Tagbanwa has depended on and stewarded their coastal and marine environments since time immemorial. Although they engage in upland farming, fishing has been their primary source of food and more recently, income.

Coron and Busuanga are municipalities within the Calamian Islands hosting large populations of the Calamian Tagbanwa. Several Calamian Tagbanwa communities within these municipalities have received state certifications for their ancestral domains while most are still undergoing the lengthy process (Figure 1-1). Like the rest of the Philippines, the ancestral coasts and waters of the Calamian Tagbanua in Coron and Busuanga are in peril due to anthropogenic disturbance. Among the key ones are destructive fishing practices, reportedly introduced by non-Indigenous users, and small- and large-scale acquisition of land and waters for commercial or industrial use. To help overcome the impacts of these threats, the project aims to finalize the establishment of six legally-recognized Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMAs) in Coron and Busuanga.

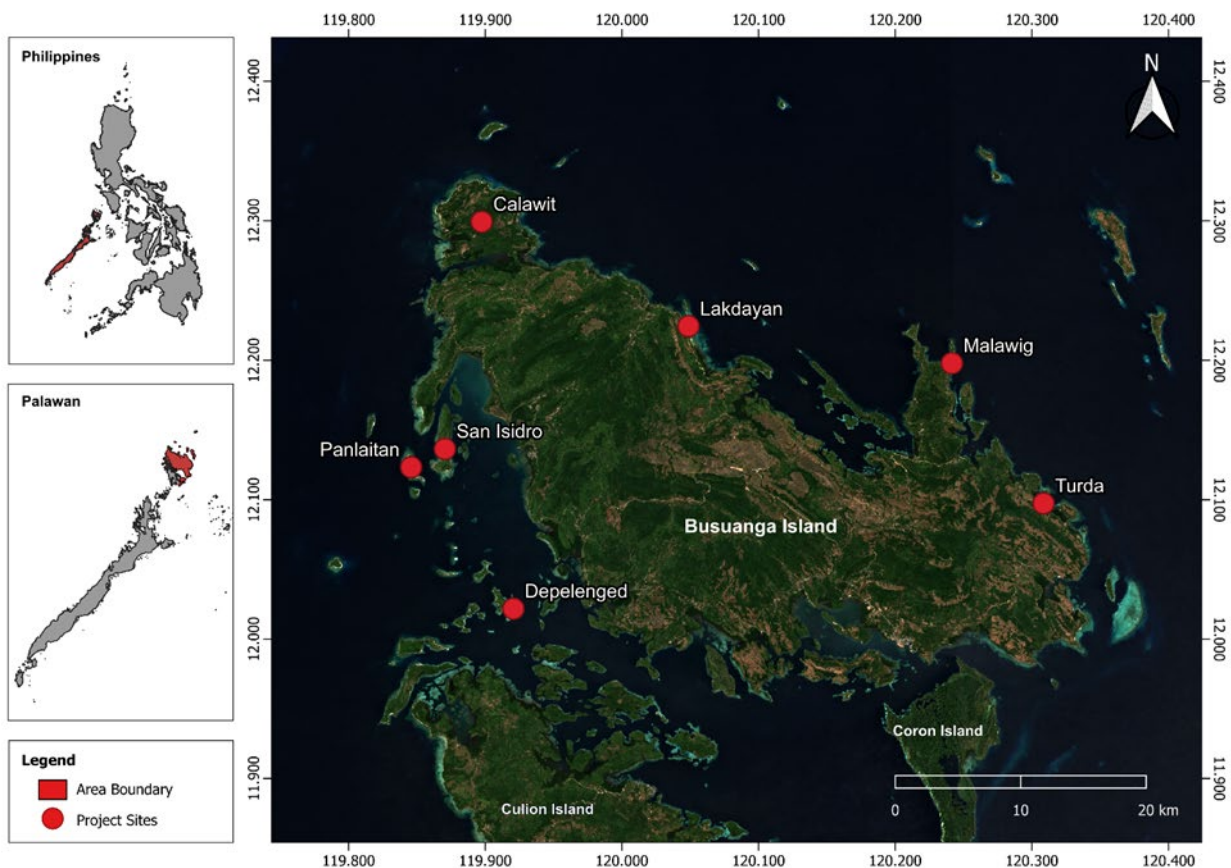


Figure 1-1 IMMA sites in Busuanga and Coron

Community Centred Conservation (C3) has been working with six Calamian Tagbanwa communities since 2022. Two of which are within the municipality of Coron while the rest are

within Busuanga. These Calamian Tagbanwa communities are namely, Calawit, Depelenged, Lakdayan, San Isidro-Panlaitan, Malawig, and Turda.

2 Project Partnerships

The partnerships in this project were rooted in the demand from the host country, specifically the Calamian Tagbanwa communities in the Philippines. The collaboration involved C3 Philippines Inc., C3 International Limited, and the University of Edinburgh, who were all actively engaged in project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making. The project planning was highly inclusive, with extensive community consultations to ensure that Indigenous voices were at the forefront. Monitoring and evaluation involved regular feedback sessions with Indigenous leaders and community members, ensuring that the project stayed aligned with local needs and priorities. All partners contributed to writing and preparing the final report, reflecting the collaborative nature of the initiative.

The roles of the partners were well-defined: C3 Philippines led the on-ground implementation, C3 International Limited provided technical and managerial support, and the University of Edinburgh contributed academic expertise and research oversight. The partnerships are expected to continue post-project, with commitments from all parties to sustain the efforts initiated. Additionally, local government units, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and private enterprises like Bambuhay Handicrafts were actively involved, providing support and ensuring the project's integration into broader conservation and development frameworks.

3 Project Achievements

Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMAs) Designation

A key achievement of the project has been the designation of 44 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMAs) covering 1,290 hectares within the ancestral territories of Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda in the Calamian Islands. This designation protects diverse marine ecosystems, including mangrove forests, seagrass beds, coral reefs, and critical habitats for species like dugongs and sea turtles. The IMMA identification process was led by Indigenous leaders and informed by extensive socio-cultural research, ensuring the integration of traditional knowledge into marine resource management plans.

Integration of Traditional Knowledge

Sociocultural surveys and participatory mapping exercises were conducted across all target IMMA sites, gathering valuable data on traditional fishing practices, sacred areas, cultural taboos, and environmental indicators. This data was validated through community consultations and used to inform the development of IMMA management plans, ensuring that Indigenous knowledge is central to conservation efforts.

Capacity Building and Legal Support

The project successfully trained 29 barangay LGU members, including 13 women, in marine ecology, conservation, and cultural heritage. Additionally, 602 community members, 55% of whom were women, received training in sustainable marine resource management practices. Legal training and support were provided to local government units to facilitate the gazetting of IMMAs and the development of management plans. The project also facilitated multiple awareness-raising activities and learning visits, enhancing community understanding and involvement in conservation efforts.

Livelihood Improvement through Traditional Crafts

Eighty women and two men received training in quality handicraft production, focusing on weaving techniques and product quality improvement. The project addressed raw material shortages by mapping pandan sources and training additional community members in processing these materials. Handicrafts produced by Indigenous women, particularly bayong bags, were successfully marketed through local establishments and events, significantly increasing their income. The project also established an online presence to promote and sell these products, further expanding market reach.

Enhanced Community Stewardship and Governance

Through the issuance of resolutions by Indigenous leaders, the project strengthened governance structures within the Calamian Tagbanwa communities. These resolutions included provisions for the protection and management of IMMAs, integrating traditional knowledge and addressing threats to marine resources. The project's participatory approach ensured that community voices were central to decision-making processes, promoting self-determination and sustainable management of ancestral territories.

3.1 Outputs

Output 1. Sociocultural research conducted into traditional knowledge of Tagbanua and implications for marine resource management at six target IMMA sites

1.1 Increased scientific knowledge on the integration of traditional indigenous knowledge into marine resource management (at least 1 peer reviewed publication and comprehensive, publically- available technical report by EoP)

Socio- and bio-cultural research exploring the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) has been conducted in four of the target IMMA sites: Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda. Data were gathered across these four sites through free listing exercises, key informant interviews, and participatory mapping. In several sites, community consultations have also provided an avenue to collect qualitative data informally. Indigenous men, women, elderly, and youth had all been able to participate in all research activities.

Free Listing exercises and participatory resource mapping workshops were divided into two sessions in all sites to prevent 'research fatigue'. Data gathered including maps were validated multiple times by the Indigenous communities in follow-up workshops prior to the selection of IMMAs. The IMMAs selected by the Indigenous leaders were cascaded down to the larger part of their communities through community consultations or general assemblies. These enabled other members to share information regarding the designated IMMAs which were mostly sacred areas. Through the mentioned research methods, C3 successfully collected data on the community's traditional fishing gears, sacred areas, cultural taboos, and environmental indicators, among others.

In our first year, we reported that C3 Programme Officers received thorough training in behavioural research tools facilitated by Dr. Georgia Holly, a marine and archaeological expert from the University of Edinburgh. Together with C3 Programme Officers, Dr. Holly meticulously assessed the various research tools to identify the applicable research tools for the partner indigenous communities, and mutually agreed to use the free listing method for the marine cultural heritage (MCH) research.

During the second year of the project, under the continued guidance and mentorship of Dr. Holly, C3 successfully carried out and completed the MCH research in Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda. Additionally, the IKSP documentation on coastal and marine in Calawit was executed and completed this April 2024.

A follow-up sociocultural survey in collaboration with the University of Edinburgh was implemented in May 2024 to assess the level of integration of traditional knowledge in every marine management plans.

1.2 Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and Bureau for Aquatic Resources fully aware of traditional management issues associated with IMMAs

All socio- and bio-cultural data gathered were presented back to their respective communities, specifically to the Indigenous leaders, to facilitate IMMA identification. IMMA identification workshops have been conducted in the four communities where socio and bio-cultural data has successfully been gathered. These are Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda. In the said workshops, C3 has presented the synthesized spatial and qualitative data to enable Indigenous leaders to make decisions primarily informed by their own traditional knowledge. This ensures that the Indigenous leaders, who have the full autonomy to plan for their IMMAs, will integrate traditional knowledge to the IMMA management plans. Aside from the IMMA management plans, the Indigenous communities involved in the project have also expressed their interest to

integrate the data gathered into their Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan in the future.

1.3 Legislation ensuring that indigenous issues must be incorporated into any marine resource management intervention in ancestral areas

As part of the ongoing consultation and coordination with the NCIP-Coron and NTCQ, C3 Philippines has coordinated and partnered with the Saragpunta Federation – a federation of Calamian Tagbanwa tribal groups. A comprehensive training agenda was formulated and co-developed in partnership between NTCQ, Saragpunta and C3 Philippines in consultation with the NCIP Provincial Office. This training agenda was carefully and meticulously formulated to provide a platform for NGAs, LGUs, Barangay Councils and IPRMs to present the IP MMA initiatives and to discuss the pressing issues and concerns related to co-management and implementation of resource management and conservation measures within the ancestral domain. The primary objective was to collaboratively identify applicable solutions to address the traditional management issues associated with IMMAs and initiate the process of including indigenous issues into marine resource management including also in the implementation strategies. This training seminar and workshop, with 74 attendees, was co-organized by C3 Philippines in partnership with the NTCQ and Saragpunta Federation in May 2024.

In acknowledgment of their right to self-determination, the Indigenous leaders had the full authority to designate priority areas for conservation within their ancestral coasts and waters. The Calamian Tagbanwa communities of Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda have all declared IMMAs (Figure 2-1 - Figure 2-3). The Indigenous community of Lakdayan declared the most number of individual IMMAs (18 IMMAs) covering 469.16 ha (Figure 2-1), followed by Turda with 13 IMMAs covering 170.55 ha (Figure 2-2). Malawig had the least number of individual IMMAs (5 IMMAs) but it has the largest overall area of 588.96 ha (Figure 2-3). The Indigenous community of Depelenged has declared 8 IMMAs with a total area of 60.94 ha (Figure 2-4). It is important to note that the IMMAs across the sites either entirely or partly cover areas sacred to the Indigenous communities.

Management plans have been developed with indigenous leaders based on a participatory threat assessment exercise. Plans include policies for Indigenous and non-Indigenous users of the area. They are also communicating with authorities from the municipal Local Government Unit regarding the collection of user fees in the area.

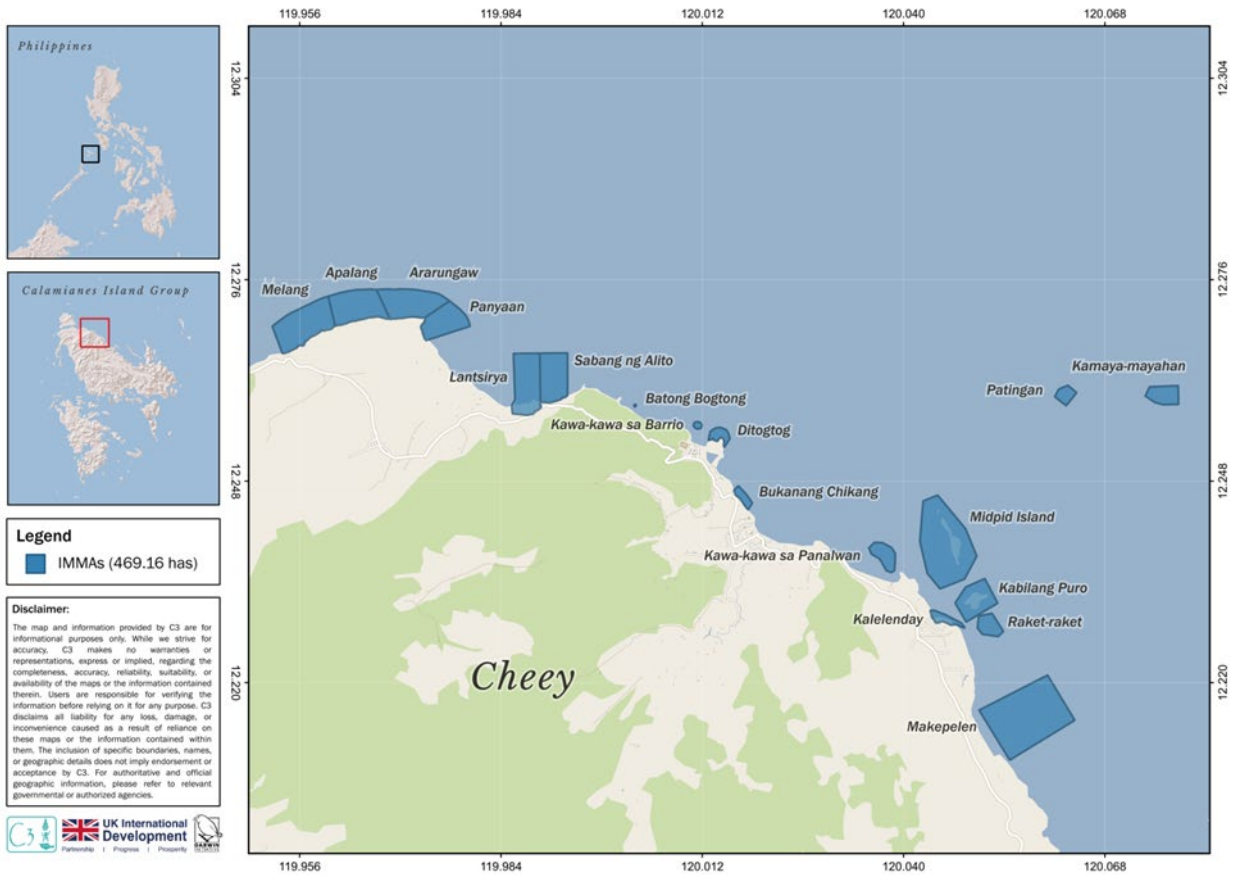


Figure 3-1 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Lakdayan

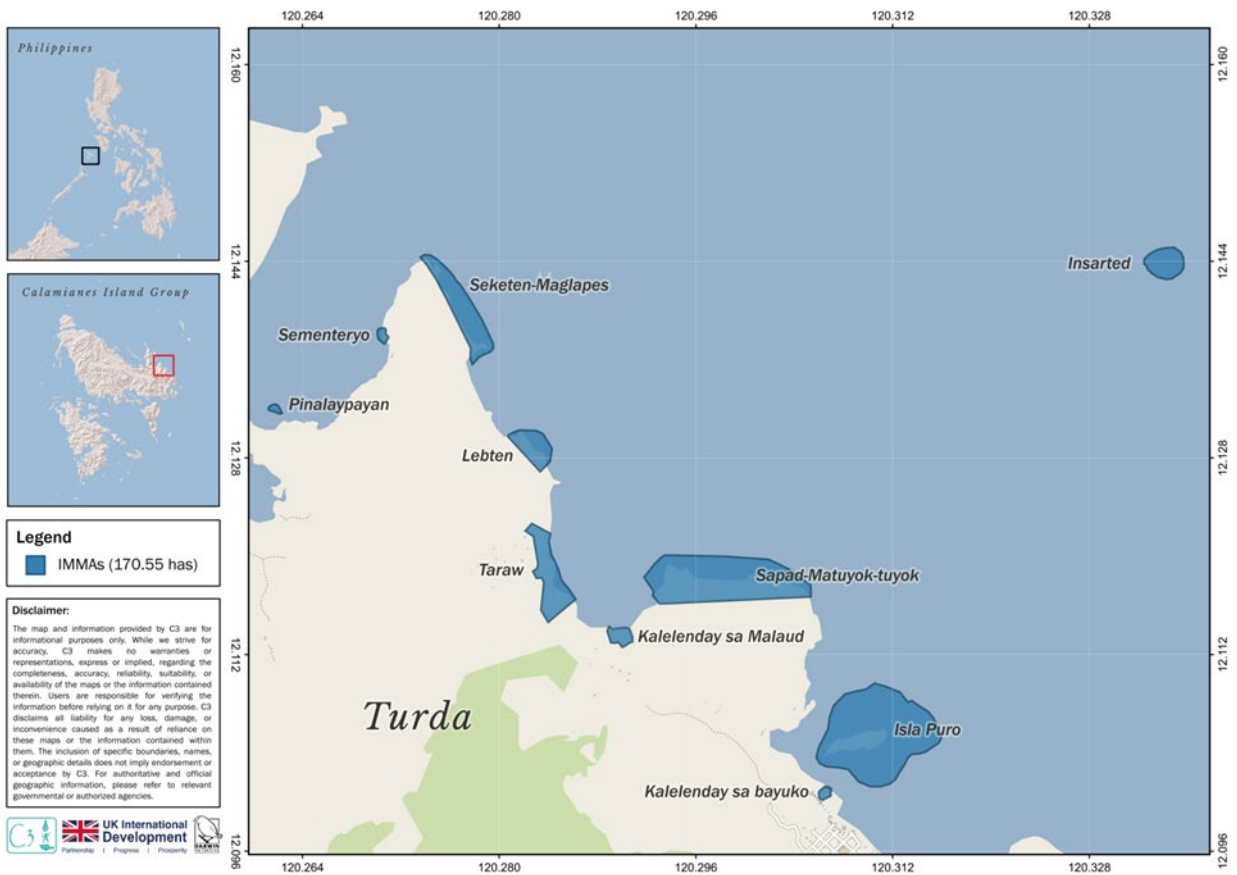


Figure 3-2 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Turda

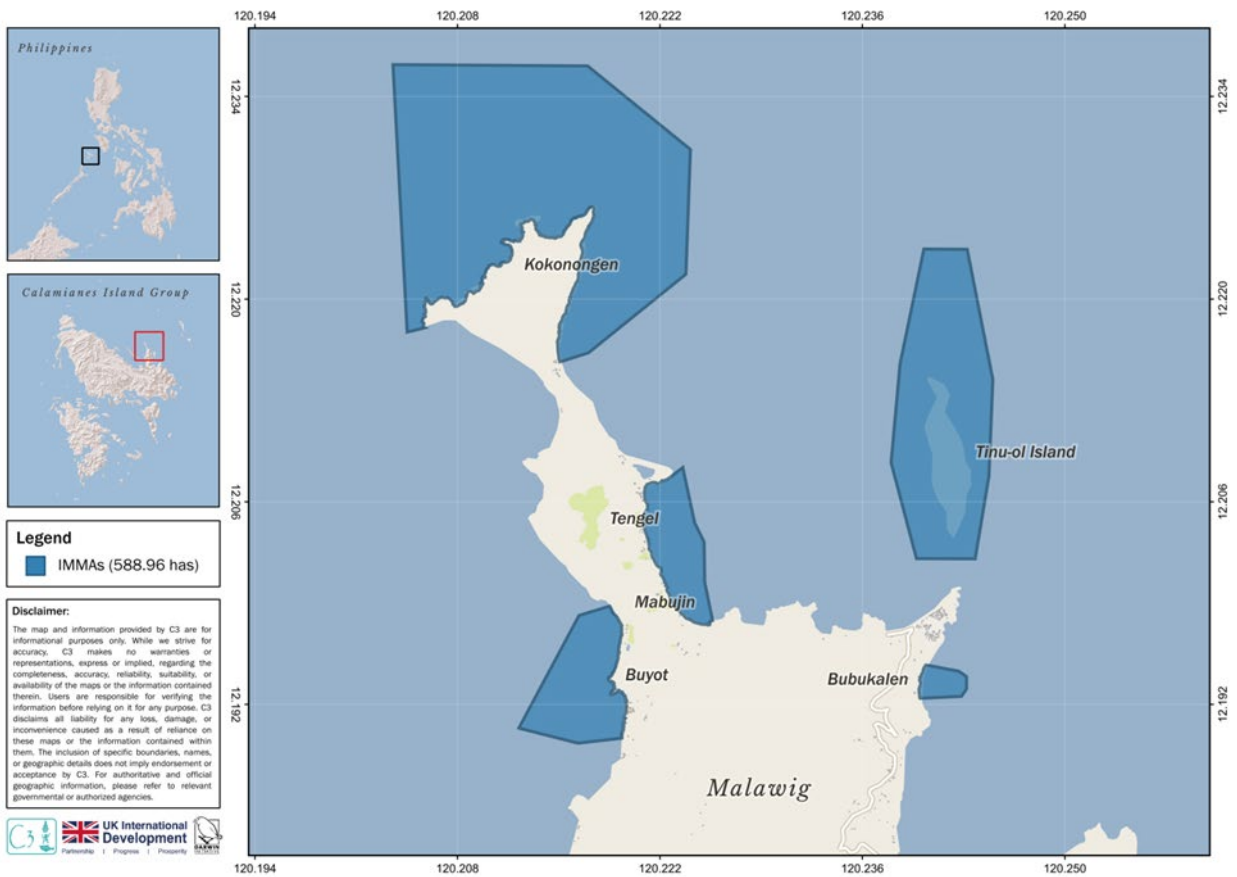


Figure 3-3 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Malawig

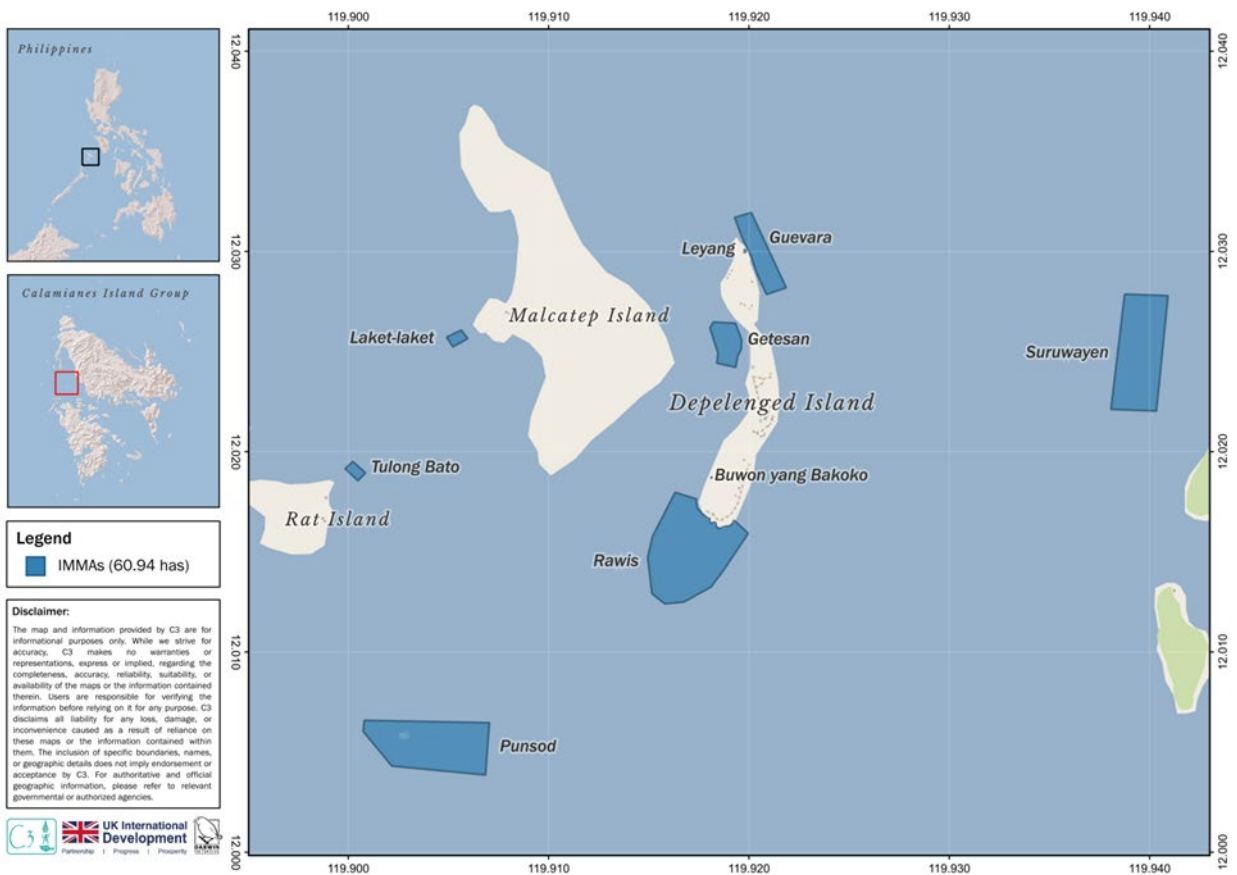


Figure 3-4 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas declared in Depelenged

Output 2. Capacity building and legal support delivered to six barangays who have proposed marine managed areas

2.1 Six Barangay Councils able to use their knowledge of marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues related to MPAs to develop useful management measures by EOP with at least 60 individuals (30 by end of Y1) including 60% women with an in-depth knowledge of local marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues

The knowledge of local government units, primarily at the barangay-level, on marine ecology and conservation was improved through a series of training activities. Training on basic concepts in ecology and conservation have been provided to all barangay LGUs in the target sites. Dugong ecology and sustainable dugong ecotourism were also discussed in-depth, specifically targeting communities that are engaged or planning to engage into dugong-based ecotourism as an alternative source of livelihood for their communities.

C3 has facilitated seagrass habitat surveys within the IMMA sites. To ensure the sustainability of the monitoring scheme, barangay council members received lectures on seagrass ecology and hands-on training in conducting the surveys using monitoring strategies implemented by Seagrass Watch and used widely in Busuanga and Coron.

Fourteen (14) training activities relevant to the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems were provided to barangay LGUs, resulting in 69 (45% women) individuals with adequate knowledge to support IMMA management. After the local elections in October 2023, majority of the barangay council members in the IMMA sites were replaced. Hence, C3 completed a series of training activities for the newly elected barangay officials, after due assessment of their training needs, to meet the target number of individuals under this activity and more importantly, ensure the sustainability of the IMMAs after EOP.

2.2 At least 600 fisherfolk (at least 50% women) able to understand the reasoning and importance of marine resource management regulations with hands-on experience of the success of existing IMMAs in the region.

Capacity building activities were targeted more towards members of the Indigenous communities that we work with under the project and adjacent communities. Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members of these communities participated in training activities similar to those provided to the LGUs. Specifically, they were provided lectures on basic concepts in ecology and conservation, dugong and seagrass ecology, sustainable dugong ecotourism, marine litter, and cultural heritage, as well as hands-on training on seagrass survey techniques. In Lakdayan, Indigenous youth were also engaged in digital storytelling and photography training which enabled them to document and learn more about their IKSP from older members of their community.

To ensure that key issues within ancestral coasts and waters are discussed and addressed, C3 co-developed a learning visit with the Indigenous leaders of Calawit. The learning visit was participated by Indigenous leaders from Calawit, Depelenged, Lakdayan, San Isidro-Panlaitan, Malawig, and Turda. Several topics were discussed by renowned members of the tribe including Indigenous rights, Indigenous governance system, and management best practices. All learnings from the visit were echoed by the Indigenous leaders to their communities. Follow-up visits to the IMMA sites were also conducted by key Indigenous leaders.

Nineteen (19) awareness-raising activities have been conducted by C3, reaching over 600 fisherfolk. We have included community consultations in Lakdayan and Depelenged to the count because these activities provided an avenue for Indigenous leaders, especially the elderly, to increase the awareness of their community members over their sacred areas which are now being forgotten and threatened.

2.3 Six Barangay councils have access to the required legal support to develop legal instruments for the gazetting of 6 IMMAs by EOP

As part of a collaborative effort between the NTCQ, Saragpunta Federation, C3 Philippines and in constant coordination and consultation with the NCIP Coordinator in Coron and recently with the NCIP Provincial Officer Atty. Jansen Jontilla, a legal training agenda was collectively formulated. The training, conducted in May 2024, with over 70 attendees, was specifically

designed for concerned national government agencies (NGAs), Municipal and Barangay Government Units including the IPMRs focusing on IP governance related to the establishment of IMMAs and to initiate a discussion on co-development of marine resource management plans and creation of necessary legislations and enforcement activities.

Output 3. Coordinated marketing plans developed for traditional crafts to improve incomes of communities involved in six marine areas

3.1 120 women trained in the production of quality handicrafts by EOP

Weaving has been practised by generations of women from the Calamian Tagbanwa tribe. In the past, these Indigenous women primarily made mats locally known as *banig* and other materials out of pandan for household use. Bags locally known as *bayong* have not been woven by Indigenous women for commercial purposes until more recently.

The Indigenous women of Malawig are the most well-known in weaving across the six communities. During a training needs assessment, the Indigenous women expressed their need for additional training related to product design and quality control. Thus, C3 partnered with Bambuhay Handicrafts to train women weavers in bleaching, dyeing, and storing pandan leaves which are their raw materials for their *bayong* and *banig* products, and standardize their pre-existing designs. Younger women from the same community, who had been less inclined to the craft, were also trained on basic weaving techniques.

Since the Indigenous women of Malawig raised the problem of shortages in raw materials in the past, C3 worked with the Indigenous women of Lakdayan to map pandan sources within their ancestral coasts in August 2023 and it was confirmed that they are a viable additional source of raw materials for the women weavers of Malawig. In February 2024, C3 Philippines trained twelve (12) Indigenous women of Lakdayan in bleaching, dyeing, drying, rolling, and storing pandan leaves so that they can sell quality weaving materials and become suppliers of processed pandan leaves.

Currently, the project has provided skills enhancement training for 80 women and 2 men across the six sites. Among them, 10% fall within the 18-30 youth age group, 60% are in the 31-59 middle age range, and 7% are senior citizens aged 60-75.

3.2 Handicrafts on sale and generating significant income for indigenous women with a comprehensive marketing plan and sales records, generating at least \$7,500 per annum

To expand the market of the handicrafts, C3 has linked the women weavers to CATE. After a series of dialogue starting December 2023, the President of CATE has agreed to help promote the handicrafts through their member institutions, and the products have since been displayed in 4 establishments across the Calamian Islands. CATE has also invited the Indigenous women to showcase and pitch their products to more member institutions at their most recent annual meeting. The activity led to an overwhelming expression of interest from several other hotels to patronize the handicrafts.

Bambuhay Handicraft is the major market of the partner weavers. The Bambuhay Handicraft have designated an area in their showroom dedicated for the Project partner's products

Sales last 2023 (October to December 2023) = PHP 30,050

Sales from January 2024 to May 2024 = PHP 27,650

3.3 Strong online presence (>20 visitors per day by EOP) to promote marketing throughout the Philippines and overseas

Malawig has limited internet connectivity and cell reception due to its remote location. To add, modes of transportation to and from the area are also limited. Couriers from top online selling platforms, Lazada and Shopee, do not even cater to businesses in the area. All these make the online sale of the handicrafts challenging and thus, less of a priority than seeking accessible physical spaces for the products. Despite these, C3 has recently developed social media sites like Instagram for marketing and advertising the handicrafts.

In order to support an online marketing programme in the future, C3 has taken steps to boost the product's visibility outside of the Calamian Islands. Through Bambuhay Handicrafts, the *banig* and *bayong* products of the women weavers were displayed and sold at the 2023 Manila FAME which is a prime trade show in the Philippines. C3 also promoted the women weavers and their products at the 2023 International Conference on Biosphere and Sustainability. Particularly, their products were highlighted at C3's exhibition booth and the *bayong* was given as tokens to local and foreign authorities in conservation-related fields.

In partnership with the Bambuhay Handicrafts, Ms. Maribel Grezo, Operations Manager of Bambuhay expressed their willingness to adopt the Tagbanwa artisans and a dedicated area in their showroom was provided to showcase the products. Additionally, Bambuhay will accept the products of the IP partners and will be the distributor of the IP products as they also need suppliers for their local and national clients.

3.2 Outcome

Effective Indigenous marine-managed areas in the Calamianes increased to 380ha

Policy Indicators

0.1. Explicit section on implications of traditional knowledge incorporated into every marine management plan for Tagbanua ancestral waters at 6 target sites by EOP

The designation of the IMMAs was Indigenous-led thus, traditional knowledge has been integrated at the onset of the decision-making process. In fact, 26 of the 32 Indigenous Marine Managed Areas cover the entirety or a portion of areas sacred to the Indigenous communities. Knowledge about these sacred areas was shared during the participatory socio- and bio-cultural data gathering.

0.2. Increase in the number of legally-gazetted indigenous managed marine areas from 19 to 25 by 2024

The area and number of Indigenous Marine Managed Areas has been increased way past the above target. The Indigenous communities of Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda now have identified a total number of 44 IMMAs, covering 1,290 hectares of ancestral coasts and waters in Busuanga and Coron. These IMMAs have been legally-gazetted through a resolution issued by the Indigenous leaders of the respective sites.

Socio-economic Indicators

0.3. Increase in livelihood diversity, particularly of women in target communities from 1 to >1.2 household-1 by EOP

To ensure the success of the IMMAs, C3 ensured that it diversified livelihoods within its partner communities. In Malawig, C3 worked on increasing the capacity of both existing and new women weavers to produce quality handwoven bags and mats, and boosting visibility of the enterprise to improve its profitability for more Indigenous women. Collaboration between communities was also promoted by linking the women weavers of Malawig to the Indigenous women of Lakdayan. Since there is a viable source of pandan along the ancestral coasts of Lakdayan, the latter were trained to profit from a new livelihood by harvesting and treating pandan leaves for the former.

C3 also helped enable partner communities to engage in sustainable ecotourism under the project. For instance, the Indigenous community of Depelenged has been in the process of upholding their rights and managing popular tourist areas within their ancestral waters which they have also identified as IMMAs. These two IMMAs have been used by private tourism establishments for years but only few members of the community benefited from such through casual wage labor. Similarly, the Indigenous community of Malawig recently partnered with a private enterprise to explore dugong-based tourism within the area. C3 has helped empower the communities and ensure the sustainability of these engagements through capacity building activities, most notably the fruitful learning visit. Infrastructure support has also been provided to these two communities and the Indigenous community of Calawit to closely and routinely monitor activities, especially those related to tourism.

Biodiversity Indicators

0.4. No net loss of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses by EOP

To assess whether there were changes in seagrass cover, a sitio in Calawit called Diapnay was surveyed in April 2023. The area had 65.76% average seagrass cover and at least 5 species of seagrasses when it was surveyed back in 2018. Last year, 5 species of seagrass were still recorded but the average seagrass cover was only at 52.58%. Despite the recorded decrease from the average seagrass cover from 2018 to 2023, this does not necessarily reflect an actual decrease in the area given the small sample size. The data should also be analyzed conservatively given the three-year gap in between monitoring activities which makes it harder to detect trends and possible causes for observed changes.

0.5. 5% Increase in biomass of economically important fish stocks and reduction in use of destructive fishing gears at target sites from 30.2mt/km² to t 31.7 mt/km² by EOP

In the Philippines, commercial fishing vessels are prohibited within 15 km from the coastlines. Karagatan Patrol is an online platform that tracks these vessels using the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS). According to Karagatan Patrol (2024), the VIIRS Boat Detection (VBD) count within the municipal waters of Coron and Busuanga decreased from 898 in 2021 to 683 in 2023. Although the use of other destructive fishing gears may persist, the reduction in commercial fishing vessels operating within the municipal waters of Coron and Busuanga is expected to significantly decrease fishing pressure within or adjacent to the target sites.

The overall VBD counts for all municipal waters in Palawan province also showed a decrease, particularly noticeable from 2021 to 2022 (Karagatan Patrol, 2024). Specifically, the VBD counts for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were 4,424, 2,989, and 4,207 respectively. Correspondingly, the production volume for municipal capture fisheries across Palawan increased from 94,616.64 metric tonnes in 2021 to 113,861.30 metric tonnes in 2023 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2024). This 16.9% increase in production volume may correspond to similar increases in fish biomass at the target sites.

0.6. 10% Increase in sightings of endangered species such as dugongs (from 190 to 209 by EOP) and sea turtles and 10% fewer recorded deaths from baseline to EOP

Dugongs and sea turtles were monitored within the reporting year using a) simultaneous land-based monitoring survey, b) drone survey, and c) stranding monitoring and response. The drone surveys were conducted in Calawit Island last April 2023 however, the footages are still being analysed by the University of Murdoch. These surveys were followed by the annual simultaneous land-based monitoring surveys in June 2023. The two-day survey was conducted from 32 vantage points distributed across the islands of Calawit, Maltanobon, and Dimipac.

An increase in dugong sightings was recorded from 2018 to 2023. Dugongs and sea turtles were spotted by Indigenous observers, C3 staff, and UP IESM researchers 325 times in the most recent survey, which is a 56 % increase from the declared baseline. Within the last financial year, no dugong or sea turtle stranding was also reported to C3 Philippines by the network of citizen scientists within the Calamianes Group of Islands that it has trained.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions under expected outcome

Assumption 1: Tagbanua maintain their openness to conservation researchers and marine resource management

Comments: This assumption remains valid. C3 Philippines was able to build partnerships with the Tagbanwa communities, which only increased their openness to the project and the project staff.

Assumption 2: Barangay councils maintain enthusiasm for marine managed area establishment

Comments: The barangay councils have maintained their participation in marine managed area establishment as shown by the close participation of council members to the activities, most especially the IPMRs. To add, several barangay councils have issued their endorsement for the

project. It is, however, important to note that it was more challenging to engage with the barangay council in Turda where there was a pre-existing conflict between the Indigenous Peoples and the barangay council.

Assumption 3: Traditional crafts are of sufficient quality to compete on the open market

Comments: Handwoven produced by the Indigenous women of Malawig continue to be highly regarded for their quality and durability even by authorities in handicraft production and distribution such as the founder of Bambuhay Handicrafts, Inc.

Assumption 4: Severe weather events such as typhoons do not disrupt the project sites

Comments: No tropical cyclone has directly hit the Calamianes Group of Islands in 2023. Government-issued data on tropical cyclones are publicly available on the web through www.pagasa.gov.ph. Within the last financial year, the Calamianes Group of Islands has also not been under any bleaching alert levels based on NOAA Coral Reef Watch.

Assumption 5: Political will remains high for inclusion of Indigenous rights in protected area management.

Comments: Municipal Councils and Municipal Agriculture Offices in Busuanga and Coron have expressed their support to the project during the meetings that were conducted. However, this assumption is yet to be tested during the last phases of the project where policies supporting the IMMAs will be lobbied to government agencies and units.

Assumptions under expected outputs

Assumption 1: Tagbanua relationship with C3 continues to be strong

Comments: As mentioned, the relationship of C3 Philippines across communities has greatly improved in the last year. However, C3 acknowledges that the existing relationship could be strengthened further by increased presence of project staff in the field and deeper interactions with Indigenous communities.

Assumption 2: Palawan Council for Sustainable Development / Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources can effectively act on policy recommendations and integrate them into wider management programmes

Comments: This assumption is monitored within Year 3 when C3 recommends policies to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

Assumption 3: Barangay support continues and they are able to provide adequate facilities for meetings.

Comments: The barangay has been showing their continued support to the project. In some communities, the council has allowed their offices and other properties to become the venues of participatory workshops with the Indigenous communities.

Assumption 4: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources continue to support the project.

Comments: The Municipal Agricultural Offices of Busuanga and Coron, which collaborate closely with the BFAR, have expressed their support to the project.

Assumption 5: Domestic tourism in the Calamianes continues to grow sustainably (currently recovering rapidly from Covid pandemic)

Comments: According to the Philippine Department of Tourism, the number of arrivals to the Philippines has grown from 2,653,858 individuals in 2022 to 5,450,557 in 2023. A corresponding increase is expected in Busuanga and Coron which are top Philippine tourist spots.

Assumption 6: Online demand for handicrafts is sustained

Comments: This assumption will be monitored in the upcoming financial year, since the online platforms have just been created.

3.4 Impact

Impact: *Marine resources managed sustainably to support food security in the Philippines while preserving local indigenous customs and traditions*

The project is promoting area-based conservation and Indigenous stewardship at large within ancestral territories of the Calamian Tagbanwa in Busuanga and Coron. With the recent progress under the project, at least 1,290 hectares of coastal and marine environments may now be expected to receive an extra layer of protection from the Calamian Tagbanwa and optimistically, state entities. This will likely contribute towards higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation and poverty by ensuring habitat integrity for, and sustainable use of, a diverse range of ecologically and culturally important species.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project supports the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) and therefore enhances the implementation in the Philippines of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). Specifically, it aligns with the PBSAP conservation targets aiming to a) maintain or improve the conservation status of threatened species b) maintain a no net loss on the presence and distribution of corals, mangroves, and seagrasses, and c) maintain fish stocks by promoting area-based conservation and Indigenous stewardship on biodiversity-rich ancestral territories. In the same manner, the project is also supporting Sustainable Development Goal 14 (Life below water).

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is also upheld by the project through the acknowledgment of the right to self-determination and self-governance of the partner Indigenous communities. Similarly, the project promotes the integration of traditional knowledge in marine resource management and thus, supports the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and Ocean Decade's Cultural Heritage Framework Programme.

4.2 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The expected beneficiaries of the project are the six Calamian Tagbanwa communities whom we have partnered with. In collaboration with these communities, we aim to promote Indigenous stewardship over their ancestral coasts and waters through an inclusive area-based conservation measure: the IMMA. Our efforts are expected to lead to poverty reduction by promoting sustainable fisheries and enabling the recovery of ecosystems and fish stocks within the area among others.

The project also has direct and immediate impacts to our partner communities through livelihood assistance initiatives. Livelihood assistance was provided primarily to women that are engaged in Indigenous handicrafts. However, both Indigenous men and women were also enabled to manage and profit from sustainable ecotourism within their ancestral coast and waters areas.

The project is also expected to help provide tenurial security to the Calamian Tagbanwa community Lakdayan, who are currently applying a tenurial instrument for their ancestral territory. In particular, the socio- and bio-cultural data collected under the project will be submitted by the community to the NCIP as part of their application for a state certification known as the Certificate of Ancestral Domain or CADT. Earning tenurial security would mean continuous access and sustainable resource-use for Indigenous peoples within their rightful ancestral lands and waters to which they are inextricably linked to and thus, reduce poverty at least within the community.

4.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

It was ensured that Indigenous women had an insurmountable amount of involvement in the project. In the establishment of IMMAs, we have ensured that they were represented and they actively participated in participatory research methodologies to ensure that their knowledge is duly acquired and integrated to research outputs. This allowed their leaders, who are predominantly men, to make informed and inclusive decisions that considered both men and women community members. At times where project staff noticed the inactivity of women in research, necessary adjustments to the methodology were made. We observed this within one of our partner communities hence we had to revalidate the participatory resource maps by facilitating an activity where both men and women had to individually provide information on the resource maps.

To further uplift these women, primarily stay-at-home mothers, the project supported their livelihoods. Women weavers and non-weavers were subjected to training programmes geared towards improving their skills and in turn, the quality and marketability of their handwoven products. Women from different communities were also linked to each other, promoting a stable supply of raw materials and creating income for a wider group of women who are not inclined to weaving. Moving forward, this shall enable more intra-tribal collaborations involving and uplifting women.

Gender equality and social inclusion is also promoted internally. Five of the eight members of the Project Board from C3 Philippines, including the Programme Manager, are women. To add, the lead of C3 International Limited and the representative of the University of Edinburgh working on the project are women.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	100%

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

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

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

4.4 Transfer of knowledge

The project has significantly transferred knowledge generated through its activities to practitioners and policy makers, addressing practical conservation challenges. This was achieved through workshops and training sessions for local government units (LGUs), barangay councils, and community members, covering marine ecology, conservation practices, and legal aspects of establishing IMMAs. Collaborative meetings with municipal and barangay officials ensured continuous involvement and informed policy-making. Additionally, workshops with policy-makers, including the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Saragpunta Federation, facilitated the integration of Indigenous issues into marine resource management policies.

Internationally, the project team showcased their achievements and shared knowledge at conferences like the 2023 International Conference on Biosphere and Sustainability and exhibited Indigenous handicrafts at events such as the 2023 Manila FAME. Academic collaborations with the University of Edinburgh and the University of California, Santa Cruz, helped disseminate research findings through academic publications and presentations. The project also leveraged social media and online platforms to promote awareness and engage a broader audience, including policy makers and conservation practitioners.

4.5 Capacity building

Rey Ramilo participated in the Regional Scientific and Technical Committee (RSTC) Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand of the GEF UNOPS programme for South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand Strategic Action Programme (SAP) on 23-25 July 2024 and attended several national consultation and dialogue to share the C3 Philippines experience on IMMAs like on the "Capacity Building, Policy Review, and Innovative Legislation Toward Coastline Protection and Development for a Sustainable Future" with the primary goal of protecting and developing coastlines and communities for a sustainable future through identifying and addressing gaps, issues, and concerns related to coastline protection, resilience, and sustainable development held on 30 May 2023 in Quezon City.

The C3 Philippines team was also invited to the localization of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) - Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) for 2024-2040 in Western Visayas. The Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PhilBio), in partnership with USAID INSPIRE and UNDP - Philippines, is responding to NEDA Region VI's request for assistance in enhancing the draft West Visayas Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (WVBSAP) 2024-2040. This effort is in preparation for finalizing the Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) for 2024-2040 held on 22-23 May 2024 in Iloilo City.

5 Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes to the M&E Plan over the reporting period. Activities are monitored internally through reports submitted by project staff immediately after each activity. Participant data are also encoded consistently into a database that is secure and only accessible to project staff to ensure confidentiality. Spatial and qualitative data from the Indigenous communities are treated similarly. The M&E Officer maintains these databases and uses the data to measure indicators.

The M&E Officer validates data from, and provides feedback to, C3 Philippines project staff and C3 International Limited at bi-weekly meetings among others. However, M&E work is also devolved to its partners. Regular meetings are conducted with Indigenous leaders to report progress using simple flow charts and acquire feedback regarding the fitness of activities and outputs to achieve the project outcome. The NCIP is also monitoring the activities on the ground as part of the state-led FPIC application process. Similarly, partners from the University of Edinburgh and the University of California Santa Cruz are ensuring that research activities including data usage are ethical and co-led with the Indigenous peoples. All feedback is reported back to project staff by the M&E Officer and recalibrations are made accordingly.

To ensure the cost-efficiency of activities, the M&E Officer also works closely with the Finance and Administrative Manager and a Finance and Administrative Officer of C3 Philippines. All activity proposals and cash advance requests are duly reviewed by the M&E Officer and the Finance and Administrative Manager prior to implementation.

6 Lessons learnt

The most important thing that the project staff has learnt in working with Indigenous Peoples is the importance of relationship-building. This phase is often overseen in project proposal writing and planning even though it very much dictates how a project will progress. Developing strong relationships with the Indigenous partners, as we have learnt, involves being present with them for longer times to experience their day-to-day lives and join them at important festivities among others. Organisations working with Indigenous Peoples, including C3, should give emphasis to developing relationships and trust and initiate this process earlier into the project or prior to the actual implementation of activities declared in the project proposal.

Another learning that was gained from implementing the project with Indigenous Peoples is the importance of acknowledging that they perceive time differently. For instance, the Calamian Tagbanwa communities that we work with primarily get food or earn income from fishing, rotational swidden farming, and casual labor, and they place more value in these activities than anything else to provide for their families. It is important to respect this way of life by giving ample time and space to partner communities and ensuring that their time is maximized when they choose to dedicate it to project activities rather than forcing implementation deadlines unto them. It is also the responsibility of an external party to note important seasons in the communities' 'calendar' like planting and harvest season. Activities should be limited within these periods to allow community members to focus on their livelihoods and consequently prevent ineffective fund utilization due to low participation rates.

Similarly, conflicts within communities, either intra- or inter-group, may arise at any point in the project duration. Rightfully, the settlement of these conflicts are prioritized over project activities most of the time as it can involve key issues like tenure security. During such times, activities should be halted to make way for the community to settle their issues without interference. Learnings about the Indigenous concept of time shall be integrated into future projects especially in determining project duration and developing implementation timelines.

Communities can also impose new policies within a project duration, given their right to self-determination and self-governance. Organizations working with them are obliged to respect and adhere to these new policies. An example experienced under the project was the daily stipend requirement enforced by the Calamian Tagbanwa communities of Depelenged and San Isidro-Panlaitan starting last year. It will be helpful to consider this possibility at the proposal development and budgeting phase. Likewise, the cost and length of state-led Free, Prior, and Informed Consent process should also be looked into further by organizations during the same phase.

In reality, our efforts to develop women's handicrafts were overambitious, and we had underestimated the amount of training that would be required to achieve these outputs. The initial income generated, although not as much as we hoped for, is nonetheless a positive step in the right direction.

7 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

Comment 1: The report claims that "plans have been developed to improve the incomes of communities involved in traditional crafts through marketing and quality control training" but the report does not add evidence for these plans. Please add some additional evidence to AR2.

The plan being referred to in the quoted statement from AR1 is an internal work plan of C3 Philippines that was developed after the project presentation with the Indigenous community of Malawig. The marketing plan, to which it was mistaken as, was developed in Y2 and 3.

Comment 2: The role of C3 Philippines and C3 International Limited is not specified in the report. Please explain the responsibilities of each body.

C3 Philippines leads the Darwin Initiative-funded project, from planning to evaluation. It provides most of the core staff under the project and orchestrates activities in the project sites among others. As part of the C3 network, C3 International Limited, a UK-based environmental consultancy, supports C3 Philippines through technical capacity building and project management support. Since the start of the project, C3 International Limited, primarily through Chris Poonian, Ph.D., has been providing assistance in the project management process, including monitoring and evaluation, and his technical expertise on area-based conservation and fisheries management.

Comment 3: The report claims that the project secured a USAID INSPIRE grant for the project “Enabling Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Through Responsible Seafood Economies” valued at [REDACTED] and that many of the activities of the project will support and strengthen the impact of this Darwin project. Please explain more in detail how these two projects will be linked to increase the project impact and long-term project sustainability.

The USAID INSPIRE-funded project will increase the project impact as it is working on reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing within the Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 5 which encompasses all of the ancestral waters of the Calamian Tagbanwa.

Comment 4: The project M&E would be improved by the inclusion of some progress indicators for Year 2. Most of the actual indicators are time bound to the end of the project.

Although Standard Indicators for Year 2 were not formally changed, the M&E officer has continuously monitored whether significant progress was being made under each indicator or the project team was lagging behind.

Comment 5: Under Output 2 the project reports awareness-raising activities with at least 100 fisherfolk involved. The target for Year 1 was 300. Please explain how this delay will be compensated in Year 2 and Year 3

This delay was already compensated in Year 2, by doubling up on the awareness-raising activities that were conducted. Community consultations in two Indigenous communities were designed to provide an avenue for the NCIP and elders to discuss the importance of cultural heritage, especially sacred areas. Indigenous fisherfolk from communities adjacent to the target IMMA sites were also targeted to increase the reach of awareness-raising activities.

8 Sustainability and Legacy

The key initiative taken to ensure the sustainability of IMMAs was to centre Indigenous voices from planning to the implementation of the project. This was done by ensuring that all research methods used were participatory and that the larger part of the communities, aside from the Indigenous leaders, were consulted accordingly. The project has also developed the capacity of Indigenous peoples, who are the rightful stewards of their ancestral territories, through training.

Intra-tribal partnerships among Calamian Tagbanwa communities were also promoted through the learning visit in October 2023. After the learning exchange, Indigenous leaders of the Calamian Tagbanwa of Calawit and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) committed to visiting and looking after the other partner communities.

C3 has also been securing additional external sources of financing for the partner Indigenous communities. At present, it has already secured funding from a private donor that shall further support the implementation of the IMMA management plans, including the sustainable ecotourism and other livelihoods within the project sites, until 2026. It also continues to collaborate with the University of Edinburgh to develop a project that aims to introduce heritage equity into the management of the IMMAs and to protect and conserve two disappearing entities: the communities of the Tagbanwa Tribe, and the WWII Japanese Shipwrecks within their ancestral waters. Aside from these, the project recently funded by USAID - Gerry Roxas Foundation will support the IMMAs and the Calamian Tagbanwa by reducing Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing Activities within or adjacent to their ancestral waters. This specific project aims to achieve this by focusing on supply chain and sustainable markets to ensure a profitable market for small-scale fishers.

Ultimately, C3 has committed to long-term partnerships with the six Indigenous communities involved in this project. It aims to turnover all socio- and bio-cultural data collected from biocultural research activities to the Indigenous communities for their use and co-create projects with them moving forward to ensure that their needs are more directly addressed.

9 Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin Initiative is always publicised in all activities under the project. Attendance sheets, which are filled out at the start of activities, feature the Darwin Initiative logo on its top-left portion beside the C3 Philippines, Inc. logo. Larger-sized print-outs of the Darwin Initiative and Biodiversity Challenge Funds/UK International Development logos are also displayed in the event venue.

Floating guardhouses stationed within the ancestral waters and coasts of communities also feature the logos. Construction of four (4) floating guardhouses partner communities, namely Depelenged, Calawit, Lakdayan and Malawig has been made possible through the support provided by the Darwin Project.. Banners are placed in the floating guardhouse promoting the protection of ancestral coasts and waters and highlighting the donors.

In external activities hosted by other organizations, C3 Philippines made sure it promoted the project and the Darwin Initiative. We promoted products of our partner Indigenous women under the project at the 2023 International Conference on Biosphere and Sustainability. At an exhibit, dugong dolls and bayongs (woven bags) were displayed with a short description featuring the Darwin Initiative and UK International Development logo. The exhibit was visited by attendees of the 2023 International Conference on Biosphere and Sustainability and even those of the Marine Litter Training funded by Australian Aid which was being conducted at a room adjacent to the conference hall. The products were also given to speakers of the conference and they included a tag promoting support to IMMAs and the Darwin Initiative and Biodiversity Challenge Fund logos.

Social media channels of C3 Philippines, Inc. have also been used to publicise Darwin Initiative. In Facebook, we have published a number of our activities under the project and included the funding agency in the caption and linked back to the channels of Darwin Initiative and Biodiversity Challenge Funds. One published post was shared by the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We have also released posts on relevant celebrations such as the 2023 Indigenous People’s Day and 2023 World Mangrove Day featuring the Darwin Initiative and Biodiversity Challenge Fund logos.

10 Risk Management

N/A

11 Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Shalom [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes

	C3 Philippines maintains a strict zero-tolerance policy towards discrimination, harassment, or any form of unwelcome behavior or language, ensuring a respectful and inclusive workplace environment for all. C3 Philippines employs quarterly staff performance evaluation and annual staff orientation on the Rules and Procedures (R&P) held last October 2023.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [7pax] Planned: 100% [7pax]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	NA
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the lifetime of the project; include topics covered and number of participants.	NA
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your staff over the lifetime of the project? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.	NA

1.

12 Finance and Administration

12.1 Project expenditure FY2023/24

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	████████	████████	0	
Consultancy costs	████████	████████	0	
Overhead Costs	████████	████████	0	

Travel and subsistence		0	
Operating Costs		0	
Capital items (see below)		-1%	
Others (see below)		0	
TOTAL	£79,639.00	£79,598.83	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Reynante Ramilo, Programme Coordinator	
Jayson F. Lata, Finance and Admin Manager	
Maricar Daquioag, Programme Manager	
Muammar Princessa Soniega-Ursais, Programme Officer	
Hugo Ignacio Salvador, Senior Programme Officer	
TOTAL	£20,239.00

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
1. Floating Guard House Equipment - Brgy. Malawig Coron, Palawan 2. Floating Guard House Equipment - Brgy. Cheey, Busuanga, Palawan 3. Laptop for Technical team in Busuanga, Palawan 4. Camera 5. Projector for Community presentation 6. Smart TV 55 inches for virtual meetings, presentations, and IEC activities. 7. 2 units Active Pro 8 Tablet with accessories 8. Tables and chairs for staff	
TOTAL	£5,459.26

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
1. Accounting Fee (April 2023-March 2024) 2. Stationery Budget Manila office (April 2023 - March 2024) 3. BIR Compliance payment for facilitation of annual reporting 4. Stationery Budget Busuanga Office (April 2023-March 2024)	
TOTAL	£7,518.23

12.2 Project expenditure FY2024/25

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			0	
Consultancy costs			0	
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence			0	
Operating Costs			0	
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)			0	
TOTAL	£11,964.00	£11,964.00		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Reynante Ramilo, Programme Coordinator	
Jayson F. Lata, Finance and Admin Manager	
Maricar Daquioag, Programme Manager	
Muammar Princessa Soniega-Ursais, Programme Officer	
Hugo Ignacio Salvador, Senior Programme Officer	
TOTAL	£5,051.00

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
General Stationery Budget (Manila and Busuanga offices) Accounting Fees Facilitation of BIR annual reporting and compliance	
TOTAL	

12.3 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
Financial Year June 2022 - March 2023	
Financial Year April 2023 - March 2024	
Financial Year April - May 2024	
TOTAL	£165,407.00

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
INSPIRE Project	
Private donor	
IKI	
TOTAL	£322,216.00

12.4 Value for Money

The project draws on extensive evidence and consultation with the Calamian Tagbanwa to develop objectives that balance environmental conservation with socio-economic benefits. Innovative approaches, including community-led management and the integration of traditional knowledge, are employed to ensure the highest possible impact. While not always opting for the cheapest solutions, the project focuses on cost drivers to achieve desired quality at the lowest feasible price. Resources are allocated to areas with the highest potential for impactful outcomes, ensuring that investments lead to significant environmental and social benefits. Rigorous financial management practices are in place to reduce waste and improve efficiency, ensuring that funds are used effectively throughout the project cycle. Continuous monitoring and evaluation allow for adaptive management, ensuring that the project remains on track and can respond to emerging challenges.

The project maintains transparency and accountability, with clear reporting on capacity, capability, and performance. Engagement with stakeholders, including local communities and government agencies, ensures that all parties are informed and responsible for project outcomes.

By focusing on value-for-money principles and addressing critical environmental and socio-economic challenges, C3 Philippines' project in Calamian Island aims to create a sustainable model for marine conservation and indigenous community empowerment. The establishment of IMMAs will protect marine biodiversity, support the livelihoods of the Calamian Tagbanwa, and promote the sustainable management of ancestral domains, ensuring long-term benefits for both people and the environment.

13 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

To aid with management planning, we have also created habitat maps of the IMMAs as given in Figure 13-1 to Figure 13-4 below.

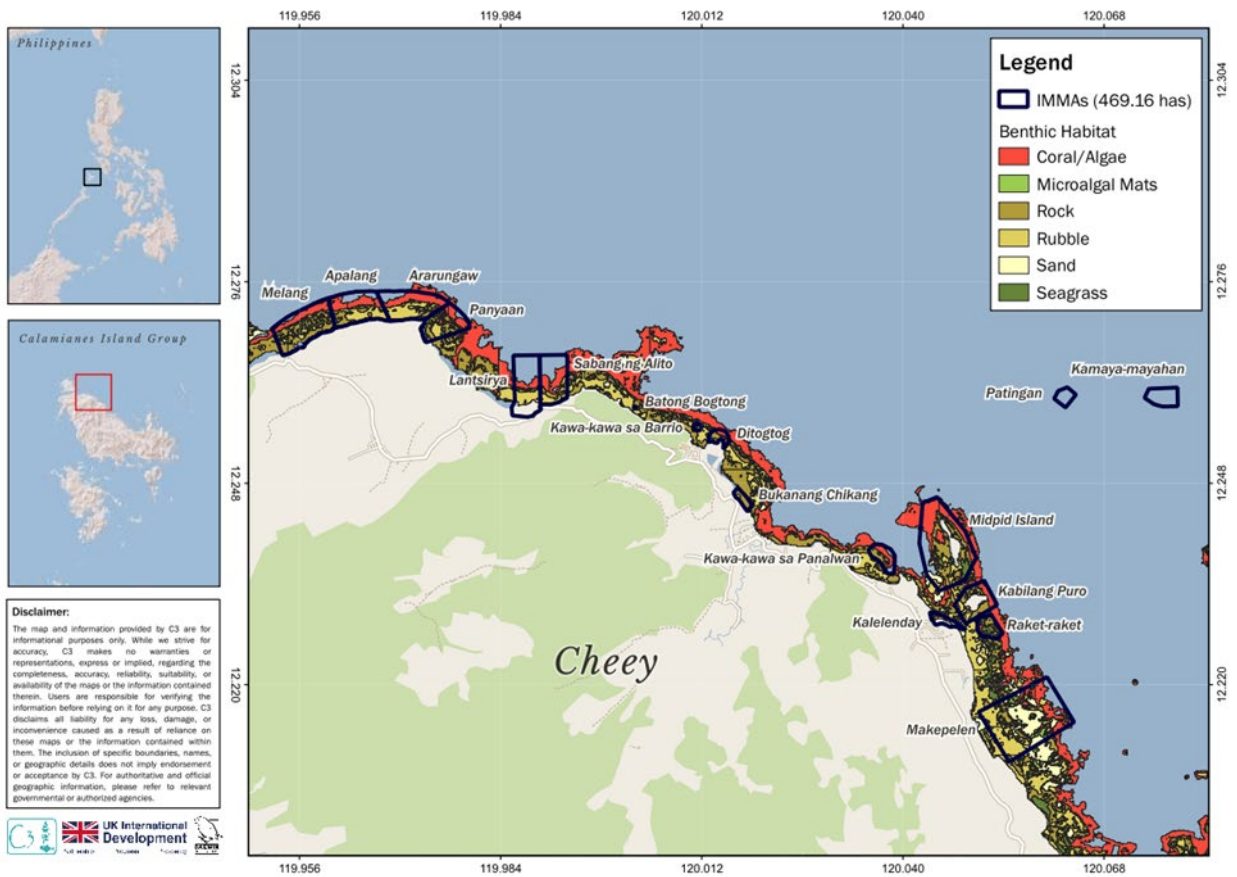


Figure 13-1 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Lakadayan

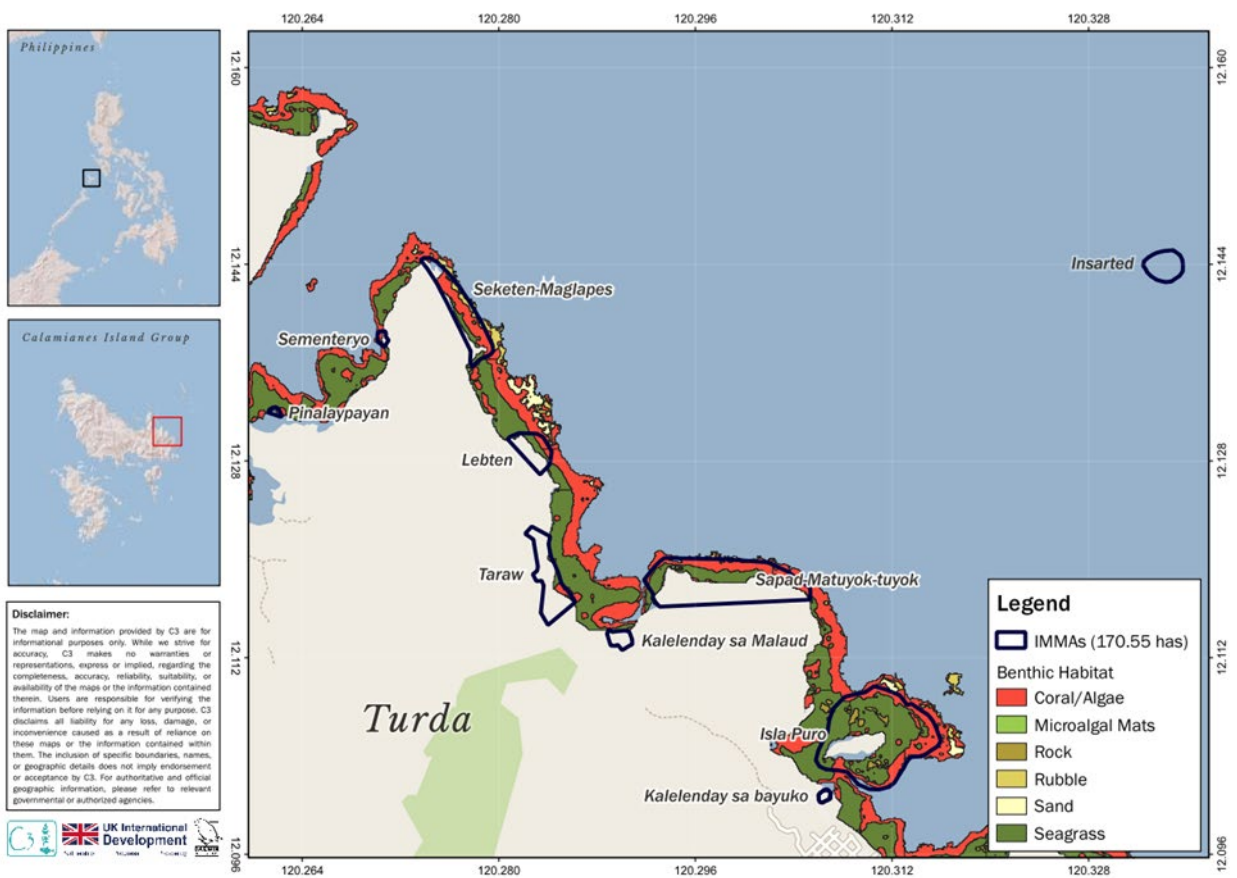


Figure 13-2 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Turda

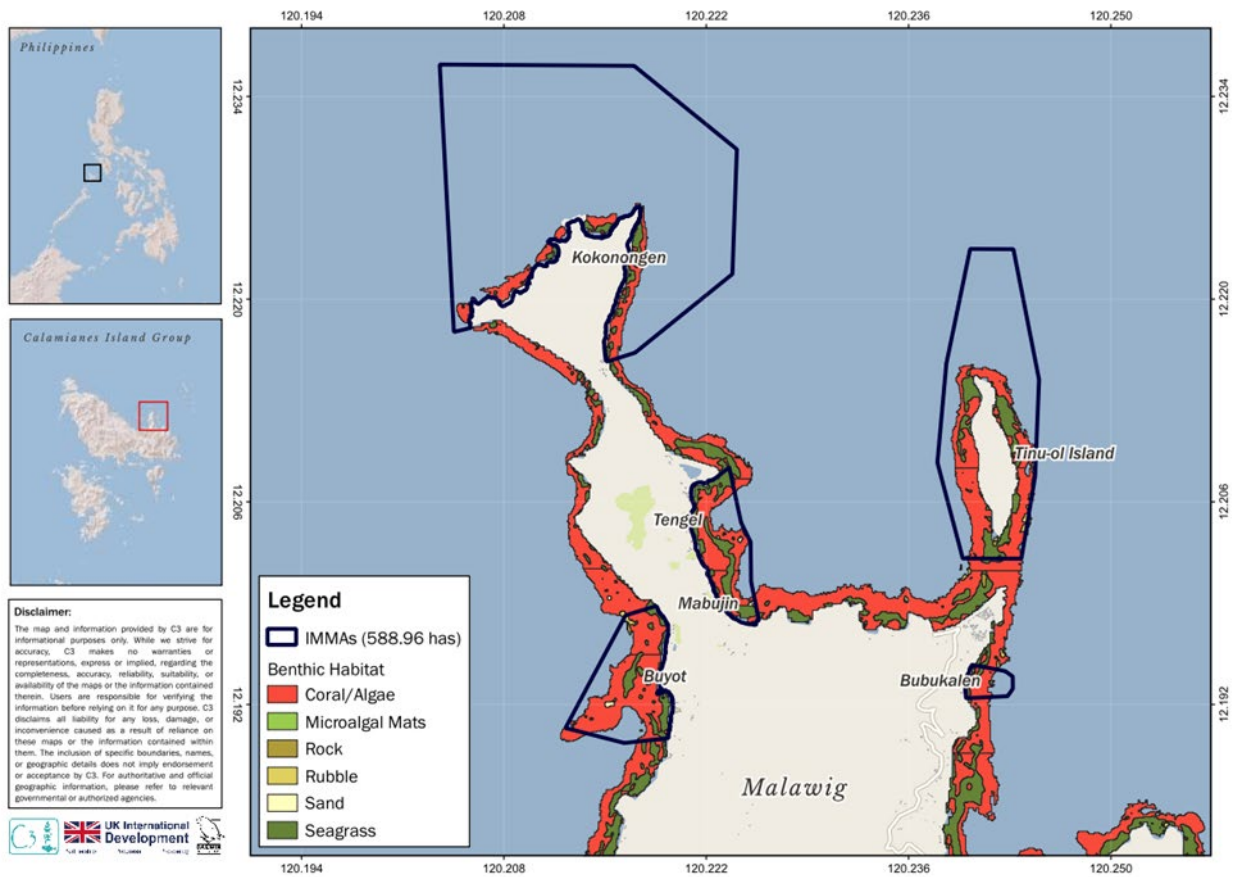


Figure 13-3 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Malawig

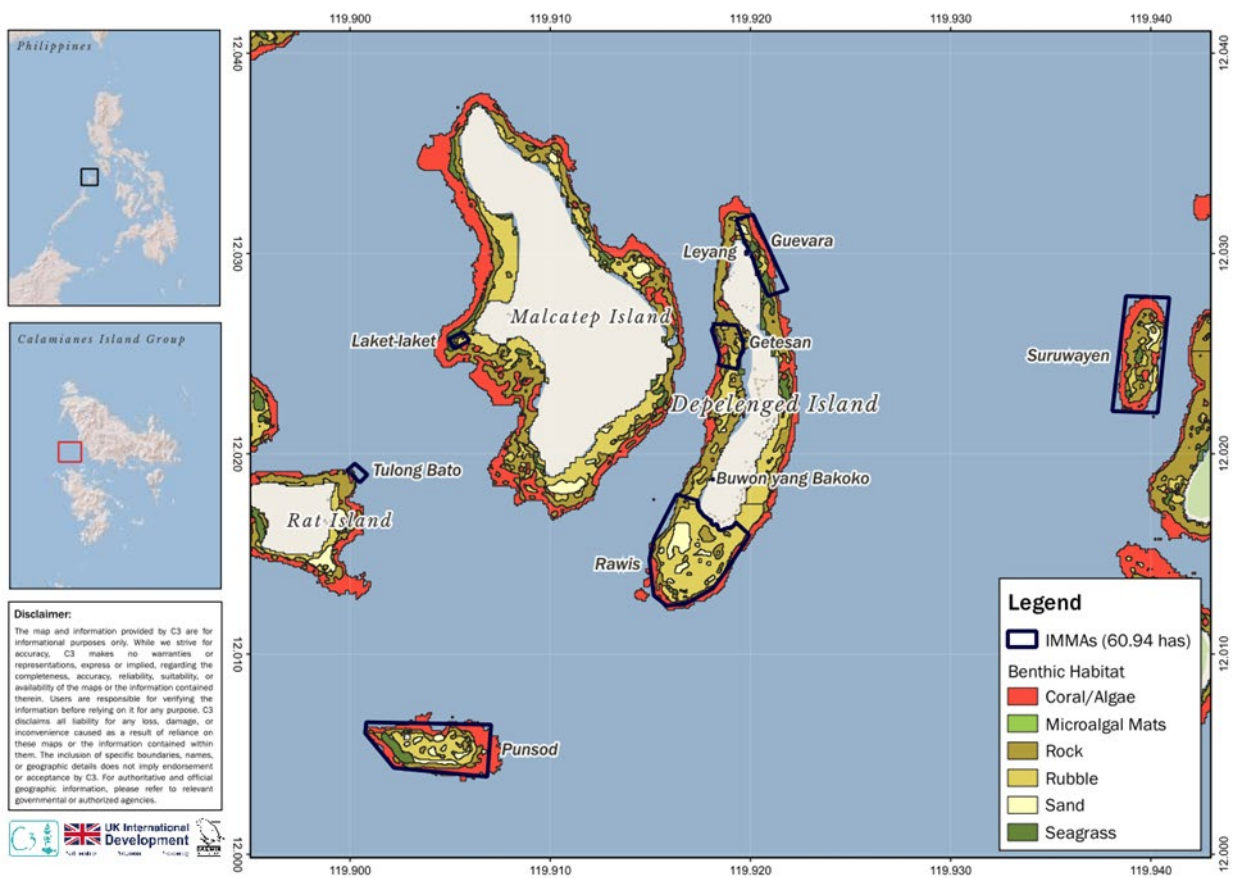


Figure 13-4 Benthic habitat map of IMMAs in Deplenged

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

Learning Exchange for Indigenous Leaders: Establishment of IMMA and Dugong Conservation Areas

A three-day Learning Exchange was held from October 4th to 6th, 2023, and provided a crucial platform for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs), Indigenous Political Structures (IPs), and Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) to deepen their understanding and receive guidance on leveraging their cultural heritage in managing ancestral waters. Led by NCIP Calamianes Coordinator Mr. Conrad Balbutan and NTCQ Chairman and former NCIP Commissioner Mr. Roy Dabuit, participants gained insights into the legal framework of the IPRA Law and the customary laws of the Calamian Tagbanwa tribe, while Apong Dakulo Fidel Mondragon of Calawit shared inspiring experiences of reclaiming ancestral domains. Presentations on the organizational structure of NTCQ and the Dugong Watching Enterprise offered practical insights into project management and conservation efforts, with Vice-Chairman Fredel Mued emphasizing the role of scientific information. Moreover, participants had the unique opportunity to observe the actual dugong-watching operation and even swim with the dugongs, providing a hands-on experience of conservation efforts. The exchange concluded with reflective sessions and commitments to apply learnings, highlighting the importance of continued collaboration and action for effective community stewardship and advocacy.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sTBsdDS5e3Q7Y39QusD6Jv8YBjDB1Nsi/view?usp=drive_link	NCIP Coordinator presenting the history of IPRA Law during the Learning Exchange for IP Leaders in Calawit, Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan last 04 October 2023		Yes
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gKlfd8KK2Wmrg4ZJVlrP59dfi47pfs4S/view?usp=drive_link	Presentation of Calamianes Tagbanwa Political System		Yes
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ly8OWsc0_dlozo7sXU_TFL9QL4gHcUSt/view?usp=drive_link	IP Leaders from the Six IMMAs during the Learning Exchange in Calawit, Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan last 04 October 2023		Yes

Indigenous group in western Philippines designates priority areas for conservation within their ancestral territory

The Calamian Tagbanwa, a sub-group of the Tagbanwa tribe in the Philippines, has designated at least 1119 hectares of ancestral coasts and waters as Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMAs). These cover mangrove forests, sandy beaches, rocky intertidal zones, seagrass beds, and mesophotic and shallow water coral reefs that altogether host a diverse range of species including the globally threatened dugongs and sea turtles.

IMMA is an inclusive area-based conservation measure that both upholds Indigenous rights and promotes the use of traditional knowledge in management above other knowledge systems. At present, IMMAs are spread across Busuanga and Coron, two municipalities in the province of Palawan. They are particularly within ancestral territories stewarded by the Calamian Tagbanwa communities of Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda. Hand-in-hand with Community Centred Conservation (C3) and the University of Edinburgh, these Calamian Tagbanwa communities have undergone thorough and Indigenous-led processes in designating the IMMAs.

With increasing threats to the environment, including the rapidly changing climate, destructive fishing practices, and development projects, ancestral territories of Indigenous Peoples are in peril. The Calamian Tagbanwa communities aim to amplify the stewardship, protection, and restoration of their coasts and waters through the network of IMMAs. C3 and the University of Edinburgh has been supporting this endeavor by working with the communities in documenting their Indigenous knowledge, mapping IMMAs, and enabling intra-tribal partnerships, among others. In the coming months, the Calamian Tagbanwa communities will spearhead a series of planning activities and community-wide consultations to develop non-exclusionary policies for the IMMAs.

All initiatives within the Indigenous communities of Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig, and Turda are funded by Darwin Initiative under the project entitled *“Replicating a successful model to develop a network of Indigenous Marine Managed Areas”*. These initiatives align well with their respective Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans and respect Indigenous rights to self-determination and governance.

Increase in livelihood opportunities for Indigenous women

Indigenous communities continue to face significant challenges in engaging and participating in conservation projects and resource management activities. Generally speaking, the impacts of the pandemic is still evident up to these days, followed by the super typhoon in 2021 and the recent El Niño phenomenon, have further intensified these challenges. Furthermore, the remoteness of the indigenous communities restricts their access to basic needs and services. As highlighted by Camacho et al. (2020), that a greater success in the sustainability of conservation projects has been observed when integrated with economic activities. This is also true even with non-IP communities, community members will continue to engage in conservation work and resource management related activities of they will see that their efforts will help improve their incomes. Therefore, addressing these challenges and providing opportunities for additional source of income is crucial for fostering community participation in conservation efforts.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wLKW2eRX5Q5CIDCJS	Training of IP Women artisans on natural and		Yes

	C67NPLUi7JGnK1s/view?usp=drive_link	synthetic bleaching_dyeing of indigenous fibres (<i>Pandan</i>), Barangay Malawig, Coron, Palawan, Philippines		
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aXhtk8JwVHhltMafjPF2aOO64zCSNmP/view?usp=drive_link	Training of IP Women artisans on natural and synthetic bleaching_dyeing of indigenous fibres (<i>Pandan</i>), Barangay Malawig, Coron, Palawan, Philippines		Yes
Image	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w-XX_AGSK6i8fjszcWfp54YhN9CpFyp/view?usp=drive_link	Participatory Resource Mapping with IP Leaders and Barangay Officials in Barangay Malawig, Coron, Palawan		Yes

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

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<p>Impact</p> <p>Marine resources managed sustainably to support food security in the Philippines while preserving local indigenous customs and traditions</p>	<p>Six (6) indigenous communities assisted by the project has designated a total of 1290 hectares of ancestral coasts and waters as Indigenous Marine-Managed Areas (IMMAs) Income generated from women's handicrafts set up by the project :Sales last 2023 (October to December 2023) = Php 30, 050.00; Sales from January 2024 to May 2024 = Php 27,650</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Effective indigenous marine managed areas in the Calamianes increased to 380ha</p>	
<p>0.1 Explicit section on implications of traditional knowledge incorporated into every marine management plan for Tagbanua ancestral waters at 6 target sites by EOP</p>	<p>Explicit consideration of the sociocultural data collected throughout the project in management plans for four sites where IMMAs have been designated. Target 6 sites, Achieved 4 sites</p>
<p>0.2 Increase in number of legally-gazetted indigenous managed marine areas</p>	<p>Lakdayan 18 IMMAs covering 469.16 hectares, Malawig 5 IMMAs covering 588.96 hectares, Depelenged 8 IMMAs covering 60.94 hectares, Turda with 13 IMMAs covering 170.55 hectares Target 25 IMMAs, Achieved 44 IMMAs</p>
<p>0.3 Increase in livelihood diversity, particularly of women in target communities from 1 to >1.2 household-1 by EOP</p>	<p>88 women actively participating in an additional livelihood demonstrated by income generated</p>
<p>0.4 No net loss of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses</p>	<p>The IMMAs cover a wide range of habitats, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests. Specifically, approximately 257 hectares of coral habitat and 106 hectares of seagrass beds are within these IMMAs, and at least 12 of the IMMAs are either partly or entirely mangrove forests. Throughout the project, no significant changes in these habitats were reported by the Indigenous Peoples who are regular users of the area.</p>
<p>0.5 5% Increase in biomass of economically important fish stocks and reduction in use of destructive fishing gears at target sites from 30.2mt/km2 to t 31.7 mt/km2 by EOP</p>	<p>Production volume for municipal capture fisheries across Palawan increased from 94,616.64 metric tonnes in 2021 to 113,861.30 metric tonnes in 2023 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2024).</p>
<p>0.6 10% Increase in sightings of endangered species such as dugongs and sea turtles and 10% fewer recorded deaths from baseline to EOP</p>	<p>Only 1 dugong death reported by Palawan citizen scientist network during the project duration. Dugong sightings in 2023: 325, baseline (2019) 209 Target for dugong sightings: 10% increase, Achieved 56% increase</p>
<p>Output 1. Sociocultural research conducted into traditional knowledge of Tagbanua and implications for marine resource management at six target IMMA sites</p>	
<p>1.1 Increased scientific knowledge on the integration of traditional indigenous knowledge into marine resource management (at least 1 peer reviewed publication and comprehensive, publically- available technical report by EoP)</p>	<p>MCH data collection on four (4) indigenous communities (Depelenged, Lakdayan, Malawig and Turda) through free listing interviews and participatory resource mapping completed Peer reviewed publication in advanced stages of preparation for People and Nature</p>
<p>1.2 Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and Bureau for Aquatic Resources fully aware of traditional management issues associated with IMMAs</p>	<p>Key officials trained from DENR, PCSD, IPMRs, Federation officers of the Calamianes Tagbanwa Indigenous People (SARAGPUNTA), and indigenous leaders from the six (6) IMMA communities Target: 10 (50 % women), Achieved 74 (35% women)</p>
<p>1.3 Legislation ensuring that indigenous issues must be incorporated into any marine resource management intervention in ancestral areas</p>	<p>Workshop held with policy makers including 2pax – DENR, 2pax – PCSD, 1pax – NCIP, 4pax - C3PH, 6pax - Apung Dakulo (Tribal Chieftain), 8pax - IPMRs (Barangay), 15pax - IPO Chairman, 14pax - IP Women leaders, 22pax - IP leaders (BODs and Elders)</p>

Output 2. Capacity building and legal support delivered to six barangays who have proposed marine managed areas	
2.1 Six Barangay Councils able to use their knowledge of marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues related to MPAs to develop useful management measures by EOP with at least 60 individuals (30 by end of Y1) including 60% women with an in-depth knowledge of local marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues	29 barangay LGU employees across the six partner communities, 13 of which are women, have adequate knowledge to support the Indigenous communities that they serve and develop complementary policies to address threats within ancestral waters and coasts. Additionally 40 participants composed of Apung Dakulo, IPO Chairman, IPMR, Elder, BOD, IP Women Leader in the six partner IMMAs actively participated in the 'Learning Exchange for IP Leaders on the Establishment and Management of Indigenous Marine Managed Areas (IMMA)' Target: 60 (60% women), Achieved 69 (45% women)
2.2 At least 600 fisherfolk (at least 50% women) able to understand the reasoning and importance of marine resource management regulations with hands-on experience of the success of existing IMMAs in the region.	602 individuals from fishing families including 333 women have been reached with relevant capacity-building activities Target: 600 (50% women), Achieved 602 (55% women)
2.3 Six Barangay councils have access to the required legal support to develop legal instruments for the gazetting of 6 IMMAs by EOP	Paralegal training on marine resource management and procedural and methods in settling disputes on resource exploitation among the IP communities was conducted. A total of 68 participants actively participated in the paralegal training, these were composed of IPMRs, Federation officers of the Calamianes Tagbanwa Indigenous People (SARAGPUNTA), and indigenous leaders from the six (6) IMMAs.
Output 3 Coordinated marketing plans developed for traditional crafts to improve incomes of communities involved in six marine areas	
3.1 120 women trained in the production of quality handicrafts by EOP	The project has provided skills enhancement training for 88 indigenous artisans from Malawig, Turda, Lakdayan, San Isidro, Panlaitan and Calawit, where 86 are women and 2 men across the six sites. Among them, 10% fall within the 18-30 youth age group, 60% are in the 31-59 middle age range, and 7% are senior citizens aged 60-75. Target 120, Achieved 86
3.2 Handicrafts on sale and generating significant income for indigenous women with a comprehensive marketing plan and sales records, generating at least \$7,500 per annum	C3 has linked the women weavers to CATE and their products have since been displayed in 4 establishments across the Calamian Islands. Extrapolated annual income at the end of project was approximately \$1,200.
3.3 Strong online presence (>20 visitors per day by EOP) to promote marketing throughout the Philippines and overseas	C3 and the women weavers of Malawig have created an account on the social media channel, Instagram (https://www.instagram.com/tagbanwawomenartisans/) which currently has around 50 followers.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Marine resources managed sustainably to support food security in the Philippines while preserving local indigenous customs and traditions			
<p>Outcome: Effective indigenous marine managed areas in the Calamianes increased to 380ha</p>	<p>POLICY INDICATORS</p> <p>0.1 Explicit section on implications of traditional knowledge incorporated into every marine management plan for Tagbanua ancestral waters at 6 target sites by EOP</p> <p>0.2 Increase in number of legally-gazetted indigenous managed marine areas from 19 to 25 by 2024</p> <p>SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS</p> <p>0.3 Increase in livelihood diversity, particularly of women in target communities from 1 to >1.2 household⁻¹ by EOP</p> <p>BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS</p> <p>0.4 No net loss of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses by EOP</p> <p>0.5 5% Increase in biomass of economically important fish stocks and reduction in use of destructive fishing gears at target sites from 30.2mt/km² to 31.7 mt/km² by EOP</p> <p>0.6 10% Increase in sightings of endangered species such as dugongs (from 190 to 209 by EOP) and sea turtles and 10% fewer recorded deaths from baseline to EOP</p>	<p>0.1 Finalized IMMA management plans submitted to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and National Council for Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>0.2 Legal documentation as submitted and approved by barangay councils, GIS database submitted to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development</p> <p>0.3 Socioeconomic surveys of target sites (baseline provided through FishRight Project and our own historical data)</p> <p>0.4 Habitat (coral, mangrove, seagrass) surveys of target sites (through Forest Foundation Philippines project)</p> <p>0.5 Underwater surveys of coral reef fish biomass, landing site surveys and gear surveys (Through FishRight project)</p> <p>0.6 Annual simultaneous community dugong observation surveys (since the 1980s with University of the Philippines) Drone surveys for dugong and sea turtles (since 2019 with Griffiths University, Australia) Community marine mammal and sea turtle stranding reporting system (since 2010)</p>	<p>Tagbanua maintain their openness to conservation researchers and marine resource management</p> <p>Barangay councils maintain enthusiasm for marine managed area establishment</p> <p>Traditional crafts are of sufficient quality to compete on the open market</p> <p>Severe weather events such as typhoons do not disrupt the project sites</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Sociocultural research conducted into traditional knowledge of Tagbanua and implications for marine resource management at six target IMMA sites</p>	<p>1.1 Increased scientific knowledge on the integration of traditional indigenous knowledge into marine resource management (at least 1 peer reviewed publication and comprehensive, publically-available technical report by EoP)</p> <p>1.2 Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and Bureau for Aquatic</p>	<p>1.1 Dataset, interview transcripts, open access peer-reviewed paper, technical report</p> <p>1.2 Policy brief presented to PCSD and BFAR for potential replication at other sites in the</p>	<p>Tagbanua relationship with C3 continues to be strong</p> <p>Palawan Council for Sustainable Development /Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</p>

	<p>Resources fully aware of traditional management issues associated with IMMAs through training of at least 10 staff (50% women by EOP)</p> <p>1.3 Legislation ensuring that indigenous issues must be incorporated into any marine resource management intervention in ancestral areas.</p>	<p>Philippines, workshop participants evaluation report</p> <p>1.3 Workshop reports, legal documents</p>	<p>can effectively act on policy recommendations and integrate them into wider management programmes</p> <p>Political will remains high for inclusion of Indigenous rights in Protected Area management</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Capacity building and legal support delivered to six barangays who have proposed marine managed areas</p>	<p>2.1 Six Barangay Councils able to use their knowledge of marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues related to MPAs to develop useful management measures by EOP with at least 60 individuals (30 by end of Y1) including 60% women with an in-depth knowledge of local marine ecology, cultural and socioeconomic issues</p> <p>2.2 At least 600 fisherfolk (300 by end of Y1; at least 50% women) able to understand the reasoning and importance of marine resource management regulations with hands-on experience of the success of existing IMMAs in the region</p> <p>2.3 Six Barangay councils have access to the required legal support to develop legal instruments for the gazetting of 6 IMMAs by EOP</p>	<p>2.1 - 2.3 Workshop minutes and attendance lists, evaluation surveys, photographs, training materials</p> <p>2.2 Awareness event documentation and pre- and post-event evaluation surveys</p> <p>2.3. Finalized legal documentation for IMMAs signed off at a national government level</p> <p>2.3. Frequency of reported infractions in managed areas</p>	<p>Barangay support continues and they are able to provide adequate facilities for meetings</p> <p>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources continue to support the project</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Coordinated marketing plans developed for traditional crafts to improve incomes of communities involved in six marine areas</p>	<p>3.1 120 women trained in the production of quality handicrafts by EOP</p> <p>3.2 Handicrafts on sale and generating significant income for indigenous women with a comprehensive marketing plan and sales records, generating at least \$7,500 per annum</p> <p>3.3 Strong online presence (>20 visitors per day by EOP) to promote marketing throughout the Philippines and overseas</p>	<p>3.1 Workshop minutes and attendance lists, photographs, training materials</p> <p>3.2 Marketing plan</p> <p>3.2 Sales accounts</p> <p>3.2 Photographs of items on sale</p> <p>3.3. Website tracking reports</p>	<p>Domestic tourism in the Calamianes continues to grow sustainably (currently recovering rapidly from Covid pandemic)</p> <p>Online demand for handicrafts is sustained</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Sociocultural surveys to assess opportunities to integrate Tagbanua biocultural heritage into marine resource management</p> <p>1.2 Workshop with decision makers to present findings and suggestions for inclusion in management plans</p> <p>1.3 Follow-up sociocultural surveys to assess level of integration into management interventions</p> <p>1.4 Workshop with policy-makers to present project successes and initiate process of including indigenous issues into marine resource management policy</p> <p>2.1 Training provided to Local Government Units (LGUs) in marine ecology and conservation</p> <p>2.2 Wide-reaching public awareness-raising programmes and exchange visits conducted focussing on key environmental issues in target Barangays</p> <p>2.3 Legal training provided to LGUs in relating to the establishment of Indigenous Marine Managed Areas</p> <p>2.4 Development of IMMA management plans</p> <p>3.1 Livelihood training workshops in target Baranagays</p>			

3.2 Development of marketing programme in collaboration with Calamianes Association of Tourism Establishments
3.3 Online marketing programme put in place alongside logistics to support online sale of handicrafts.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-B01	0.1 Explicit section on implications of traditional knowledge incorporated into every marine management plan for Tagbanua ancestral waters at 6 target sites by EOP	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Target sites	N/A	0	0	6	0	6
DI-D01	0.2 Increase in number of legally-gazetted indigenous managed marine areas from 19 to 25 by 2024	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	Number	N/A	19	19	25	27	25
DI-D16	0.3 Increase in livelihood diversity, particularly of women in target communities from 1 to >1.2 household-1 by EOP	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods.	Livelihoods per household	N/A	1	1	1.2	1	1.2
DI-E01	0.4 No net loss of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses by EOP	Ecosystem Degradation Avoided (ha)	% cover loss	Coral, mangrove, seagrass	0	0	0	0	0
DI-D04	0.5 5% Increase in biomass of economically important fish stocks and reduction in use of destructive fishing gears at target sites from 30.2mt/km2 to 31.7 mt/km2 by EOP	Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	mt/km2	N/A	30.2	30.2	31.7	30.2	31.7
DI-E03	0.6 10% Increase in sightings of endangered species such as dugongs (from 190 to 209 by EOP) and sea turtles and 10% fewer recorded deaths from baseline to EOP	Status of Threatened Species	Number of sightings	Dugongs, sea turtles	190	200	209	325	209

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Towards better food access through Indigenous-led conservation and tourism	Darwin Newsletter Article	Salvador, H.I. & Ramilo, R.V.	Woman	Filipino	Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/news/2024/01/10/food-access-in-small-island-ecosystems/

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

Annex 5.1 Field Activity Reports

1. [PH233 Activity Report Community Workshop at Sitio Depelenged 8-9May2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
2. [PH233 Activity Report Community Workshop at So Lakdayan 2-3June2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
3. [PH233 Activity Report DARWIN Community Workshops Training on Socio-cultural Research and Capacity Building 04June2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
4. [PH232 Activity Report DARWIN Participatory Community Workshop on the importance of socio-cultural and bi-cultural resource use and conservation practices in managing IMMA in Barangay Malawig 09-10June2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
5. [PH233 Activity Report High-level Meeting with IP Leaders of San Isidro and Panlaitan 7July2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
6. [PH233 Activity Report Participatory Community Workshop on the Importance of Socio- and Bio-cultural Resource Use and Conservation Practices in Managing IMMAs 8July2023 HS.doc - Google Drive](#)
7. [PH233 Activity Report Consultation Meeting with the Women Weavers of Malawig 26Aug2023 RA.docx - Google Docs](#)
8. [PH233 Activity Report Consultation Meeting with the Women Weavers of Malawig 26Aug2023 HS .docx - Google Docs](#)
9. [PH233 Activity Report Awareness-raising Activity in Malawig 9Sept2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
10. [PH233 Activity Report Training on natural and synthetic bleaching dyeing of indigenous fibers \(Pandan\) 08-09 September 2023 - SP.docx - Google Docs](#)
11. [PH234 ACTIVITY REPORT Learning Exchange for Indigenous Leaders 04to06 October2023.doc - Google Docs](#)
12. [PH233 Activity Report DARWIN Training on Ecology and Conservation and Participatory Resource Mapping in Barangay Turda, Coron, Palawan 09Oct2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
13. [PH234 Activity Report DARWIN Community Consultation in relation to proposed Indigenous Marine-Managed Areas \(IMMAs\) 10Oct2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
14. [PH234 Activity Report Narrative on PCRA Activity in Lakdayan Community 04 and 11 November 2023 Clint.docx - Google Docs](#)
15. [PH233 Activity Report Participatory Community Workshop in Barangay Turda 17November2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
16. [PH234 Activity Report Second Community Consultation in Lakdayan 2December2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
17. [PH234 Activity Report Feedback workshop with the indigenous women manage and meeting on the reactivation of SEKED 07-08 December 2023.docx - Google Docs](#)

18. [PH234 Activity Report DARWIN 2nd Participatory Community Workshop on socio-cultural and biocultural resource use and conservation practices in managing IMMAs 12Dec2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
19. [PH234 Activity Report DARWIN Processing of FPIC permits and approval of IP Resolution with indigenous leaders of Depelenged 13Dec2023 MS.docx - Google Docs](#)
20. [PH233 Activity Report Community Workshop at So Lakdayan 2-3June2023 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)
21. [PH242 Activity Report Skills enhancement training for indigenous women artisans in the 6 IMMAs on Bamboo Handicraft Making - SP.docx](#)
22. [PH242 Activity Report Capacity Building - Integrating Indigenous Knowledge in Resource Management Plans and Translating Field Data into Policy 26July2024 HS.docx](#)
23. [PH242 Activity Report IKSP Documentation in Calawit 18-20April24 RA.docx](#)
24. [PH242 Activity Report Management Planning Workshop with the Indigenous leaders of Depelenged 15May2024 HS.docx](#)
25. [PH242 Activity Report Management Planning Workshop with the Indigenous leaders of Malawig 15May2024 HS.docx](#)
26. [PH242 Activity Report Paralegal training on marine resource management and basic coastal law enforcement approaches 26July2024 HS.docx](#)

Annex 5.1 Meeting Minutes

[PH233 Meeting Minutes Livelihood meeting with Bambuhay Handicrafts Darwin Project 18July2023 SP.docx - Google Docs](#)

The meeting was scheduled as follow-up coordination from last 12 July 2023 to finalized the target livelihood training and skills enhancement for of indigenous communities on *pandan* bag weaving and product diversification. Ms. Maribel Grezo, Operations Manager and Department of Trade and Industry Accredited Trainer agreed to conduct the 3days training. Additionally, Ms. Grezo expressed to showcase the products of the weavers in their showroom and will also buy the products of the weavers.

[PH233 Meeting Minutes PCSD and PKP 19July2023 MD.docx - Google Docs](#)

The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) and the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP) will be hosting the 2023 International Conference on Biodiversity and Sustainability as well as the 10th National Research Symposium. C3 being a long-time member of PKP was invited as plenary speaker. <https://icbs.pcsd.gov.ph/>

[18 July 2023 C3PH Meeting Minutes Palawan CSOs Arampangan 5 18July2023.docx - Google Docs](#)

Arampangan is a CSO event. C3 Philippines was invited and presented the IMMA initiatives of the partner IP communities in Coron and Busuanga. <https://www.facebook.com/arampangan/posts/pfbid0341kka3RqbuQ1XTHvnNXdWS5pKSAw9ZJ6SaDwqUMMovuPV6AqKpeH6hitZw4HUd9cl>

[PH241 Meeting Minutes Pre-validation Conference 20February2024 HS.docx - Google Docs](#)

The sole agenda of the meeting stated by Roxas Community Service Center (CSC) Head Mary Ann Delos Santos is the upcoming Field-Based Investigation (FBI) for the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Application of C3 Philippines, Inc.

1. Annex 5.1 Attendance Sheets

[PH223 Participant-Database 30June2023 RA.xlsx - Google Sheets](#)

3. Checklist for submission

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