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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: *Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao*		
Country: Philippines	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	**Execution Modality***:* Assisted NIM
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* CPD (2019-2023) and UNDAF/PFSD (2019-2023) Outcome 2: *Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities;* CPD OUTPUT 2.3: *Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact reduced* **Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* CPD (2024-2028) and UNSDCF (2024-2028) Outcome 3**: *By 2028, all people benefit from just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity and strengthened resilience to disasters and natural hazards*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening **Category:** Moderate		**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2
Atlas Award ID: 00128606		**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00122553
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6499		**GEF Project ID number**: 10536
LPAC meeting date: 26 August 2022		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 3 December 2021		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 3 June 2022		
Project duration in months: 60		

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Planned start date: January 2023	**Planned end date:** December 2027
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: July 2025	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation**: September 2027

Brief project description:

The Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP: 2017-2028) of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) aims to achieve the effective management of the country's coastal and marine ecosystems, thereby increasing their ability to provide ecological goods and services to improve the quality of life of the coastal population.

As a strategy for CMEMP roll-out, BMB has developed the Marine Protected Area Network Road Map that specifies the Bureau's targets on the scaling-up of the recently approved Joint Memorandum Circular on Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Networks among the Department of Agriculture (DA), DENR and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The recently completed 10-year national Dugong Conservation Action Plan (DCAP) and Marine Turtle Conservation Action Plan (MTCAP) further provides the national-level strategic framework, and detailed action plans, to guide the roll-out of dugong and marine turtle conservation activities in the Philippines.

The project is aligned with, and will support the implementation of, elements of the CMEMP, DCAP and MTCAP in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines.

The project will specifically contribute to marine turtle and dugong conservation efforts in the southern Mindanao region through: (i) building the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the national, regional and local institutions and organizations responsible for the conservation of marine turtles and dugong in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); (ii) strengthening the ecological representativeness and management effectiveness of three individual MPAs with important populations of marine turtles and dugongs in Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay and Malita-Don Marcelino; (iii) promoting environmentally-friendly income generating activities, and rolling-out of feasible funding mechanisms, in these three MPAs; (iv) promoting livelihood development, increasing involvement, and raising awareness in targeted coastal communities around these three MPAs; and (v) locally linking individual MPAs with marine turtle and dugong populations into two provincial-level Marine Protected Area Networks (MPANs).

It is envisaged that the establishment, expansion, and effective management of three project supported MPAs will lead to an incremental improvement in marine turtle nesting, a reduction in dugong mortalities, and the maintenance of the ecological integrity of dugong and turtle habitats. The linking of these three MPAs into provincial and regional MPANs will further improve the capacities of the individual MPAs in the network to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations more effectively in each MPA. The knowledge developed in the implementation of this project will be used to guide the further expansion and improved management of MPAs conserving marine turtle and dugong populations in the Philippines.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 2,639,726
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 2,639,726

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(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD 14,841,319
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 17,481,045

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: MARIA ANTONIA YULO-LOYZAGA Secretary	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: EDWINE CARRIE Officer in Charge DocuSigned by: 1E1E9D28CA3E42B...	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 09-Oct-2023

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
ALDFG	Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWEO	Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers
BDFE	Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Office (of DENR)
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMD	Coastal and Marine Division (of BMB)
CMEMP	Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and Wild Animals
CPD	(UNDP) Country Programme Document
CRM	Coastal Resources Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAO	DENR Administrative Order
DCAP	Dugong Conservation Action Plan
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism

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DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EAFM	Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ETP MW	Endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FIQD	Fisheries Inspection and Quarantine Division
FLEET	Fishery Law Enforcement Enhancement Training (programme)
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FRMD	Fisheries Resources and Management Division
FRLD	Fisheries Regulatory and Licensing Division
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAD	Gender and Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
KMS	Knowledge Management System
LCA	Local Conservation Area
LGU	Local Government Unit
LOA	Letter of Agreement

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M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAO	Municipal Agricultural Office
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MEAT	Marine protected area Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MKBA	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MTCAP	Marine Turtle Conservation Action Plan
MTR	(Project) Mid-Term Review
NBT	Nature-Based Tourism
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NFSCC	National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NPD	National Project Director
PA	Protected Area
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PBPLS	Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape
PBSAP	Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
PDP	Philippines Development Plan
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (of DENR)
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO	People's Organization

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PRF	Project Results Framework
RA	Republic Act
SAG	Scientific Advisory Group
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCREMP	Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program
SESP	(UNDP) Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SESO	(Project) Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer
SH	Sexual Harassment
TC	Technical Coordinator
TE	(Project) Terminal Evaluation
TOC	Theory of Change
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WEO	Wildlife Enforcement Officer (of DENR)
WRD	Wildlife Resources Division (of BMB)
WWF	World-Wide Fund

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Problem statement:

1. The Republic of the Philippines is an archipelagic country in Southeast Asia, comprising 7,641 islands spanning more than 300,000 km^2 of territory. The country is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Bordered by the Pacific Ocean in the East, the Celebes Sea in the South, the Sulu Sea and the West Philippine Sea in the West, and the Babuyan Channel in the North, it has a coastline of nearly 37,000 km.
2. Covering a major portion of the Coral Triangle[1], with more than 16,800 km^2 of coral reef, the Philippines is a global center for marine biodiversity. Its central region has more marine species per unit area than any other place on the planet.
3. The country's seas host 468 hard coral species, 1,755 reef-associated fish species, 648 species of marine molluscs, 19 species of seagrass, 1062 seaweeds and 820 species of algae. The Philippines also has the second highest seagrass diversity in the world and globally hosts the second largest known whale shark population.
4. With 60% of the country's population living in coastal areas, there is strong dependence of the Filipino population on coastal ecosystems for food and livelihoods. The marine fisheries sub-sector in the Philippines is a major foreign revenue earner for the country, and an important employer with 927,612 near-shore fishers, 106,644 vendors 765,136 staff involved in post-harvest handling and distribution and 209,058 aquaculture workers (Philippines Fisheries Profile, 2018), many of whom are women. Despite the important contributions of fisheries to the national economy (contributing 1.2% of total GDP in 2018), fisher people are among the poorest groups in the country, with a poverty incidence of more than 40%. Women-headed households, indigenous people, and unemployed youth form some of the most marginalized groups among the fisher people.
5. There are many interrelated reasons for the poverty of the fishing community, including: low coastal productivity due to habitat and watershed degradation; fish stock depletion due to illegal and destructive fishing practices, pollution and overfishing; lack of access to basic services and institutional support; high population density in coastal areas; increased stress from climate change and disasters; poor post-harvest handling and distribution systems often resulting in low fish prices; lack of alternative income-generating activities; and weak enforcement of fishery laws.
6. The dugong, 5 species of turtles, and 28 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) found within Philippine waters are listed in the CITES appendices and are protected in the country. At least 15 of these species are under the Red List Threatened categories (i.e., Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable) globally. Of the 106 elasmobranchs confirmed present in the Philippines (including whale sharks, mantas and wedgefishes), 57 species are assessed globally as Threatened but only 24 species are listed in CITES appendices and consequently protected in the country.
7. Populations of endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW) continue to decline in the Philippines. An increase in abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) is causing entanglement, injury, and drowning of marine wildlife. This situation is further aggravated by unsustainable, destructive, and illegal fishing practices such as dynamite fishing. Poachers are targeting live turtles and turtle eggs, shark fins, shark liver oil and other animals/animal parts that are sold domestically and internationally as meat for consumption, traditional medicine, jewelry and/or as taxidermied animals. There are growing concerns that tourist interactions with marine wildlife have become detrimental to species and ecosystems, a problem compounded by weak enforcement of national and local guidelines for sustainable tourism practices. Tourism operations that promote diving with dugongs have also forced dugongs to change their foraging habitats in

[1] The Coral Triangle is a vast network of coral reefs that dot the waters surrounding the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Also known as "the Amazon of the ocean," this expansive underwater ecosystem in Southeast Asia is a hotspot for marine biodiversity, hosting 30% of the world's coral reefs that span 2.3 million square miles (6 million km^2) and more than 500 species of reef-building corals.

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some areas. Boat strikes and jet-ski strikes are a direct threat, particularly to dugongs and marine turtles, and have been the cause of many animal mortalities and strandings in the Philippines. Modelling of climate change trends in the Philippines predicts stronger and more frequent typhoons, which will likely lead to increased stranding's of marine wildlife, scarcity of prey, inundation of turtle nests, and changes in the sex ratios and nesting patterns of some species. Predicted increases in severe tropical storms and floods, as well as altered coastal environmental conditions, will also detrimentally impact dugongs and their habitat. Other expected climate-induced impacts may include erosion/siltation affecting seagrass areas, changes in salinity levels, and damage to mangrove forests and coral reefs (including destruction and bleaching).

8. Under the Wildlife Resources and Conservation Protection Act, the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is responsible for the conservation of dugongs and turtles, while the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the Department of Agriculture (DA) is responsible for the conservation of the remaining marine wildlife.

9. The establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is the most extensively implemented management tool for marine biodiversity conservation and fisheries productivity in the Philippines and is a key component of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management.

10. MPAs in the Philippines are of two types: 1) Locally Managed MPA (LMMPA) [2], established by Local Government Units in accordance with the *Local Government Code* (RA 7160) and/or the *Fisheries Code* (RA 8550, as amended by RA 10654); 2) NIPAS MPA established and managed in accordance with the *National Integrated Protected Areas System* (NIPAS) *Act* (RA 7586, as amended by RA 11038).

11. The three jurisdictions holding the authority to establish and manage MPAs are: (i) the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); (ii) the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BAFR) in the Department of Agriculture (DA); and/or (iii) the Local Government Units (LGUs).

12. The DENR-BMB is mandated to establish and manage MPAs under the NIPAS Act, while the DA-BAFR is mandated under the *Fisheries Code* to manage fishery and aquatic resources within an MPA. The Fisheries Code emphasizes the jurisdiction of LGUs over municipal waters and their accountability to ensure that interventions, including policy and institutional support, are put in place for the protection of coastal and marine resources. The *Local Government Code* specifically provides for the administrative authority of the LGUs to control fishing activities, limit access to marine resources, prescribe zones for different uses and collect taxes of fees from the use of marine resources within a LMMPA in these municipal waters.

13. In 2009, the Philippines applied the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) approach to identify 228 KBAs - 77 of which are strictly marine[3] - hosting globally threatened or rare species (Ambal *et al.* 2012). Over 60 of these 77 strictly marine KBAs, however remain unprotected. Encompassing a total area of approximately 13,800 km^2, the majority (~90%, or 1,620) of the estimated 1,800 existing MPAs in the Philippines are LMMPAs. Many of these MPAs are however dysfunctional 'paper parks' that are not being actively managed. In 2018, 59% of the MPAs were rated as either level 0 or 1, using the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT), which reflects the low level of effort devoted to their management. Another study found that the extent and distribution of MPAs in the Philippines do not adequately represent biodiversity or ensure adequate connectivity, with 85% of the no-take area attributed to only two sites and 90% of MPAs less than 1 km^2 in size

[2] LMMPAs are designated under local or municipal-level ordinances and may be managed by communities together with local governments in a variety of community-based and co-management schemes. A marine-based Local Conservation Area (LCA) is a type of LMMPA. Similarly, a marine-based Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) is also a type of LMMPA. LMMPAs also include fish refuges and sanctuaries, designated areas where fishing or other damaging activities is prohibited and human access may be restricted, in accordance with the Fisheries Code.

[3] While they do not have formal protection status, marine KBAs provide the scientific basis for the establishment of new MPAs.

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(with a median size of 0.15 km^2). The protection of endangered and threatened marine wildlife has also seldom been an important factor in the establishment of MPAs in the Philippines.

14. While a draft[4] Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) *Guidelines on the establishment and management of Marine Protected Area Networks* lays down the basis, criteria and processes for the establishment and management of MPA networks (MPANs)[5] In the Philippines, MPANs have yet to be established and operationalized as a means of more effectively conserving ETP MW.

Barriers to addressing these problems:

15. Current efforts to improve the conservation status of endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW) and their habitats in MPAs is being impeded by the following barriers:

16. *Barrier 1. Weak enabling conditions for MPAs to effectively conserve ETP MW and their habitats*. Institutional roles and responsibilities for marine wildlife need to be better coordinated; at present marine turtles and dugongs are under the mandate of DENR-BMB while all other marine and aquatic species are under the mandate of DA-BFAR. Both agencies however have limited capacity to conserve ETP MW and neither agency has a dedicated unit with qualified staff to carry out these functions. The division of management and jurisdiction between these two agencies highlights the need for stronger collaboration between them to improve the protection and management of ETP MW. The inadequate baseline data on ETP MW populations has also resulted in the poor representation and geographic coverage of ETP MW species and their habitats in the national network of MPAs (see barrier 2 below). Where ETP MW and their habitats have been included in existing MPAs, the management of ETP MW in these MPAs is being severely constrained by weak institutional support and oversight, limited funding, and poorly trained field personnel at all spheres of governance. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has further forced the Philippine government to divert resources normally committed to ETP conservation to help fund efforts to address the short- to medium-term social and economic effects of the pandemic on coastal communities.

17. *Barrier 2. insufficient geographic coverage of MPAs for the protection of ETP MW and priority habitats and ineffective, reactionary, and sporadic actions for the conservation of ETP MW.* Although MPAs in the Philippines have had some successes in conserving marine wildlife, these efforts are not being sustained over time due to resource and capacity constraints. The management and enforcement of ETP MW conservation in existing MPAs remains sorely inadequate. The diversity of sustainable financing options for MPAs in the country is also very limited, and there are few examples of sustainable livelihood activities for local stakeholders linked to MPAs. The need to include representative ecosystems that are required by ETP MW to successfully complete their life cycles is still not being considered in the establishment of MPAs, nor are considerations of the size and spacing of MPAs so that they can act as 'stepping stones' to form effective MPA networks.

18. *Barrier 3. Poor understanding of and support for, conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW species among local stakeholders and resource managers*. Most local stakeholders are not sufficiently aware that ETP MW and their priority habitats generate benefits that greatly outweigh the costs of their conservation, including the long-term economic benefits of nature-based tourism, the food security benefits of maintaining productive marine ecosystems, or the resilience benefits provided by natural ecosystem protection from impacts of severe weather conditions such as storm surges. At present, there are no knowledge management systems in the country that enable the sharing of information and lessons learned on the conservation and management of ETP MW and their habitats. Moreover, there is a lack of awareness on the interlinkages of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as the downstream effects of anthropogenic destructive activities, such as logging, agriculture, and mining.

[4] The JMC has been approved by DENR, DA and DILG and is now awaiting signature.

[5] The draft JMC defines a MPAN as one in which '*connectivity of at least two MPAs based on ecological and/or socio-economic and/or governance considerations, at various spatial scales, and with a range of protection levels that are designed to meet objectives that a single MPA cannot achieve*'.

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Alignment with national priorities:

19. The *Philippine Development Plan (*PDP, 2017-2022) gives priority (under Sub-Sector Outcome 1: 'Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained', Strategy: 'Intensify sustainable management of natural resources through the adoption of ridge-to-reef approach and SIAD') to the following interventions in the 'Coastal and Marine' ecosystem: (i) 'Strengthen law enforcement and the management of coastal and marine areas'; (ii) 'Rationalize the identification of MPAs and their networks'; and (iii) 'Intensify research on coastal and marine habitats and resources'.

20. The *Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (PBSAP, 2015-2028) details the national strategies and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The project aligns with several Enabling and Direct Programme Interventions under the 'Coastal and Marine' ecosystem and 'Protected Area' themes of the PBSAP.

21. The *National Framework Strategy on Climate Change* (NFSCC, 2010-2022) targets the improved resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and communities to climate change and promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity adaptation strategies in national and local policies, strategies, and programs.

22. The Philippines has adopted numerous policies, legal instruments, and strategies that further support and enable the conservation of marine wildlife and their habitats. These include the: (i) *Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act* (RA 9147); (ii) *Fisheries Code* (RA 8550, as amended by RA 10654); (iii) *National Integrated Protected Areas System* (NIPAS) *Act* (RA 7586, as amended by RA 11038); (iv) *Local Government Code* (RA 7160); (v) *Civil Code* (RA 386); (vi) *Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program* (CMEMP 2017-2028); (vii) *Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program* (SCREMP) and (viii) *Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises* (BDFE) program.

23. The recently completed 10-year national *Dugong Conservation Action Plan* (DCAP) and *Marine Turtle Conservation Action Plan* (MTCAP) provides the national-level strategic framework, and detailed action plans, to guide the roll-out of dugong and marine turtle conservation activities at the local levels of governance across the Philippines.

24. These national-level policies, legal instruments and strategies are in turn supported by a hierarchy of plans and programmes at regional (e.g., *Regional Development Plan* 2017-2022 for Davao Region) and local levels (e.g., Coastal Resource Management Plans, Comprehensive Development Plans, Comprehensive Land Use Plans) in southern Mindanao, with a diversity of institutions in government and civil society mandated to facilitate their implementation.

25. The *Magna Carta of Women* (RA 9170) is the local translation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), particularly in defining gender discrimination, state obligations, substantive equality, and temporary special measures. It also recognizes human rights guaranteed by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

26. Philippines is also party to several treaties, conventions and other multilateral agreements, including: *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) *and Nagoya Protocol; Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna* (CITES); *Convention on Migratory Species* (CMS); *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC); *UN Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD); *Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (ICERD); *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR); *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR); *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW); and *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP). Additionally, the Philippines takes part in various international standards, reviews and processes including the *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) and the *Universal Periodic Review* (UPR).

27. The enabling legal and regulatory framework for the protection of ETP MW in MPAs in the Philippines is more fully described in Annex 21.2.

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III. STRATEGY

Baseline scenario:

28. A number of recently completed projects (and projects nearing completion) – such as the GEF/UNDP-DENR *Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines* (SMARTSeas 2014-2019) Project, the *Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories* Project (Philippine's ICCA 2014 – 2020), and USAID's *Wildlife project* (2015-2020) - have contributed important baseline knowledge and developed practical tools and lessons for this project to build on.

29. The DENR-BMB currently administers three major programs in its portfolio: The first, the *Protected Area Development and Management* program, covers the main *in-situ* measures required to conserve biodiversity within and adjacent to protected areas within the National (and Expanded) Integrated Protected Area system (NIPAS). It also provides appropriate governance regimes for the protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) such as through Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) and through Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). The *Ecotourism Development Program* (linked to the National Ecotourism Strategy) also falls under this program. The second, the *Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Area* program, focuses on the sustainable management of coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangrove stands, soft bottom areas (mudflats), plankton community, and water quality of coastal areas. Under this Program, the *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program* (CMEMP, 2017-2028) is working to improve the management of the country's coastal and marine ecosystems and includes facilitating the establishment and strengthening the management of marine protected areas and building institutional and individual capacities to manage coastal and marine resources. The third, the *Protection and Conservation of Wildlife* program, which prioritizes activities linked to (a) sustainable wildlife resource use; (b) management of invasive alien species (IAS); and (c) wildlife enforcement, include the operations/mobilization of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units (WTMUs) and Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs); (c) operations and maintenance of Wildlife Rescue Centers (WRCs); (d) establishment and management of Critical Habitats; and (e) conservation of threatened wildlife species (including dugong and marine turtles).

30. The *Integrated Protected Area Fund* (IPAF), established under the NIPAS Act of 1992, is a special account established for the purpose of financing projects of the NIPAS and individual protected areas. Sources of incomes for the account are derived from: a) taxes from the permitted sale and export of flora and fauna and other resources from protected areas; b) proceeds from the lease of multiple use areas; c) contributions from industries and facilities directly benefiting from the protected area; and d) other fees and incomes derived from the operation of the protected area; as well as grants, donations, and endowments. In 2018, the income to the IPAF equated to ~US$1,802,702. Of this income, 75% is allocated to the protected areas that generate this revenue, and 25% is allocated to support non-earning protected areas as well as the operation of the IPAF Governing Board.

31. The *Protected Area Management Plan 2020-2030* (PAMP): *Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape* (PBPLS) establishes the long-term vision and medium-term objectives for the PBPLS, describes how these medium-term objectives will be delivered through a range of management actions, and provides a description of the financial, governance and human resource requirements required to implement the PAMP.

32. The DA-BFAR has, with the technical and financial support of USAID (under the *Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries [ECOFISH]* Project), established 12 *Fisheries Management Areas* (FMAs)[6] covering all the

[6] FMAs are delineated based on approximate fish stock boundaries, range, distribution, and structure. MPANs are considered as sub-FMAs and include parallel objectives such as biodiversity conservation (e.g., species, populations, and ecosystems levels), tourism and recreation

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major fishing grounds of the country (FAO 263 of 2019). Each FMA will convene a management board[7] responsible to develop policies and programs for the FMA that would support sustainable fishing based on the ecosystems approach to fisheries management (EAFM). Each management board will then develop policies and programs for the FMA based on an 'Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management' (EAFM), as well as local government ordinances that would promote sustainable fishing. The DA-BFAR will also convene scientific advisory groups (SAG) with representatives from academic institutions, BFAR regional offices, municipal fisherfolk groups, the commercial fishing industry, and NGOs. The LGUs (see DILG MC No. 2020-121) will support the FMA's policies[8], programs, and/or plans by translating these to local EAFM Action Plans, CRM plans and/or Ordinances to align with, and implement, the FMAs EAFM Framework.

33. The DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR have agreed to include the sustainable management of FMAs under their next Triennial Operations Plan that will be developed within the current year. Key milestones will be identified and agreed by both organizations, including representation of DENR in FMA Management Boards and Scientific Advisory Groups (SAGs) in FMAs with and without NIPAS areas. Thus, under this Project, DENR Region XI will closely coordinate with DENR BFAR XI as well as the LGUs on ensuring that management measures within the PBPLS and MPANs to be established and strengthened are aligned with FMA Plan for FMA 2. MPAN Plans will ensure that FMA interventions pertaining to harvest control performance indicators, harvest control rules and harvest control measures are considered in the planning process. Under the current proposed set-up of the FMA Management Board, the FMA Management Board will be chaired by BFAR Regional Fisheries Office and co-chaired by a Local Chief Executive (LCE) representing other LGUs. To mention, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), in consultation with BFAR, is exploring the possibility of issuing a Memorandum Circular (MC) designating the Provincial Governor of the Provinces within the FMAs to be co-chairs.

34. The DA-BFAR will also undertake extinction risk assessments (using the IUCN Red List process), develop legislation, and capacitate local stakeholders to help improve the protection and management of cetacean species, whale sharks, elasmobranchs and other aquatic species and their habitats.

35. The Maritime National Agency (MARINA) will ensure the registration and tracking of all fishing vessels, monitor the conformance of these vessels to safety standards and deliver ongoing training to boat captains and crew operating in the project's planning domain. They will also deliver training to marine enforcement personnel - including the *bantay dagat*, aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs), Philippines Coast Guard and Philippines National Police – on the implementation and enforcement of maritime safety, security and environmental laws, rules and regulations in southern Mindanao.

36. The *Bantay Dagat* (or "sea guardian") program is a community-based law enforcement institution in the Philippines that engages fisherfolk in coastal villages or barangays on a volunteer basis to support the detection and enforcement of illegal fishing in coastal waters. The *bantay dagat* program has been highly effective and has been formally institutionalized in coastal and fishery law enforcement in existing national laws and local ordinances in the Philippines. The *bantay dagat* program draws on the participation of communities in the management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems, and it supplements the capacity—in terms of limited personnel and resources to patrol vast coastlines—of Local Government Units (LGUs) in conducting law

[7] This will include existing cooperative arrangements like integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs) and Protected Areas Management Boards (PAMBs). Given the same area and stakeholders, it is thus envisaged that both FMAs and MPANs will significantly improve inter-agency cooperation and coordination in fisheries management.

[8] Such policies include, but are not limited to, establishing reference points (RPs), harvest control rules (HCRs), and/or seasonal closure areas (e.g., Davao Gulf) from commercial fisheries, which would aid in the recovery of heavily exploited fish stocks.

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enforcement activities[9]. Generally, the *bantay dagat* activities include seaborne patrolling and monitoring; surveillance and evidence collection; regular meetings with law enforcement staff; information, education, and communication activities related to fisheries laws and marine conservation in local communities; and the detection, pursuit and apprehension of violators of fisheries laws. The *Bantay Dagat* Welfare and Incentives Act (2020) provides for incentives and benefits (including insurance and health coverage; hazard allowance, subsistence allowance; legal services; and access to preferential loans) to be provided to *bantay dagat* by local governments and BFAR. BFAR will also continue to train *bantay dagat* through its Fishery Law Enforcement Enhancement Training (FLEET) programme.

37. The five-year, US$25 million USAID/DA-BFAR *Fish Right* project (2018-2023) is providing technical and financial support to DA-BFAR in developing a science-based and participatory governance framework for the management of FMAs that will contribute to increasing fish stocks in coastal communities in the Calamianes, Southern Negros and Visayan Seas MKBAs by improving fisheries management and building the resilience of fishing communities in these areas.

38. The five-year US$22m USAID *Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes* (SIBOL) project will develop and roll out national policies, programs, and tools in two marine NIPAS sites: Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape and the Siargao Island Protected Landscape & Seascape.

39. The GEF/UNEP-DENR *Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment (NCAA): Informing development planning, sustainable tourism development and other incentives for improved conservation and sustainable landscapes* project will contribute to the valuation of coastal and marine biodiversity and habitats (focusing on the Calamianes islands).

40. The GEF/CI-Rare project *The Meloy Fund: A Fund for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia* (2017-2022) will contribute to improving fisheries regulations for priority marine ecosystems and strengthening the capacity of fishers and communities to support sustainable fishing practices.

41. The GEF/WB-DA *Philippine Rural Development Project* (PRDP, 2014-2021) will contribute to increasing rural incomes and enhancing farm and fishery productivity through inclusive rural development, including investing in the establishment and management of fish sanctuaries across its project sites.

42. The GEF/ADB-DENR project *Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines* (2016-2021) will collate important data and lessons on the status of wildlife law enforcement in the country, develop training strategies for wildlife law enforcement and will contribute to the identification of major poaching, transshipment, and confiscation sites.

43. The USAID *Protect Wildlife Project* (2016-2021) supports initiatives to align conservation policy with on-the-ground wildlife management actions and enforcement in target landscapes to reduce threats to biodiversity, reduce poaching and use of illegally harvested wildlife and wildlife products, and improve ecosystem goods and services for human well-being.

44. The GEF-UNDP *Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines* (2020 – 2026) will contribute to addressing the increased degradation of wetland habitats from deforestation and conversion to agriculture and expanding infrastructure development, pollution, invasive alien species (IAS) and climate change in the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor.

Alternative scenario and Theory of Change (TOC):

45. Despite the enormous gains that have been, and will continue to be, made through the collective efforts in the baseline scenario, measures to conserve ETP MW in MPAs now need to be more effectively regulated,

[9] While the basic objectives of the program are the same across the Philippines, different national agencies and LGUs have taken different approaches to integrating the *bantay dagat* into local law enforcement activities.

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strategically planned, scaled up, adequately resourced, and integrated with measures to incentivize conservation through building the marine biodiversity economy, with greater inter-agency cooperation and stakeholder participation and beneficiation.

46. The project proposes a *future long-term objective* (the 'change objective') for the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs as one in which:

- An enabling institutional, legal, and planning framework sufficiently provides for the protection of marine wildlife in MPAs in the Philippines.
- An ecologically representative national network of marine protected areas promotes both persistence and recovery of marine wildlife populations across the Philippines.
- The costs of establishing and managing this representative network of MPAs are supplemented through the implementation of a suite of innovative sustainable financing mechanisms.
- Individual marine protected areas within this representative network of MPAs are adequately resourced and effectively managed to conserve marine biodiversity.
- Strict 'no-take' zones[10] within these individual MPAs are adequately resourced and effectively enforced to protect targeted endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife species.
- The MPA network and individual MPAs contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of coastal communities and offset any losses imposed on users.
- An increased understanding of the benefits associated with marine protected areas promotes actions that simultaneously improve conservation and socio-economic benefits.

47. The project will contribute to achieving this future long-term objective by testing and demonstrating the feasibility of: (i) strengthening the ecological representativeness, financial sustainability and management effectiveness of individual marine protected areas in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines; and (ii) locally linking these individual marine protected areas into a marine protected area network in order to further enhance the conservation status of marine turtle and dugong populations in southern Mindanao, improve cost efficiencies and realize economies of scale (the *alternative scenario* for this project).

48. The *project objective* is "Strengthen management effectiveness and address underrepresentation of marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and sustain ecosystem services for human well-being".

49. The *intermediate outcomes* leading to the project objective are:

- The systemic, institutional, and individual capacities of the national, regional, and local institutions and organizations responsible for the conservation of marine wildlife in MPAs enables the *in-situ* establishment, management, enforcement, financing, and monitoring of a network of MPAs to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in southern Mindanao.
- The establishment, expansion, and effective management of MPAs in Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay and Malita-Don Marcelino leads to an improvement in marine turtle nesting, reduction in dugong mortalities and maintenance of the ecological integrity of dugong and turtle habitats.
- The promotion of environmentally friendly income generating activities, and the roll-out of feasible funding mechanisms, in these MPAs contributes to offsetting the costs of their management.
- The promotion of livelihood development opportunities, active involvement of local coastal communities and raising of awareness further contributes to an increase in community support for these MPAs.
- The linking of these MPAs into provincial and regional MPA networks further improves the capacities of the individual MPAs in the network to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations more effectively.
- The knowledge developed in the implementation of this project guides the further expansion and management of MPAs for marine wildlife conservation across the country.

50. This alternative scenario will be supported by socially-inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration at national, regional and local scales; evidence-driven decision-making and management approaches (based on integrated

[10] i.e. Marine sanctuaries.

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social, economic and ecological research); implementation of innovative, fit-for-purpose technologies and best-practices that enhance capacity for managing ETP MW in MPAs; and entrepreneurship and sustainable business models that enable communities to gain greater benefits from ETP MW in MPAs through diversified value chains.

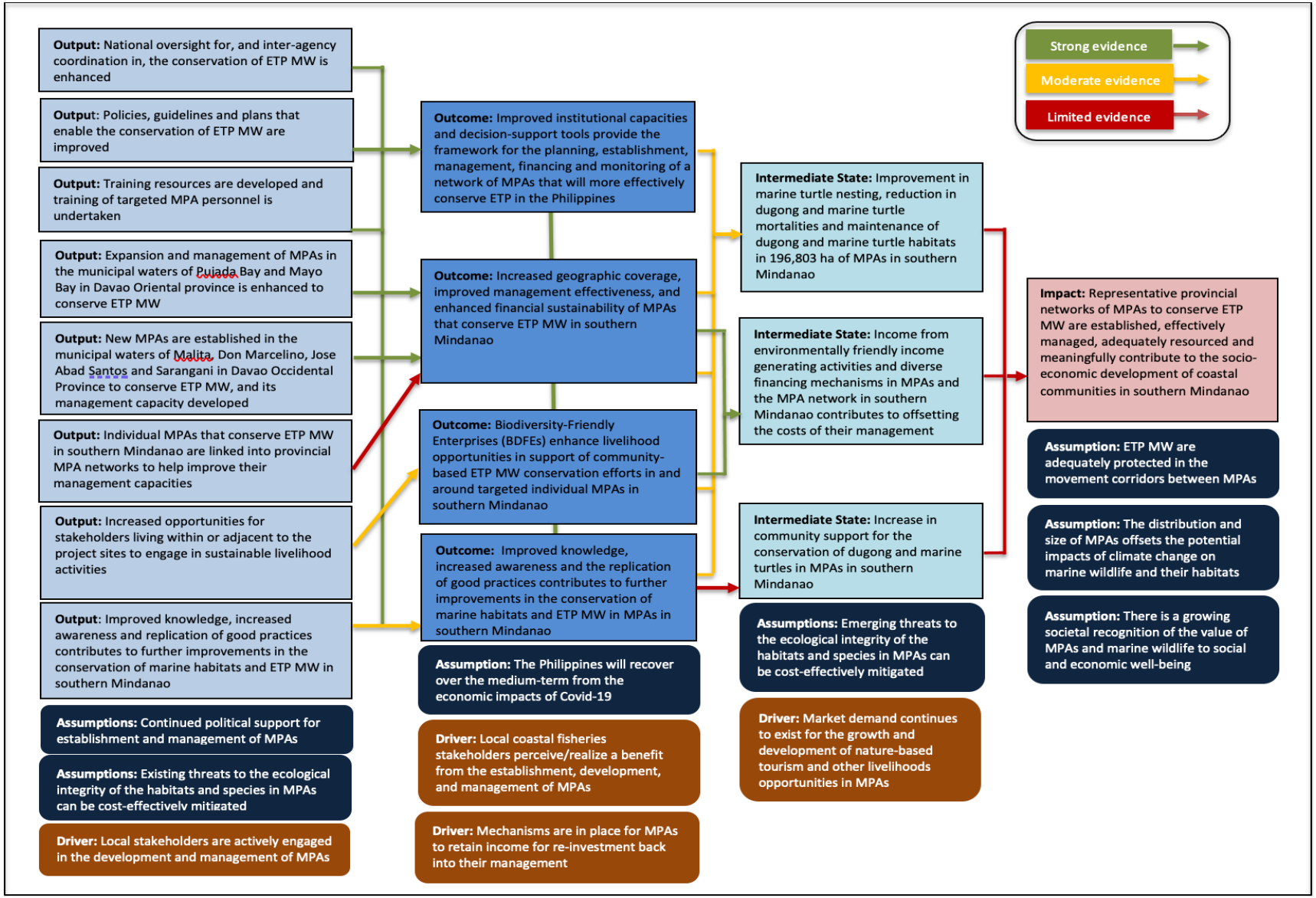
51. This alternative scenario is premised on the following *key assumptions*: (i) there is continued political support for the establishment and management of a representative network of MPAs for marine wildlife; (ii) endangered and threatened marine wildlife populations are adequately protected in the movement corridors between MPAs; (iii) the geographic distribution and size of a representative network of MPAs will offset the potential impacts of climate change on marine wildlife populations and their habitats;; and (iv) there is a growing recognition of the direct and indirect values of MPAs to the social and economic well-being of Filipino society.

52. The *primary drivers* that will contribute to achieving the alternative scenario are that: (i) local coastal fisheries stakeholders are actively engaged in, and directly or indirectly perceive a benefit from, the development and management of MPAs and MPANs; (ii) the economic recovery from the impacts of Covid-19 provides opportunities for the recovery of nature-based tourism enterprises and services in MPAs; and (iii) mechanisms are in place to ensure that the income derived from the use of MPAs and MPANs contributes to subsidizing the management costs of these MPAs.

53. The project's Theory of Change (TOC) in Figure 1 below summarizes the process of change by outlining the causal linkages in the project, i.e., its shorter-term, intermediate, and longer-term outcomes. The identified changes are mapped – as the "outcomes pathway" – showing each outcome in logical relationship to all the others, as well as chronological flow.

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Figure 1: Project Theory of Change (TOC) diagram



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Project sites

54. The project will be implemented in three selected project sites located in the Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental provinces in southern Mindanao: 1) Mayo Bay; 2) Pujada Bay; and 3) Malita - Don Marcelino (see maps in Annex 3). Two additional sites – one in the municipal waters of Jose Abad Santos municipality and one in Sarangani municipality – have been proposed for establishment as a Locally Managed MPA and a NIPAS MPA, respectively. These two LGUs will be part of the capacity-building activities to be provided by the Project while they have committed to put forward as their co-financing LGU resources to be utilized for actual MPA establishment processes. It is envisaged that they will form an integral part of the provincial MPAN for Davao Occidental to be supported by the Project.

55. All three of the selected project sites harbour ETP MW: three marine turtle species (Green, Hawksbill, and Olive Ridley turtles) nest on the beaches of Mayo Bay; whale sharks and several cetaceans are frequently spotted in Pujada Bay; in the Malita - Don Marcelino area. Dugongs are present in all three project sites. There have been sightings of these marine wildlife in Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani municipalities also.

56. Marine turtles and dugongs have exhibited high site fidelity in the project sites, as these are important developmental and foraging habitats. These species will thus be the focus of project support for MPAs in the project sites.

57. The drivers of the systemic threats in these project sites are complex and interlinked. In Don Marcelino, landslides and road construction have led to severe sedimentation; to mitigate the landslides, sea walls were built, but these led to the destruction of marine turtle nesting beaches. In Malita, resorts are illegally encroaching on mangrove areas and in some areas, these development activities have displaced communities from their residences. Mining activities are impacting Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay, while a coal-fired power plant established on the coast of Malita was reported to cause pollution and sedimentation. In Don Marcelino, agricultural runoff from a nearby banana plantation is believed to be impacting nearby coral reefs. In Dahican Beach in Mayo Bay, rampant development of tourism establishments is causing noise and light pollution that impact turtle nesting. In Mayo Bay, it was reported that poaching of marine turtles and their eggs is still prevalent, primarily by locals for local consumption, while in Mati there are reports that cetaceans have been poached by fishermen from China, Korea, and Taiwan. Local communities have also reported dugong entanglements in fine-meshed gill nets, which has led to mortalities. Coral reefs in Malita have suffered from bleaching, and there have been outbreaks of crown of thorns in both Pujada and Mayo Bay.

58. Both Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental (where the project sites are located) are among the poorest provinces in the country. The high poverty incidence of coastal communities in the project areas may be among the drivers that push these communities to engage in illegal, destructive, and unsustainable practices.

59. Based on the Indigenous Peoples data (NCIP Region XI, 2020), the dominant groups that may be affected by the project include the Bla'an and Manobo in Don Marcelino, the Mandaya and Kagan in Mati, and the Kagan in Tarragona. As indicated in the 2011 Indigenous Peoples Master Plan (NCIP, 2011), these indigenous groups are among the poorest and most vulnerable communities, live in depressed conditions and uncertain circumstances and are often under-served in terms of basic social service delivery.

60. The current conservation status, and the proposed project activities to strengthen the establishment and management, of MPAs in each of the three project sites is briefly summarized in table 1 below.

Table 1: Current and proposed conservation status of the selected project sites

Project site	Municipalities	Province	Area (ha)	Current Status	Management Authority/ies	Proposed project activities
Mayo Bay	Mati and Tarragona	Davao Oriental	20,437	Mostly unprotected. Two small community-managed marine sanctuaries have been	Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office (MENRO)	Define extent of a MKBA, establish new marine Local Conservation Area

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				proclaimed by local ordinance – Mabiga and Cailucan.	and Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) of the LGU	(LCA)[11], establish marine sanctuary within the LCA and strengthen management effectiveness of LCA and marine sanctuaries
Pujada Bay	Mati	Davao Oriental	20,873	Marine part of Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (PBPLS). Management capacity of PBPLS is limited. Six small community-managed marine sanctuaries have been proclaimed by local ordinance – Mamali, Bigue, Dawan, Butuasan, Mangihay and North Pujada Island.	Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and MENRO/MAO of the LGU	Strengthen management effectiveness of PBPLS and the existing locally managed marine sanctuaries within the PBPLS.
Malita- Don Marcelino	Malita	Davao Occidental	101,881	Identified as a MKBA. Four small community-managed marine sanctuaries have been proclaimed by local ordinance -Tubalan Cove, Putting Bato, New Argao and a yet to be named area.	MENRO of the LGU	Expand extent of MKBA, establish new joint LCA and strengthen management effectiveness of marine sanctuaries.
	Don Marcelino	Davao Occidental		Mostly unprotected. Three small community-managed marine sanctuaries have been proclaimed	MENRO of the LGU	

[11] Local Government Units (LGUs) may establish Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) or declare (locally-managed) critical habitats through municipal ordinance. An LCA is an area, network of areas, or areas straddling adjacent local governments within a KBA outside of the formal Protected Area system. It is established mainly for conservation purposes and under the management of LGUs. It can also refer to critical habitats managed by LGUs under the Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act. The main objective of the LCA is to maintain the habitat of important species. To date, locally designated LCAs or critical habitats have however only been established in terrestrial KBAs.

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				by local ordinance - Pamongot, Bowas, and Lawa.		
Jose Abad Santos	Jose Abad Santos	Davao Occidental	13,612	Mostly unprotected (small marine sanctuaries at various phases of establishment; at least 15% of municipal waters is proposed as an LCA)	MENRO of the LGU	Provide training and skills development support and facilitate the sharing of resources and capacities at the MPAN level
Sarangani	Sarangani	Davao Occidental	40,000	Mostly unprotected (pre- Protected Area Sustainability Assessment (PASA) of Sarangani Island conducted involving 4 barangays – Patuco, Laker, Camahual, and Camalig)	MENRO of the LGU	Provide training and skills development support and facilitate the sharing of resources and capacities at the MPAN level

Programmatic alignment:

61. The project is aligned with Expected Outcome 8 (*The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing*) and Expected Outcome 9: (*The ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, of particular importance for biodiversity is increased, especially habitats for threatened species*) of BD 2-7 *Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate* under Objective 2 (*Reduce direct drivers of biodiversity loss*) of the GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy (2018).
62. The project will support the national implementation of the following decisions for parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Decisions 18.211 – 18.214 and CoP18 Com. I. 7 for marine turtles and Decision 18.218 for elasmobranchs.
63. The project will contribute to achieving the CBD *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity* (2011-2020) Aichi Targets 6 and 10 under Strategic Goal B; Targets 11 and 12 under Strategic Goal C; and Target 14 under Strategic Goal D.
64. The Project will also contribute to the United Nations – Philippines *Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development* (PFSD, formerly UNDAF) Outcome 2 (Urbanization, economic growth and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable development path for communities).
65. It will further support the implementation of Output 2.3 (*Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact reduced*) and assist in achieving Output Indicators 2.3.1 (effectively managed marine protected areas), 2.3.2 (policies, systems and mechanisms for gender-responsive and equitable sharing of benefits from sustainable use of natural resources), 2.3.3 (biodiversity friendly enterprises) and 2.3.4 (financing generated for conservation) under Outcome 2 (*Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development*) of the *UNDP Country Programme Document* (CPD, 2019-2023) for the Philippines.

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Incremental cost-reasoning and contributions from the baseline:

66. The project's incremental cost-reasoning is summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Summary of the incremental cost reasoning for the project

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF (alternative) scenario	Increment
In the baseline scenario the establishment and management of MPAs (across different protection categories) remains an important coastal resource management tool in the Philippines. In the baseline scenario significant investments will be made in the establishment and management of MPAs, and the protection of ETP MW in these MPAs, in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental Provinces. These include: – DENR will allocate at least US$ 1.6m/annum (primarily through the Protected Area Development Program, CMEMP and IPAF) to support the establishment and management of MPAs, and the implementation of the Dugong Conservation Action Plan (DCAP) and the Marine Turtles Conservation Action Plan (MTCAP), in the Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental Provinces. – The provincial and municipal LGUs covering Mati, Tarragona, Malita and Don Marcelino will collectively allocate (from their Annual Budgets) at least US$ 1.34m/annum to support the planning, establishment, and operational management of MPAs in the municipal waters. – DA-BFAR will provide technical support (value estimated at US$ 750,000 /annum) to provincial and municipal LGUs and *barangays* in Mati, Tarragona, Malita and Don Marcelino in fisheries	In the alternative scenario, GEF funding will be used by the project to: (i) enhance the systemic, institutional, and individual capacities to conserve ETP MW in MPAs in the southern Mindanao region. (ii) design provincial networks of MPAs to conserve marine turtles and dugong populations in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines. (iii) strengthen the management effectiveness of targeted individual marine MPAs within these provincial networks. This alternative scenario is characterized by the following improvements on the baseline scenario: – DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR have adequate institutional capacities to fulfil their mandates for the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. – The DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR Convergence Program on the establishment and strengthening of MPAs and MPANs is under implementation.	The incremental benefits of the GEF investment will be measured by: (i) Establishment and management of at least 175,930 ha of new marine protected areas. (ii) improvement in the management effectiveness of at least an additional 20,873 ha of marine protected areas. (iii) increase in total annual income of three MPAs (143,191ha from all sources to at least USD 453,000/annum (iv) designation, management, and enforcement of 2,187 ha of strictly protected no-take sanctuaries which will conserve at least 301 ha of hard and soft coral reef, 167 ha of seagrass, 255 ha of mangrove and 17 ha of beach habitats that provide critical breeding sites, nursery areas and food sources for dugong and marine turtles. (v) reduction in mortalities of the locally endangered dugong in the project sites. (vi) protection of nesting areas of three endangered

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management and marine wildlife management in MPAs in municipal waters. – The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Department of Tourism (DOT) may provide funding (conservatively estimated at US$ 85,000/annum) for complementary livelihood support and business development services to fishers and fisher groups using the MPAs. – Public funding for the planning and management of MPAs, and the conservation of marine wildlife in these MPAs, in the project sites will be further supplemented with professional, technical, scientific, and financial support from donor agencies (estimated at US$ 6.3m/annum), NGOs (estimated at US$ 27,000/annum), academic institutions (estimated at US$ 280,000/annum) and the private sector (estimated at US$ 110,000/annum). In the baseline scenario, the maintenance of ecosystem linkages between MPAs will be enabled through the coordinated implementation of the '*Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management' (EAFM) Framework and Action Plan(s)*, administered and monitored by a Management Board, in each of the country's 12 Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs). However, under the baseline scenario (with no GEF investment): – This collective financial commitment remains inadequate to properly plan for, and effectively manage and reduce the threats to, ETP MW populations and their habitats in MPAs.	– Public institutions and other stakeholder organizations freely share information and constructively cooperate and collaborate in the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. – Policies, plans and guidelines that further advance the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are developed and adopted. – National, provincial, and municipal level MPA staff are being appropriately trained to conserve marine wildlife (notably marine turtle and dugong). – Provincial and municipal LGUs take the lead in the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs and increase public investment in the management of MPAs. – The existing LCA in Mayo Bay is expanded, one new marine sanctuary is established in Mayo Bay, and one new LCA is established in Malita - Don Marcelino. – The planning, operational and financial management capacities of the marine component of the Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (PBPLS) and all the MPAs in Mayo Bay and Malita - Don Marcelino are further developed and strengthened. – Biodiversity friendly enterprises and the implementation of different funding mechanisms are under development in the project supported MPAs.	marine turtle species (Green, Hawksbill and Olive Ridley) (vii) delivery of social and economic benefits to at least 14,307 individuals (of whom at least 4,848 are women). (viii) direct employment and livelihood development opportunities for at least 140 individuals (of whom at least 55 are women).

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– The MPAs still have very limited options and capacities to increase income streams to help finance the costs of managing ETP MW in MPAs. – The establishment, management, and financing of a representative network of MPAs to conserve ETP MW is still not well supported by science-based assessments or the enabling strategic planning and regulatory framework. – The institutional capacities of the responsible public institutions to collaboratively establish and conserve ETP MW in a representative network of MPAs for ETP MW remains very constrained. – Few livelihood development opportunities, limited beneficiation of coastal communities and low levels of awareness results in a continued lack of support for MPAs and ongoing occurrence of illegal, destructive, and unsustainable practices.	– Livelihood opportunities are being expanded and levels of awareness are increased in and around the project supported MPAs. – A provincial network of MPAs to conserve ETP MW is established for Davao Oriental and Davao Oriental, and sustainable financing mechanisms to fund their management are developed and tested. – Improved knowledge from the project further guides the replication of good practices in other regions and contributes to the future scaling up of an ecologically representative network of MPAs that enables the country-wide persistence and recovery of marine wildlife populations.	

67. In summary: (i) the GEF will allocate USD 624,875 in strengthening the enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of MPAs to support the conservation of ETP MW (Component 1 of the project), with counterpart funding of USD 4,920,927; (ii) the GEF will allocate USD 1,260,825 for the conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted MPAs (Component 2), with counterpart funding of USD 6,913,709; and (iii) GEF will allocate, USD 628,325 for achieving impacts through changed behaviour and knowledge management (Component 3), with counterpart funding of USD 2,264,616. The project's baseline finance has been assessed at approximately USD 52.47m, with USD 14,841,319 of co-financing leveraged through this project.

Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits:

68. Delivery of global benefits will be achieved through (i) the establishment of at least 175,930 ha of new marine protected areas; (ii) an improvement in the management effectiveness of at least 20,873 ha of marine protected areas; (iii) the designation, management and enforcement of 2,187 ha of strictly protected no-take sanctuaries which will conserve at least 301 ha of hard and soft coral reef, 167 ha of seagrass, 255 ha of mangrove and 17 ha of beach habitats that provide critical breeding sites, nursery areas and food sources for dugong and marine turtles; (iv) a reduction in mortalities of the locally endangered dugong in the project sites; (v) the protection of nesting areas of three endangered marine turtle species (Green, Hawksbill and Olive Ridley); and (vi) the improvement in ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration, protection from coastal erosion and siltation, nutrient cycling, food supply and natural resource based livelihoods) to coastal communities living around MPAs.

69. The project will deliver social and economic benefits to at least 14,307 individuals (of whom at least 4,848 are women) at the national, regional, provincial, and municipal levels who are engaged in project activities (including training capacity development, MPA management, enforcement, education, and awareness-raising). The project

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will further enable direct employment and livelihood development opportunities to at least 140 individuals (of whom at least 55 are women) from marginalized coastal fisher communities, whose opportunities for upliftment and prosperity are otherwise limited.

70. The project will support the goals and targets of a number of International Environmental Agreements, including species conservation objectives of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS); the CBD Aichi Targets 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 14; and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 14 (Targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.7).

71. The project will also assist the Philippines in achieving its commitments in Regional Action Plans and Agreements that support GEBs, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Regional Plan of Action (RPOA).

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IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

72. The *project objective* and the *strategic approach* to the project is described in Section III above.

73. The project comprises three complementary *components:*

Component 1: Strengthen the enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of a network of MPAs that conserve endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW)
Component 2: Conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
Component 3: Achieving impacts through changed behavior and knowledge management

Component 1: Strengthen the enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of a network of MPAs that conserve endangered, threatened, and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW)

(Total Cost: US$ 5,545,802; GEF project grant requested: US$ 624,875; Co-financing: US$4,920,927)

Outcome 1.1: Improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing, and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW

Output 1.1.1: National oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced

74. Work under this output will focus on strengthening the institutional capacities of the responsible bureaus and divisions in DENR-BMB and the DA-BFAR to fulfill their mandated oversight responsibilities for the establishment and management of MPAs and MPA networks, and the conservation of ETP MW. It will also assist the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR in improving inter-agency coordination in the implementation of the *Marine Turtle Action Plan* (MTCAP) and *Dugong Conservation Action Plan* (DCAP), the establishment and management of MPAs and MPA networks (in terms of the JMC *Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Network*s) to conserve key populations of ETP MW and overseeing the implementation of the JMC on *Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines* (2020).

75. Project activities under this output are aligned with, and support the implementation of elements of, the *Convergence Operations Plan for Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation* which operationalizes the *DA-BFAR/DENR-BFAR Memorandum of Agreement* (MOA) of 2018. The project will seek to ensure that the updating of DENR-BMB/DA-BFAR convergence operations plans are consistent with all species-specific conservation action plans developed for ETP MW.

76. The project will, in close partnership with the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR, support the implementation of the following activities:

(i) Assess the capacity needs of DENR-BMB and ETP MW to fulfill their mandated oversight responsibilities for the establishment and management of MPAs and MPA networks, and the conservation of ETP MW.
(ii) Based on the capacity needs assessment, strengthen the capacity of the Coastal and Marine Division (CMD) in DENR-BMB to oversee the development of MPAs and MPA networks to conserve ETP MW, including: (a) preparing a 'scope of work', organizational design and business case for the expanded role of its sections; (b) contracting professional expertise; and (c) procuring key equipment.
(iii) Based on the capacity needs assessment, support the efforts of the Wildlife Resources Division (WRD) in DENR-BMB to establish a small unit (or a focal person) to oversee the development and implementation of species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW, including: (a) supporting amendments to the Wildlife Act to expand technical competencies of the WRD; (b) preparing a 'scope of work', organizational

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design and business case for the unit; (b) contracting technical support services; and (c) procuring key equipment.

(iv) Based on the capacity needs assessment, bolster the capacity of the Fisheries Resources Management Division (FRMD) of DA-BFAR to regulate and coordinate the enforcement of fisheries laws and ordinances in MPAs and MPA networks, including: (a) contracting professional expertise; and (b) procuring key equipment.

(v) Facilitate the establishment of an ETP-MW sub-working group within the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group to coordinate the efforts of DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and other national agencies (e.g. Department of Tourism [DOT], Department of Interior and Local Government [DILG], Philippine Coast Guard, Department of Science and Technology [DST]) in the development and implementation of species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW (e.g. MTCAP and DCAP), including: (a) drafting terms of reference and operations plan of the inter-agency sub-working group; (b) hosting meetings of the sub-working group and inviting other relevant bureaus of the DENR, DA, DILG and DOT, as needed; and (c) supporting engagement of the ETP-MW sub-working group in the inter-agency partnerships for the implementation of the JMC on *Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines* (2020) and the *JMC on Establishment of Marine Protected Area Networks (*2020) in order to mainstream ETP-MW conservation in MPAs.

(vi) Pilot the development of an alliance of scientific and research institutions for Region XI (Davao Region) that could provide technical and professional backstopping support to the provincial and local governments and the field offices of DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and the FMA Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) in in the planning and managing MPAs and MPA networks, and conserving ETP MW[12].

77. The DENR-BMB will oversee the project-supported capacity-building activities in the CMD and WRD, while the DA-BFAR will oversee the project-supported capacity-building activities in the FRMD (and other relevant divisions, such as the Fisheries Inspection and Quarantine Division, and Fisheries Regulatory and Licensing Division and Capture Fisheries Division). The Technical Coordinator (TC) will act as the liaison person between the project and DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and DILG. This TC will be specifically responsible for *inter alia*: (a) evaluating the convergence operations plans and identifying opportunities for project-support; (b) identifying and prioritizing the staffing, specialist expertise and equipment needs of the respective divisions of DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR; (c) linking these priority needs to the project resources; (d) supporting organizational restructuring, planning and budgeting processes; (e) preparing recommendations on ensuring the inclusion of ETP MW conservation issues into DENR-BMB/DA-BFAR convergence operational plans; and (f) supporting the DENR and DA in the establishment and administration of the ETP-MW sub-working group (within the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group).

78. GEF resources will be used to procure key equipment[13] and to contract specialist service providers for the relevant divisions of DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to support them in implementing their mandated MPA and ETP MW conservation functions. Finally, GEF resources will fund the logistical and administrative running costs of piloting the development of an alliance of ETP MW scientific and research institutions for Region XI.

[12] It is envisaged that this alliance will also support the baseline assessments and identification of MPA boundaries for the project-targeted sites in Component 2.

[13] BMB (5 Laptops; 1 Laser printer; Office Furniture; 8 Drones; GIS Software, 2 Cameras, 8 GPS, Tags and Tag applicators, 2 x SCUBA diving equipment) and BFAR; (2 Laptops; 1 Laser Printer; Office furniture; 1 Camera).

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*Output 1.1.2: Policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are improve*d

79. Work under this output will focus on strengthening the enabling regulatory environment for: (i) establishing and managing MPAs and MPA networks to conserve ETP MW; and (ii) implementing the *Marine Turtle Action Plan* (MTCAP) and *Dugong Conservation Action Plan* (DCAP).

80. Project activities under this output are aligned with and support the implementation of the key policy milestones (e.g., *JMC Rules and Regulations Governing the Conduct of Marine Wildlife Tourist Interactions*, JMC *Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Network*s, BMB *Technical Bulletin on Turtle Nesting Sites*) of the *Convergence Operations Plan for Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation* (2018).

81. The project will support the DENR-BMB and the DA-BFAR in undertaking the following suite of activities:

    (i) Contribute to updating the list of Environmental Critical Areas (ECA) under the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS) to include maps and descriptions of marine sanctuaries conserving ETP MW (and ETP MW habitats in other categories of MPAs, if feasible) in Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental Provinces.
    (ii) Support the preparation of a BMB order requesting that the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and other maritime authorities incorporate the location of marine sanctuaries conserving ETP MW onto Nautical Charts and/or GPS navigation systems.
    (iii) Assist DENR-BMB to prepare a technical bulletin that enables the inclusion of information on ETP MW populations and habitats as separate attribute data in the updating of the national database of MPAs.
    (iv) Conduct a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of different climate change scenarios on marine turtle and dugong populations in MPAs in Region XI, with practical recommendations on mitigation measures.
    (v) Develop guidelines on the use of fishing gear (i.e., management of ALDFG) and type of fishing practices that are allowed in the different categories of use zoning in MPAs with ETP MW (e.g., tourism/recreational use zone, multiple use zone).
    (vi) Assist DENR-BMB to prepare a Technical Bulletin on 'Guidelines on the protection of Dugong and their habitats, feeding areas and development areas' to complement the existing BMB Technical Bulletins *Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats* (DENR BMB Technical Bulletin 2020-05) and *Adopting the Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series for Marine Turtles and Marine Mammals* (DENR BMB Technical Bulletin 2020-04).
    (vii) Assist DENR-BMB to integrate key elements of the DCAP and MTCAP into their regional and local work plans and budgets.
    (viii) Prepare a supplementary provision to the JMC *Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Networks* incorporating the project lessons learnt in establishing provincial Marine Protected Area Networks (MPANs) for ETP MW (see Output 2.1.3).
    (ix) Prepare guidelines on the Identification of marine Key Biodiversity Areas incorporating the project lessons learnt in the establishment of Mayo Bay and Malita-Don Marcelino LCAs (see Component 2).
    (x) Support the preparation of a policy compendium containing all policy instruments issued by the DENR and DA (technical bulletins, memorandum circulars, administrative orders) on the conservation of ETP-MW and habitats, inclusive of relevant laws and policies that address threats to the marine environment from land-based sources (e.g., solid and liquid wastes).

82. The DENR-BMB will oversee the implementation of the activities under this output. The project will contract a policy advisor (marine wildlife conservation) to support the DENR in coordinating the consultative and technical work under this output. GEF funds will be used to finance the running costs (venue hire, materials development, translation services, facilitators, travel costs, accommodation, logistics, catering, etc.) associated with all the consultative, strategic and policy development workshops hosted by DENR under this output, with the logistical and technical support of the policy advisor.

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83. The project will also contract the following service providers, under the supervision of the marine wildlife policy advisor: (i) a Dugong conservation specialist to consultatively draft the 'Guidelines on protection of Dugong and their habitats, feeding areas and development areas'; (ii) a conservation research consortium (or local marine conservation NGO) to undertake the vulnerability assessment (and associated recommendations on mitigation measures) of dugong and marine turtles populations and their habitats in MPAs in Region XI, prepare guidelines for identifying marine KBAs and consultatively draft guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices for different use zones in MPAs with ETP MW; and (iii) a GIS specialist to support the updating of the ECA registry, the incorporation of MPAs into nautical navigation maps and systems and the inclusion of ETP MW data into the national MPA database.

Output 1.1.3: Training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken

84. Under this output the project will develop a series of tailored training modules that specifically address the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. These training modules will be designed to supplement and complement existing MPA (and protected area) training programmes and courses and initiatives that are already being administered by the DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and other funder-led MPA and PA training initiatives (such as the Online Development Learning (ODL) materials on MPANs, Environmental and Natural Resources Academy, BFAR Law Enforcement Training, etc.).

85. The project will then implement a training-of-trainers program for these tailored training modules for a small core of DA-BFAR and DENR-BMB staff in Region XI and Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Use (PENRO) staff in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental. These trainers will in turn, with the support of other training institutions, assist in administering a training program for at least 100 MPA managers and practitioners (including *Bantay Dagat* and WEOs) across the three project-targeted areas (i.e., the municipal waters of Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape [PBPLS] and Malita-Don Marcelino).

86. Finally, the project will facilitate access to practical training courses in the sustainable financing of MPAs and MPANs for: (a) selected executives of the Provincial LGU, City LGU and Municipal LGUs; (b) responsible staff of the City Environment and Natural Resource Office (CENRO), Municipal Environmental Offices (MENRO); and (c) the PBPLS Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) in the project targeted areas.

87. The project will, in close partnership with DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR, support the implementation of the following indicative suite of activities:

    (i) Undertake a rapid needs assessment for training in the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs.
    (ii) Develop and maintain a series of stand-alone (but complementary) training modules on the conservation of ETP MW - focusing on marine turtle and dugong populations and habitats - in MPAs, including *inter alia*:
        a. ETP MW species taxonomy, biology, ecology, and habitats
        b. Overview of legislation, policies, regulations, procedures, guidelines and plans for conserving ETP MW
        c. Institutional roles and responsibilities for conservation of ETP MW
        d. ETP MW threat and vulnerability assessments
        e. Enforcement measures for ETP MW (e.g., illegal collection of eggs, poaching, illegal trade, etc.)
        f. Managing human – marine wildlife interactions
        g. Emergency response procedures and protocols involving or impacting on ETP MW (e.g., pollution event, stranding's, mortalities, boat strikes, entanglement, etc.)
        h. ETP MW research and monitoring (technologies, approaches, data management, etc.)
        i. Conservation planning approaches for ensuring representativeness of ETP MW populations and habitats in MPAs
        j. Opportunities for community-based livelihoods development linked to ETP MW conservation
        k. Financing options for the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs
        l. Hosting ETP MW training programmes for MPA staff (programming, logistics, materials, equipment, field trips, case studies, etc.)

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(iii) Prepare training materials, arrange field visits, and implement 2–5-day training-of-trainer courses on the ETP MW training modules for 10-12 regional DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff in Region XI and PENRO staff in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental provinces.
(iv) Package the ETP MW modules, presentations and supplementary materials used for the training-of-trainer course into a consolidated training package for each trainer to use for future staff training programmes.
(v) Explore and develop opportunities to integrate the project-developed ETP MW training package (or individual modules) into existing (and proposed future) broader MPA and marine wildlife conservation training programmes – such as the USAID-supported Protected Area Academy under the BMB - across the Philippines.
(vi) Update the Philippines Competence Assessment Tool for MPA and MPAN managers and practitioners[14] to incorporate the management of ETP MW.
(vii) Prepare training materials and organize and implement a series of regular, short (1/2 -1 day) training courses on selected ET MW training modules to MPA managers and practitioners (including *Bantay Dagat* and WEOs) across the three project-targeted areas.
(viii) Host regular field days and on-site demonstrations for MPA practitioners (notably *Bantay Dagat*) on the practical elements of the ETP MW modules (e.g., *in situ* implementation of monitoring technology for ETP MW, pollution emergency response measures, documentation of stranding's).
(ix) Identify prospective training providers and facilitate access to suitable training courses on the sustainable financing of MPAs and MPANs with ETP MW for up to 10 key executives and managers in the Provincial, City and Municipal LGUs in the project targeted areas and members of the PBPLS PAMB.

88. The Project Management Unit PMU) will, in close collaboration with DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR, coordinate the implementation of this output. The Technical Coordinator will act as the training coordinator and will be responsible for working with all the relevant MPA training stakeholders and service providers to: (i) consultatively identify the training needs and the modules required to respond to these needs; (ii) oversee the development of the training modules (and other associated materials and presentations); (iii) identify the prospective beneficiaries of the project-funded training courses; (iv) integrate the project training modules into other broader MPA and marine wildlife conservation training programmes; (v) manage the logistics, administration and organization of all training activities; (vi) manage the procurement and supervision of training service providers; and (vii) maintaining good working relationships with all key government agencies.

89. The project will contract the services of a marine conservation training consortium/ marine academic institution/ local marine conservation NGO to: (i) develop the ETP MW training modules, prepare presentations and other supplementary training materials; (ii) host training courses for the trainers and for the MPA managers and practitioners; and (iii) host field days and practical demonstrations for the MPA practitioners. It is anticipated that DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR will provide access to suitable venues for hosting the different training courses. Once the trainers have completed their course, they may be accredited to present the ETP MW training to other MPA managers and practitioners in Region XI. GEF resources will be used to cover the trainers and trainees course attendance costs (travel, daily allowance, accommodation, meals). GEF funds will also be used to subsidize the costs of LGU executives and managers and PAMB members to attend specialized training courses on the sustainable financing of MPAs (course attendance fee, travel costs, daily allowance, accommodation, meals).

Component 2: Conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

(Total Cost: US$ 8,174,534 ; GEF project grant requested: US$ 1,260,825; Co-financing: US$ 6,913,709

[14] SMARTSeas PH Project. 2018. *Competence Assessment Tool: A Guide for Marine Protected Area (MPA) and Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN) Managers and Practitioners*. United Nations Development Program, Makati City, Philippines, pp 1-172

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Outcome 2.1: Increased geographic coverage, and improved management effectiveness, and enhanced financial sustainability of MPAs that conserve ETP marine wildlife in southern Mindanao
Outcome 2.2: Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) enhance livelihood opportunities in support of community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in and around targeted individual MPAs in southern Mindanao

Output 2.1.1: The expansion and management of MPAs in the municipal waters of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bay in Davao Oriental Province is enhanced to conserve ETP MW

90. The geographical focus for this output is on two project sites that host significant populations of Dugong and marine turtles in Davao Oriental Province (see site maps in Annex 3):

Site 1 is the municipal waters of Mayo Bay under the jurisdiction of the Tarragona Municipality LGU and the Mati City LGU.
Site 2 is the marine component of Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (PBPLS) under the administration of the Mati City LGU and the supervision of the PBPLS Protected Area Management Board (PAMB).

91. Under this output, the project will initially support the establishment of one new Local Conservation Area (LCA) covering the entire extent of Mayo Bay (involving Tarragona municipal LGU and Mati City LGU) and potentially one new Marine Sanctuary along Dahican beach (comprising a 25-meter easement from the highest high tide mark of portion of the 7km long Dahican beach for Olive Ridley, Green and Hawksbill turtles) within the LCA.

92. It will then provide targeted support to the management planning, governance, enforcement, and sustainable financing of: (i) the new LCA and marine sanctuary in Mayo Bay; and (ii) the existing marine component of the PBPLS in Pujada Bay. For Pujada Bay, the project is fully aligned with, and enables the implementation of, some the priority strategies and activities, including specific measures to protect and/or reduce threats to key habitats, as identified in the *Protected Area Management Plan 2020-2030: Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape*. The project will pursue alignment of these activities with existing national and local environmental laws and policies, particularly in relation to foreshore and coastal areas (see Annex 21.2 Policy Assessment).

93. The project will, in close partnership with the Davao Oriental provincial LGU, Tarragona Municipality LGU, Mati City LGU, and the provincial offices of DA-BFAR and the DENR-BMB, support the implementation of the following interventions:

    (i) Facilitate the establishment (through joint local ordinances of the municipal and city LGUs) of one new Local Conservation Area (LCA), and one new marine sanctuary within this LCA, for Mayo Bay. This will include:
        a. Conducting consultative, strategic planning and policy development workshops for key stakeholders (including affected communities) around the proposed designation of a Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) and the promulgation of a Local Conservation Area (LCA) for Mayo Bay.
        b. Securing a joint stakeholder agreement to establish a Local Conservation Area for Mayo Bay.
        c. Undertaking baseline studies (physical features, biodiversity, socio-political context, economic sectors, threats profiles, vulnerability assessments, etc.) and developing specific measures to protect and/or reduce threats to key habitats for Mayo Bay.
        d. Identifying the optimal boundaries for designating a Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) for Mayo Bay.
        e. Preparing a medium-term Management Plan (including goals and objectives, management strategies, boundaries, zoning[15] and annual work plans) - and associated regulations (e.g., setting limits on fishing methods, for each zone, fixing navigational routes for boats) and guidelines - for the area covered by the Mayo Bay MKBA.
        f. Assessing the financial needs for the area covered by the Mayo Bay MKBA, and preparing a medium-term budget and financial plan (as part of the overall Management Plan - see above);

[15] Including a strict protection zone i.e. (marine sanctuary), tourism and recreational use zone and multiple use zone.

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g. Formalizing the area covered by the MKBA as the *Mayo Bay Local Conservation Area* (LCA) and the Dahican beach marine sanctuary, by incorporating the management plan into a joint municipal ordinance (between Tarragona Municipal LGU and Mati City LGU).
h. Constituting a joint and multi-sectoral 'management council' to oversee the implementation of the General Management Plan (GMP) for the Mayo Bay LCA.

(ii) Support the installation of permanent marker or anchoring buoys in Mayo Bay to minimize damage to coral and sea grass habitats, centralize diving activities and/or demarcate navigational routes for boats to avoid boat strikes on marine wildlife and accidental grounding.

(iii) Procure key equipment (uniforms, safety equipment, communications equipment, patrol boats) for, and support the running costs (fuel, rations, subsistence and hazard allowance, group insurance, etc.) of, the deployment of a corps of project-trained (see Output 1.1.3) *Bantay Dagat* (and/or deputized fish wardens) in the core conservation zones of the Mayo Bay (4 teams of 6-8 *bantay dagat/*team) and Pujada Bay (4 teams of 6-8 *bantay dagat*/team) MPAs.

(iv) Support the development, implementation, and administration of local user fee systems (including annual harvesting permits, fishing licenses, annual boat fees, mooring fees, diving permits, filming fees, local taxes, payment of fines, etc.) in the Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay MPAs which can contribute to subsidizing their ongoing administration, management, and enforcement costs.

94. The Davao Oriental provincial LGU - in collaboration with the Tarragona Municipality LGU, Mati City LGU and PBPLS Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) - will oversee the implementation of this output. The Project Management Unit (PMU), DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR will provide professional, technical, and administrative backstopping support to the Davao Oriental provincial LGU. The project will contract a Field Coordinator to support the provincial, city and municipal LGUs and PAMB in coordinating the implementation of activities under this output.

95. The project will contract scientific and socio-economic service providers (or a local marine conservation NGO) to support the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for Mayo Bay. GEF funds will be used to finance the running costs (venue hire, materials development, translation services, facilitators, travel costs, accommodation, logistics, catering, etc.) associated with the consultative, strategic and policy development workshops undertaken during the establishment process for the Mayo Bay LCA. The project will also contract the services of an MPA planning and management consultancy (or local marine conservation NGO) to support the drafting of the Management Plan for the Mayo Bay LCA. The project will further contract legal advisory services in the preparation of the requisite municipal ordinances and regulations for the Mayo Bay LCA, filing of cases for prosecution and hearings and the defense of community-based enforcement groups from SLAPP suits.

96. The project will, in partnership with the DA-BFAR, procure the services of a marine engineering company to install marker, navigational and mooring buoys in Mayo Bay. The project will also procure the equipment for, and reimburse the running costs (fuel, rations, night allowance, insurance cover, patrol and communications equipment maintenance and storage, etc.) of, the corps of Bantay Dagat in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay. The project will further contribute to subsidizing the start-up and maintenance costs of designing and administering a user fee system (e.g., developing a 'smart card' payment system, setting fee structures, advertising fees for different types of uses, maintaining automated and manual pay points, providing security for pay points, administration of online payments, bookkeeping and auditing, etc.) for Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay.

Output 2.1.2: A new MPA is established in the municipal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino in Davao Occidental Province to conserve ETP MW and its management capacity is developed

97. The geographical focus for this output is the adjacent municipal waters of Malita (Malita Municipality LGU) and Don Marcelino (Don Marcelino Municipality LGU) that host significant populations of Dugong and marine turtles in Davao Occidental Province (see map in Annex 3).

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98. Under this output, the project will initially support the establishment of a new Local Conservation Area (LCA) covering the municipal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino. It will then provide targeted support to building the management planning, governance, enforcement, and sustainable financing capacities of this new LCA (and the marine sanctuaries within the LCA). The project will pursue alignment of these activities with existing national and local environmental laws and policies, particularly in relation to foreshore and coastal areas (see Annex 21.2 Policy Assessment).

99. Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani LGUs expressed their willingness to be participate in the Project as this will help them in advancing their MPA related activities. The two LGUs expressed the LGUs' willingness and capacities to provide annual budget allocation as their co-financing for the activities related with establishing and strengthening their MPAs. The Project, on the other hand, will provide capacity-building to these two LGUs.

100. The project will, in close partnership with the Davao Occidental provincial LGU, Malita Municipality LGU, Don Marcelino Municipality LGU, Jose Abad Santo Municipality LGU, Sarangani Municipality LGU, DA-BFAR and the DENR-BMB, support the implementation of the following interventions:

    (i) Facilitate the establishment (through joint local ordinances of the municipal LGUs) of one new consolidated Local Conservation Area (LCA) for the adjacent municipal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino, primarily, and Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani, secondarily. This will include:
        a. Conducting consultative, strategic planning and policy development workshops for key stakeholders (including affected communities) around the proposed designation of a Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) and promulgation of a Local Conservation Area (LCA) for the municipal waters.
        b. Securing a joint stakeholder agreement to establish a Local Conservation Area for the adjacent municipal waters.
        c. Undertaking baseline studies (physical features, biodiversity, socio-political context, economic sectors, threats profiles, vulnerability assessments, etc.) and developing specific measures to protect and/or reduce threats to key habitats for the municipal waters.
        d. Identifying the optimal boundaries for designating a Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) for the municipal waters.
        e. Preparing a medium-term General Management Plan (including goals and objectives, management strategies, boundaries, zoning[16] and annual work plans) - and associated regulations (e.g., setting limits on fishing methods, for each zone, fixing navigational routes for boats) and guidelines - for the area covered by the Malita - Don Marcelino MKBA.
        f. Assessing the financial needs for the area covered by the Malita-Don Marcelino MKBA, and preparing a medium-term budget and financial plan (as part of the overall Management Plan - see above);
        g. Formalizing the area covered by the MKBA as the *Malita - Don Marcelino Local Conservation Area* (LCA) by incorporating the management plan into a joint municipal ordinance (between the two participating municipal LGUs).
        h. Constituting a joint and multi-sectoral 'management council' to oversee the implementation of the Management Plan (MP) for the Malita - Don Marcelino LCA.
    (ii) Support the installation of permanent marker or anchoring buoys in Malita-Don Marcelino to minimize damage to coral and sea grass habitats, centralize diving activities and/or demarcate navigational routes for boats to avoid boat strikes on marine wildlife and accidental grounding.
    (iii) Procure key equipment (uniforms, safety equipment, communications equipment, patrol boats) for, and support the running costs (fuel, rations, subsistence and hazard allowances, insurance cover, etc.) of, the deployment of a corps of project-trained (see Output 1.1.3) *Bantay Dagat* (and/or deputised fish wardens) in the core conservation zones of the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA (4 teams of 6-8 *bantay dagat/*team).
    (iv) Support the development, implementation, and administration of local user fee systems (annual harvesting permits, fishing licenses, annual boat fees, mooring fees, diving permits, filming fees, local taxes, payment of fines, etc.) in the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA which can contribute to subsidizing their ongoing administration, management and enforcement costs.

[16] Including a strict protection zone ('no-take' marine sanctuary), tourism and recreational use zone and multiple use zone.

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(v) Advancing learnings of Jose Abad Santos Municipality LGU and Sarangani Municipality LGU through inclusion and participation in workshops on MPA establishment, planning, financing and management in Malita-Don Marcelino LGUs above and direct implementation in their respective localities.

101. The Davao Occidental provincial LGU - in collaboration with the Malita Municipality LGU and Don Marcelino Municipality LGU - will oversee the implementation of this output. The Project Management Unit (PMU), DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR will provide professional, technical, and administrative backstopping support to the Davao Occidental provincial LGU. The project will contract a Field Coordinator to support the provincial and municipal LGUs in coordinating the implementation of activities under this output.

102. The project will contract scientific and socio-economic service providers (or a local marine conservation NGO) to support the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for Malita-Don Marcelino. GEF funds will be used to finance the running costs (venue hire, materials development, translation services, facilitators, travel costs, accommodation, logistics, catering, etc.) associated with the consultative, strategic and policy development workshops undertaken during the establishment process for the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA. The project will also contract the services of an MPA planning and management consultancy (or local marine conservation NGO) to support the drafting of the Management Plan for the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA. The project will further contract legal advisory services in the preparation of the requisite municipal ordinances and regulations for the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA, filing of cases for prosecution and hearings and the defense of community-based enforcement groups from SLAPP suits.

103. The project will procure the equipment for, and reimburse the running costs (fuel, rations, night allowance, insurance cover, patrol and communications equipment maintenance and storage, etc.) of, the corps of *Bantay Dagat* in the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA. The project will further contribute to subsidizing the start-up and maintenance costs of designing and administering a user fee system (e.g., developing a 'smart card' payment system, setting fee structures, advertising fees for different types of uses, maintaining automated and manual pay points, providing security for pay points, administration of online payments, bookkeeping and auditing, etc.) for the Malita-Don Marcelino LCA.

Output 2.1.3: Individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao are linked into provincial MPA networks to help improve their management capacities

104. Under this output, the project will contribute to strengthening inter-agency cooperation and improve economies of scale across the individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in the provinces of southern Mindanao. It will seek to achieve this through the establishment of two provincial Marine Protected MPAs Area Networks (MPANs), one in Davao Oriental and one in Davao Occidental.

105. Once these provincial MPANs have been established, and their governance mechanisms are in place, the project will then facilitate the development of inter-agency enforcement procedures and protocols. It will also support the creation of a *Bantay Dagat* Network in each of the provincial MPANs in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental

106. Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani LGUs will be provided advisory support and technical assistance to be effectively linked with the Davao Occidental MPAN.

107. The project will also assist in the piloting of one viable financial instrument (at the scale of the MPAN) in each provincial MPAN to help raise additional funding for dugong and marine turtle conservation activities in the individual MPAs participating in the two provincial MPANs.

108. The project will support the implementation of the following suite of activities:

(i) Facilitate the registration and establishment of a provincial Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN) for Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental, in conformance with the JMC *Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Networks*. This will include:
   a. Preparing documentation establishing the basis for each provincial MPAN.
   b. Concluding a MOU between the project-supported MPAs (i.e., Mayo Bay LCA and PBPLS for Davao Oriental and Malita-Don Marcelino LCA for Davao Occidental) and any other MPAs within each province

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(e.g., Jose Abad Santos LCA and Sarangani LCA[17] in Davao Occidental) which provides the framework for collaboration and cooperation under the institutional umbrella of each provincial MPAN.

c. Constituting a MPAN 'management board' and 'technical secretariat' for each provincial MPAN.
d. Preparing a Management Plan for each provincial MPAN.
e. Preparing a Financial Plan for each provincial MPAN

(ii) Develop inter-agency[18] enforcement (intelligence-gathering, information-sharing, patrolling, detection, apprehension, prosecution, reporting) procedures and protocols for each MPAN.

(iii) Facilitate the development of a Provincial *Bantay Dagat* Task Force (PBDTF) for each provincial MPAN that provides for regular sharing of information and experience and improved cooperation in enforcement.

(iv) Facilitate the establishment of an independent Trust Fund for each provincial MPAN to receive and disburse income for the MPAN.

(v) Assess the feasibility of additional income-generation opportunities (e.g., voluntary biodiversity offsets, tourism levy, commercial concessions, product certification schemes, fund-raising, etc.,) for funding marine turtle and dugong conservation efforts in individual MPAs.

(vi) Pilot the implementation of one viable financing instrument in each provincial MPAN (while preliminary assessments undertaken during the PPG identified a number of prospective financing instruments - including voluntary biodiversity/blue carbon offsets, private donations and ring-fenced income from existing provincial levies and taxes - these will be further assessed in the development of the Financial Plan for each MPAN during the project implementation phase).

Output 2.2.1: Increased opportunities for stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood activities

109. A *Process Framework* will be consultatively prepared during the project implementation phase to explicitly define the modalities for potentially affected communities to participate in the implementation of project-supported livelihood development activities. The process framework will form the basis for the identification of viable alternative livelihoods, technical assistance, and training. Identified livelihood improvement activities will be prioritized to target people that suffer from economic displacement due to MPA establishment and/or expansion and/or improved enforcement. Furthermore, activities to support the establishment of biodiversity-friendly enterprises will be undertaken, which will provide diversified livelihoods opportunities primarily targeting fisherfolk who are engaged in illegal, destructive, and unsustainable fishing practices and may be temporarily affected adversely by enforcement and management actions of the project. In the short-term, the project will provide alternative sustainable livelihood interventions for these fishers (e.g., in fish processing, production of souvenirs for tourists, tourist guiding, food stalls for local delicacies and "pasalubong", etc.); in addition, short to medium-term financing options will be explored (these have proven successful in the Philippines in the past). This will lead to enhanced protection for globally significant ETP MW and their habitats by weaning people away from destructive, unsustainable, and/or illegal practices and will provide local communities with alternatives to existing livelihoods that depend on or cause harm to turtles and dugongs, and their habitats.

[17] Sarangani LGU municipal waters is being considered by DENR to be declared as a protected area under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) and will be subject to Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA).

[18] These 'agencies' may include regional DENR and DA-BFAR staff, Philippines Coast Guard, Philippines National Police, *Bantay Dagat*, Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs), Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units, PENRO staff, MENRO staff, etc.

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110. The implementation of this Project component will be based on BMB's Technical Bulletin No. 2017-11 or Guidelines in the identification and recognition of Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs)19 as well as DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2021-13 or Guidelines for the Development and Recognition of BDFEs in Protected Areas Under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) and Conservation Areas, Providing for Incentives and Supporting Mechanisms20. Both policies intend to support: (I) establishment of procedures for the development and standards for recognition of BDFEs; (ii) setting-up an enabling environment to encourage upland and coastal communities, with priority on communities with tenurial instruments and indigenous peoples, to implement and demonstrate economic activities that are ecologically, socially and culturally responsible; (iii) establishment of biodiversity-friendly standards to encourage consumers to make responsible purchases, supporting legitimate community enterprises recognized to be ecologically and economically viable, and social and culturally responsible; and (iv) to heighten awareness and participation of communities within and around protected areas and conservation areas, on the sustainable use of biodiversity, and become effective partners in the protection and conservation of biodiversity.

111. Project interventions will also be carried-out based on the experiences and lessons learned during the implementation of BDFEs under GEF-supported Projects, i.e., Strengthening the Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines Project (SMARTSEAS PH Project) and Small Grants Programme – Fifth Operational Cycle (SGP-5). BDFE Toolkits have been developed and disseminated through these Projects. Documentation of good practices for specific BDFEs have been generated to provide demonstration models to BMB and scale-up efforts.

112. The project will support the implementation of the following suite of activities:

(i) *Participatory preparation of a Process Framework,* This framework would include: (a) identification of potential beneficiaries; (b) determination of eligibility criteria for project support; (c) selection of actual beneficiaries of project support; (d) identification of types of livelihood support to beneficiaries and means of delivery; (e) description of dispute resolution mechanisms; (f) description of implementation arrangements for livelihood support, including costs, roles and responsibilities and monitoring.

(ii) Capacity building on entrepreneurship, product development/innovation, and project management (in coordination with outputs 1.1.3 and 3.1.1).

(iii) Mapping incentives, support services and relevant investments for fisherfolk communities to improve their capacity to identify, access, combine and/or sequence support services, funds and incentives provided by different Government agencies and cooperation agents (i.e., NGOs, CSOs, bilateral cooperation agencies, etc.).

(iv) Facilitate synergies and economies of scope and scale for the development of Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), and creation of new employment opportunities, for affected fisherfolk in the

19 BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2017-11 (Guidelines in the Identification and Recognition of Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprise (BDFE)BDFE

20 DENR Administrative Order No. 2021-13 (Guidelines for the Development and Recognition of Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) in Protected Areas Under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) and Conservation Areas, Providing for Incentives and Supporting Mechanisms BDFE Recognition

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project supported MPAs anchored on BMB and BFAR's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) frameworks, which are anchored on sustainable development principles.

Component 3: Achieving impacts through changed behaviour and knowledge management

(Total Cost: US$ 2,892,942; GEF project grant requested: US$ 628,325; Co-financing: US$ 2,264,617
Outcome 3.1: Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in MPAs in southern Mindanao

Output 3.1.1: A targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs is implemented

113. Work under this output is directed at raising the awareness of local fishing communities, coastal tourism businesses and recreational users about the ecological and economic importance of conserving dugong, marine turtles and their coastal and marine habitats in MPAs. The awareness-raising activities undertaken by the project will be focused on building an understanding in these targeted communities and users of the need to reduce the impacts of three key local threats to the dugong and marine turtle populations in the project-targeted MPAs: (i) disturbance, injury or death of marine turtles and dugong from destructive fishing practices and discarded fishing gear; (ii) poaching of marine turtles and turtle eggs for consumption and illicit trade in marine resources (fish, shells, corals, etc.); and (iii) disturbance, injury or death of marine turtles and dugong from tourism and recreational use. To supplement these awareness-raising efforts the project will also seek to promote the active involvement of these communities and users in local dugong and marine turtle monitoring and conservation efforts which help to reduce the impacts of these three threats.

114. The project will further develop and distribute a marine turtle and dugong educational toolkit as a teaching resource for local schools and teachers. It is envisaged that teachers would be able to use the tools and materials in this toolkit to help their students understand the importance of turtles and dugongs, the threats they face and how they can help protect them. An integral part of the development of this toolkit will be the engagement of teachers and students, with a focus on practical ways that they could locally contribute to conserving dugongs and marine turtles and protecting their habitats.

115. Work under this output has been developed to align with, and support the local implementation of, the broader educational and awareness-raising objectives contained in the Dugong Conservation Action Plan (DCAP) and Marine Turtles Conservation Action Plan (MTCAP). It has also been designed to complement the local, provincial, regional, and national environmental education initiatives and programs (under the umbrella framework of the CMEMP National Communication Plan and the CEPA Medium Term Plan) already being undertaken in and around the project targeted MPAs[21].

116. The project will, in close partnership with the DENR-BMB, partner LGUs (including and LCA/PBPLS, support the implementation of the following interventions:

(i) Undertake a baseline assessment of current levels of awareness in local fishing communities, coastal tourism businesses and recreational users in the project targeted MPAs of the three key local threats to the dugong and marine turtle populations.
(ii) Host design workshops (with DENR-BMB, partner LGUs and LCA/PBPLS environmental education staff) to consultatively develop an awareness raising program (thematically structured according to the targeted

[21] Annex 21.1 of the UNDP PRODOC describes the current baseline communication, education and awareness-raising programmes, projects and initiatives relevant to the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs

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local community/user groups – fishing communities, tourism operators and recreational users) for each of the project-targeted MPAs[22].

(iii) Develop and maintain generic and customized awareness-raising tools (e.g., web-based, app-based) and materials (e.g., signage, brochures, pamphlets, videos, electronic presentations) to support the implementation of awareness-raising activities in each of the project-targeted MPAs.

(iv) Host regular, focused awareness-raising and information-sharing meetings and discussions with each of the targeted local community/user groups across the project-targeted MPAs.

(v) Identify, develop and facilitate opportunities for individuals (or groups of individuals) and businesses in the targeted community/user groups to become actively involved in turtle and dugong monitoring and conservation efforts in the project-targeted MPAs (e.g. raising funding for conservation efforts, providing local data or information to existing citizen science application platforms such as the Wildlife Agency and Citizen Law Enforcement Report Tool, WildALERT, participating in events and campaigns such as Coastal Clean Up Day and underwater clean-up of discarded fishing gear).

(vi) Design, develop and publish marine turtle and dugong field guides for the *bantay dagat* and volunteers operating in the project targeted MPAs.

(vii) Maintain a regular evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the awareness-raising activities for the different audiences and revise the awareness-raising approaches, as needed.

(viii) Design and develop a marine turtle and dugong educational toolkit[23] (including booklets and activity sheets, imagery and video, classroom and school activities, material resources and online links) for distribution to local junior high schools around each of the project supported MPAs.

(ix) Host regular local training workshops for junior high school (science/biology) teachers on how to use the marine turtle and dugong educational toolkit.

(x) Identify, develop and facilitate opportunities for local junior high schools and youth groups (such as the *Sanggunian Kabataan*) to become actively involved in turtle and dugong monitoring and conservation efforts in the project targeted MPAs (including providing local data or information to existing citizen science application platforms).

117. GEF funds will be used to employ an educational and awareness-raising coordinator to oversee the development and implementation of the awareness-raising, educational and volunteer involvement activities under this output. Where LGU Public Information Officers (PIOs), LGU ENRO staff and regional DENR-BMB staff implement the awareness-raising activities and/or support the involvement of the targeted communities and user groups in ETP MW conservation efforts under this output, GEF funds will be used to finance the running costs (travel, accommodation, logistics, catering, etc.) related to this assistance. The project will further contract the services of two service providers - a communications service provider and an environmental education service provider (or local marine conservation NGO) - to develop and publish the awareness-raising tools and materials, prepare the educational toolkit (and train teachers in its use) and support the implementation of the awareness-raising and volunteer programs under this output. Finally, the GEF funding will finance any installation costs of informational or educational signage within or adjacent to the project targeted MPAs.

Output 3.1.2: A repository of knowledge on MPAs that conserve ETP MW is developed, maintained, and widely disseminated

118. Work under this output is focused on supporting the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to collect, collate and curate data, information, best practices, and lessons learned from the project to create actionable knowledge that will guide the ongoing establishment and management of a national network of MPAs which conserve ETP MW and their

[22] This awareness-raising program will constitute a subsidiary plan under the overarching general management plan for each of the three MPAs.

[23] This toolkit may be designed using a modular approach so that other marine wildlife - such as cetaceans and whale sharks - can later be included into the toolkit.

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habitats in the Philippines. This support will also include providing platforms for different project stakeholders to share experiences and to facilitate valuable dialogue and knowledge exchange.

119. The project will, in close partnership with the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR, support the implementation of the following interventions:

(i) Collect and collate project data, information, best practices, and lessons learned from the project in the establishment, financing and management of MPAs and the conservation of ETP MW (particularly marine turtles and dugongs) and their habitats in these MPAs.
(ii) Format project data for uploading into relevant regional, national, provincial and local databases and knowledge platforms[24] (e.g. national database of the CMEMP, national MPA database, national ECA database, marine mammals stranding database, data platform for the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority database, BIOFin Knowledge Platform, BFAR Online Information System, DENR Knowledge and Information Systems Service, Philippine Clearing House Mechanism, Coral Triangle Atlas).
(iii) Package project information, best practices and lessons learnt into user-friendly products for presentation and dissemination at national information-sharing meetings and symposia (e.g., Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network, Philippine Biodiversity Symposium, National PA Summit, regional PAMB summit) and to guide future scaling up and replication of good practices.
(iv) Build a local 'community of practice' through hosting regular informal dialogues and formal information-sharing sessions at the scientific, MPA, LGU, *barangay* and user group level.
(v) Contribute to the annual reporting on the local implementation of the MTCAP and DCAP, and periodic reporting of the Philippines to CMS Indian Ocean-South East Asian MOU's on the conservation of marine turtles and dugongs.
(vi) Facilitate in-country (e.g., Turtle Islands for marine turtles, Busuanga for dugong) and trans-boundary (e.g., Coral Triangle) cross-learning and learning exchange programs for targeted DENR-BMB and MPA management personnel.
(vii) Facilitate the hosting of meetings (through participation in symposia, workshops, seminars, etc.) that brings together practitioners and experts to share knowledge, experience, and best practices in conserving ETP MW in MPAs.

120. GEF funds will be used to employ a knowledge management coordinator (with technical expertise in data and information management systems) to oversee the implementation of activities under this output, with the logistical and professional support of the Project Management Unit. The project will also contract a communications service provider to develop user-friendly knowledge management products and presentations for the use of the knowledge management coordinator, PMU, LGUs, DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR in the implementation of activities under this output. DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR, LGUs and *barangays* will identify the relevant staff or community members to participate in the cross-learning and exchange programs to be funded by the GEF (GEF support is limited to reimbursement of travel, accommodation, and daily allowance costs).

Output 3.1.3: A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained

121. The main monitoring, reporting and evaluation instruments that will be used by the project are: (i) the Project Results Framework (PRF); and (ii) independent qualitative reviews.

122. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation (please refer to Section VI below). The Monitoring Plan (see page. 66) further details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

[24] Annexure 21.1 of the UNDP PRODOC describes the current baseline knowledge-management programmes, projects and initiatives relevant to the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs

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123. The project will, under this output, implement the following suite of activities:

(i) Host a project inception workshop.
(ii) Undertake targeted social and environmental assessments and develop specific social and environmental management measures and/or management plans.
(iii) Collect and collate monitoring data to report on project performance indicators in the Project Results Framework (PRF).
(iv) Monitor and report on the implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan and conformance to the project's Environmental and Social safeguards.
(v) Prepare and submit quarterly and annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR).
(vi) Host regular Project Board meetings (see Section VII below).
(vii) Undertake the project mid-term review and terminal evaluation.
(viii) Conduct regular programme monitoring visits, spot checks, and required audits of the project.
(ix) Monitor project risks and report quarterly on the status of risks
(x) Establish and maintain a project website to report on project progress, lessons learnt, and knowledge developed.

124. Activities under this output will be implemented by the PMU, under the leadership of the Technical Coordinator. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SES) and Gender Officer (GO) in the PMU will be responsible for the monitoring of, and reporting on, the project's performance in the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF, GRM and Gender Action Plan. The SESO will also undertake social and environmental assessments and develop targeted management responses, as required. A consortium of experts will be contracted by the project to collect key scientific and social monitoring data to assist the PMU in reporting on project performance indicators.

Partnerships:

125. The project design has been premised on the leveraging of working partnerships with government agencies, at the national and regional levels, local government units at the provincial and local levels, community-based organizations, non-government organizations and private sector businesses in the implementation of all project outputs and activities.

126. The project is focused on improving the capacities of, and cooperation and collaboration between, these project partners in the conservation of ETP MW and their habitats in MPAs beyond the project term.

127. The project partner initiatives being undertaken to address the project's development challenge, and the contribution of this work to achieving the project results, are briefly summarized in the Table below:

Table 3: Summary of the key partnerships in the implementation of project outputs and activities

Key project partner initiatives	Contribution of partner initiatives to achieving the project results
DENR-BMB *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program; Protected Area Development and Management Program;* and *Protection and Conservation of Wildlife Program.*	Coordinating the implementation of the Dugong Conservation Action Plan and Marine Turtles Conservation Action Plan in the project sites. Administration of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) to finance the management of the PBPLS. Deployment of (Aquatic) Wildlife Enforcement Officers in the project areas. Designation of Environmental Critical Areas for the project sites. Administration of grants for biodiversity-friendly social enterprises in coastal communities in the project area. Implementing Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) campaigns for coastal communities in the project area. Maintenance of biodiversity and PA databases and information management systems. Undertaking regular MEATs for all MPAs, including the project MPAs.

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DA-BFAR/DENR-BMB *Convergence Operations Plan for Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation*	Coordinating the preparation and enactment of inter-agency project-supported orders, bulletins, guidelines, and supplementary provisions. Facilitating the development of inter-agency cooperation in the development and implementation of species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW in the project area. Coordinating inter-agency coordination in the DOT-DA-DILG-DENR *Joint Memorandum Circular on Wildlife Interactions,* JMC *Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Network*s and *Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats* in the project area.
DA-BFAR *Fisheries Management Area 2*	The project area will form an integral part of the larger Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 2 which is under the management of the DA-BFAR and is being supported by the DA-BFAR/ USAID *FishRight* project (see below). The management board of FMA 2 will be responsible for developing a management plan for the FMA. This FMA management plan will, in turn, guide the local management actions of the LGUs, BFAR, DENR-BMB and other stakeholders within the FMA. These management actions may include *inter alia*: regulation of fishing effort; seasonal closures; species-specific regulations; gear-specific regulations; pollution control measures; establishment and networking of protected areas; and fish catch/ habitat monitoring. This project is designed to support some of these management actions under the umbrella FMA management plan. It is envisaged that, in the project implementation phase, the provincial, municipal and city LGUs and the management bodies that are responsible for the management of the targeted MPAs and MPANs will - with project support - interface regularly with the FMA, through their representation on the management board of FMA 2 and will participate in the ongoing development of the FMA management plan (including the spatial use zoning within the FMA).
DA-BFAR/ USAID *FishRight* project	Supporting the integration of MPAs in the project area into the planning, governance, and management of Fisheries Management Area 2.
DA-BFAR *Fishery Sector Program;* and *Food Resiliency Plan*	Facilitating the development and implementation (through community-based resource management schemes) of Coastal Resource Management Plans in the project area. Addressing the impacts of COVID 19 on coastal fisher communities in the project area, through stimulus support packages for livelihoods.
DTI	Provision of services under the NC one-stop-shop that promotes ease of doing business and facilitates access to services for micro, small and enterprises (MSMEs) in the form of (i) Business Registration Assistance; (ii) Business Advisory Services (BSA); and (iii) Business Information and Advocacy. In region XI, entrepreneurship trainings and seminars are provided through NCs in Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental.
GEF-WB-DA *Philippine Rural Development Project*	Sharing lessons on the establishment and community-based management of MPAs, and development of livelihood opportunities for fisherfolk affected by MPA's.
GEF-ADB-DENR	Delivering enforcement training to WEOs.

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Combatting environmental organized crime in the Philippines project	
GEF-UNDP *Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines* (2020 – 2026)	Contributing to addressing the impacts of increased degradation of wetland habitats from deforestation and conversion to agriculture and expanding infrastructure development, pollution, invasive alien species (IAS) and climate change on the catchment areas of Pujada Bay, Mayo Bay and the municipal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino. Lesson sharing on establishment and management of BDFEs will be undertaken.
GEF-UNEP-DENR *NCAA: Informing development planning, sustainable tourism development and other incentives for improved conservation and sustainable landscape*s project	Improving the management of part of the catchment area (Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary) for two of the project supported MPAs. Undertaking valuation of coastal and marine biodiversity for the project-targeted marine habitats.
GEF-CI/Rare Strengthening and Sustaining the Coastal Resources and Fisheries Management in the Leyte Gulf (2021 – 2025)	A Gulf-wide awareness and engagement campaign to provide biodiversity and targeted coastal fisheries management approaches, targeting key stakeholders, decision-makers, influencers, LGUs and national government agencies (NGAs) to prioritize coastal and marine areas threatened by overfishing. The Project will facilitate platforms for sharing of good practices and innovative mechanisms on ensuring that FMA and MPAN interventions complement one another.
USAID *Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes* (SIBOL) (2021-2025)	Sharing expertise and good practices in strengthening the planning, management, and development of the two marine NIPAS sites: Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape and the Siargao Island Protected Landscape & Seascape.
GEF-CI/Rare *The Meloy Fund: A fund for sustainable small-scale fisheries in SE Asia* project	Strengthening the capacity of fishing communities in the project area to adopt more sustainable fishing practices. Improving the enabling local regulations and capacities for enforcement of fishery laws in the project area. Facilitating the involvement of local stakeholders in conservation or fisheries management activities.
CTI-CFF	Facilitating access for project beneficiaries to knowledge, tools, best practices, information systems, training programs, educational materials, etc. in managing

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Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)	MPAs and conserving ETP MW in countries participating in the Coral Triangle Initiative.

Private sector engagement

128. The Framework of the *Regional Development Plan* (RDP 2017-2022) for Davao Region guides the private sector in its investment decisions. The RDP will provide the development planning platform (under the theme 'ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment') for the project to influence investors to support interventions under this project. The project will also work closely with the Mindanao Development Agency and the Regional Development Council for Region XI to identify private sector investment opportunities in the project supported MPAs through the implementation of the biodiversity and ecotourism cluster of the *Mindanao Development Corridor Program*.

129. Private sector partners will primarily be involved in project implementation through focused investments in ETP MW conservation initiatives, developing low impact tourism enterprises, and contributing to sustainable livelihood development initiatives in and around the project targeted MPAs. While collaborative working partnerships will continue to be developed during the project implementation phase, the following partnership opportunities have preliminarily been identified in consultation with prospective private sector partners:

    (i) Discovery Flights and the Mindanao Saga Flying School have indicated a willingness to support the aerial monitoring of dugong and marine turtle population and their habitats.

    (ii) The Aboitiz Foundation based in Davao may complement the project-specific training and capacity building activities through its delivery of environmental awareness training, enterprise development training, and community health and well-being programs in the project-targeted local coastal communities. The foundation also manages a rescue facility for stranded or accidentally caught turtles and supports efforts to protect a marine turtle nesting beach near Davao City.

    (iii) The telecommunication companies Globe Telecom and Smart Communications have been approached to provide Information Technology (IT) and communication support to the project through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes.

    (iv) The *Don Antonio O. Floirendo* Sr., Foundation Inc. (AOF) based in Davao, is the CSR arm of Anflo Management and Investment Corporation. It has indicated a willingness to support the development of the project-targeted coastal communities through assistance in marine habitat rehabilitation efforts and livelihood skills and business development. It may further contribute funding to support applied research and monitoring of marine turtle and dugong populations in the project supported MPAs.

130. Due diligence or vetting of private sector partners will be done, using UNDP's due diligence on private sector engagement, prior to any formal engagement with prospective private sector partners to avoid reputational or "greenwashing" risk.

131. The project will host regular meetings and bilateral discussions, and share awareness-raising materials, with private tourism businesses, commercial fishing enterprises and recreational operators on *inter alia*: the collaborative implementation and enforcement of the *JMC Rules and Regulations Governing the Conduct of Marine Wildlife Tourist Interactions*; development of measures to reduce the impacts of commercial and fishing activities on dugong and marine turtle population and habitats; and identification of opportunities for private sector involvement in dugong and marine turtle conservation efforts (see Output 3.1.1).

132. If feasible, the project may also negotiate and conclude concession (or similar) agreements with private sector operators to administer and/or implement user fee systems and/or pilot income-generating mechanisms in the individual MPAs and/or the provincial MPANs (see Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3).

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Table 4: Co-financing summary table

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in Project Results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	Public Investment	3,186,925	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-kind	1,843,690		
DENR: Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	1,051,801	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-kind	459,377		
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	32,827	Yes	Component 2
	In-kind	18,884		
Department of Tourism (DOT): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	1,789	Yes	Component 2
	In-kind	146,259		
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	23,295	Yes	Component 2
Department of Social Welfare and Development	In-kind	8,663	Yes	Component 2
Local Government Units (LGUs): Provincial (Davao Oriental) and Municipal (Don Marcelino, Malita, Mati, Tarragona)	Public Investment	3,633,385	Yes	Component 2
	In-kind	898,293		
UNDP	In-kind	79,500	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
Academic Institutions: Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCST), Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST), University of the Philippines Mindanao (UPMin)	Public Investment	2,614,626	Yes	Components 2 and 3
	In-kind	368 784		

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Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines (MWWP)	Public Investment	463,796	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-kind	9,425		
TOTAL		14,841,319		

Risks:

133. A summary of the key project risks is summarized in Table 4 below. The more detailed risk log for the project is appended in Annex 7.

Table 5: Summary of overall project risks

Risk description	Risk assessment[25] (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
Inadequate management and treatment of thermal, industrial, and household wastewater compromises the ecological integrity of dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in MPAs (please also refer to Risk 1 in the SESP in Annex 5)	Moderate (I=3; P=3)	The project has no formal mandate, and very limited resources and capacity, to directly mitigate this significant risk. The project supported MPA sites are however located in areas where this risk is currently still low to moderate, and where the LGUs have committed to improving the management and treatment of all pollutants before entering the marine environment of the MPAs. The project will closely collaborate with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the DENR, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Local Water Utilities Administrations (LWUA) and the relevant LGUs to ensure that the provisions of enabling national legislation (and associated policies, standards, guidelines and administrative orders) – such as the *Philippine Clean Water Act*, *Pollution Control Law*, *Sanitation Code, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act* and *Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act* – are being implemented and enforced in the coastal zone of the MPAs and that the water quality in the bays is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with "recreational water class 1" or "Class SB" levels. The project will also assist in designating MPAs as Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs) under the regulatory framework of the Philippine Environmental Code. This would further help ensure that all future development projects potentially impacting on the MPA would first

[25] Rated on a scale of 1-5, where 5 = critical and 1 = very low.

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		require the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). This will then help ensure that prospective pollution issues are assessed, and mitigation measures developed before any formal development approval is given. The recent recognition of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bays by the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Association (MBBWA) gives further impetus to Mati City to fast-track the implementation of its Master Plan for the protection of the bays.The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). Where a CRM process has not been concluded for an LGU responsible for managing an MPA, the project will also provide support to the LGU to finalise their municipal CRMs (under Output 1.1.2). This will then help ensure that prospective pollution issues are assessed, and mitigation measures developed before any formal development approval is given. The recent recognition of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bays by the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Association (MBBWA) gives further impetus to Mati City to fast-track the implementation of its Master Plan for the protection of the bays. The project will, as part of the training of the corps of *Bantay Dagat* deployed in MPAs, include modules on emergency response procedures to incidents of accidental oil of fuel spills in MPAs. Where feasible, the project will (under Output 3.1.1) also promote the involvement of local communities and the private sector in government (and other) initiatives to monitor and reduce the effects of pollution on the MPAs.
Fishing communities, indigenous people and other local user groups that may be impacted by the establishment and management of MPAs are not adequately consulted and/or face restrictions on the harvesting of marine resources (please also refer to Risk 5, Risk 6 and Risk 8 in the SESP in Annex 5)	Moderate (I=4; P=2)	Building on the extensive consultations undertaken during the project preparation phase, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project (see Annex 8 for details) will ensure that all project activities will continue to be conducted in an inclusive fashion (including the use of appropriate language, engagement of youth and adoption of suitable consultation approaches) and assure a broad representation of local stakeholders, including the vulnerable and marginalized sectors, in the project. The project will follow the recommendations of the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Gender Action Plan (see Annex 11 for details) to ensure that consultations with, and the equitable inclusion of, local fishing communities, local user groups and women in the Project's activities. The project will also expand the involvement of affected local fishing communities and other user groups in the network of *Bantay Dagat*

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		to be trained, equipped, and deployed across the two provincial Marine Protected Area Networks. Safeguards to ensure that indigenous people's interests in the project are secured will be implemented in conformance with the project's Indigenous Peoples Framework (see ESMF in Annex 9). Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultations will also be carried out for certain project activities (see the ESMF in Annex 9 for more details). Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) will be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9). The project will also undertake social assessments, as needed, and develop targeted management responses to social risks and threats.
National, provincial, and local government institutions do not commit adequate political commitment and financial and human resources to support the implementation of project activities	Moderate (I=3; P=2)	The project outputs have been identified, and project activities developed, in close collaboration with all the key public organization stakeholders (see Annex 8 for details of consultations undertaken during the PPG phase) to incrementally build on the existing foundation of financial resources and institutional capacities in the responsible government institutions. Careful attention has been paid in project design to aligning the project outputs and activities with complementary baseline investments and initiatives that will be supporting the government in the management of ETP MW and MPAs (such as the USAID/DA-BFAR *Fish Right* project) during the project implementation phase.
The project is subject to delays in and disruptions to implementation because of COVID-19 related health/safety issues, quarantine actions, travel restrictions, or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions) (please also refer to Risk 1, Risk 2 and Risk 6 in the climate risk screening in Annex 20)	Moderate (I=3; P=2)	The project design has been premised on the following short-term (1-3 year) COVID-19 scenario: *The Philippines is slow in securing adequate stockpiles of the coronavirus vaccine; vaccine distribution is initially skewed and limited; outbreaks continue but the public and private health system proves resilient and able to meet basic needs; local emergency restrictions are intermittently instituted to contain further outbreaks; the economy continues to recover, but at a cost; and innovation and the digital divide drives uneven growth across the country.* Albeit sub-optimal, a significant number of the project's output activities can be implemented remotely using information and communications technology (large parts of Outputs 1.1.1-1.1.3; elements of Outputs 2.1.1-2.1.2 and 2.1.3; and elements of 3.1.1.3.1.3). As far as is practicable, the implementation of technical *in situ* activities under Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 will be undertaken by locally based contractors, consultants, institutions, and organizations

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		to reduce the prospective impacts of any inter-provincial travel restrictions imposed. The project will support and ensure adoption of all general quarantine and protective protocols imposed by the central government and local authorities during the implementation of all project activities. The project budget has been developed to make provision for any costs associated with the implementation of safety measures and protection of project staff and project beneficiaries, including vaccination costs if required. While coastal tourism remains a significant opportunity to generate income to offset the costs of managing MPAs in the project sites, the project will assist LGUs to explore and develop a more diverse range of income-generating opportunities in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 to reduce their dependency on nature-based and coastal tourism – which has been severely impacted by the pandemic – and to diversify income streams. In the light of the continually changing environment, the project will actively promote an adaptive management approach through rapid risk assessments, and continuous project adjustments to the changing risks associated with the pandemic.
Extreme climatic stresses (e.g., rising seawater temperatures, abnormal rise in sea levels, more destructive typhoons) lead to destruction of habitats and disruption of migration patterns of ETP MW (please also refer to Risk 3 in the SESP in Annex 5 and Risk 1 and Risk 2 in the climate risk screening in Annex 20)	Moderate (I=3; P=2)	In Output 1.1.2 the project will conduct a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of different climate change scenarios on marine turtle and dugong populations in MPAs in Region XI. It will identify practical recommendations on mitigation measures for piloting in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 and support their *in-situ* implementation. The project will also assess the efficacy of the networking of MPAs (through provincial MPANs) as a viable and practical climate risk-mitigation measure for ETP MW species and habitats by providing secure 'steppingstones' for migratory species and ensuring improved conservation security for alternative refugia habitats for displaced ETP MW species.
Dishonest practices and/or abuse of human rights by enforcement staff in MPAs undermines their credibility with local fishing communities and other users (please also	Low (I=3; P=1)	In Output 2.1.3 the project will support the development of inter-agency enforcement procedures and protocols for each provincial MPAN. The procedures and protocols will explicitly include mechanisms to prevent, monitor and discipline enforcement personnel across all marine enforcement agencies operating in the project supported MPAs.

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refer to Risk 4 in the SESP in Annex 5)		The development of a *Bantay Dagat* network for each provincial MPAN under Output 2.1.3 will further facilitate the monitoring and disciplining of *Bantay Dagat* corps operating in individual MPAs. The development of training modules, implementation of a training-the-trainers program and the training of MPA and MPAN managers and practitioners under Output 1.1.3 will be used to ensure that these enforcement procedures and protocols are fully integrated into the training of all MPA enforcement staff in the project-supported MPAs. Any incidences of dishonesty and/or abuse of human rights and/or enforcement-related grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) can also be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9).

134. The risks presented by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change were identified through focused risk assessments, the results of which are presented in Annex 19 (for COVID-19) and Annex 20 (climate risk screening) to the PRODOC.

135. The COVID-19 global pandemic will continue to have significant effects on Philippines' economy, including direct and indirect income from coastal tourism and fisheries, as well as freedom of movement and levels and types of service provision. It will also continue to divert capacity and resources from government, civil society, and coastal communities to the roll-out of a vaccination programme and to offsetting the social and economic effects of the pandemic. Furthermore, the pandemic may continue to have health, economic and social impacts on the lives of coastal communities, and government partners, and is likely to change the donor landscape in the short- to medium-term. The financial implications of the pandemic will also increase the importance of creating employment opportunities and income for local fishing and coastal communities.

136. The COVID-19 pandemic is thus considered likely to impact project operations and activities during the implementation start- up phase (years 1-2) of the project. While the pandemic remains a risk, the project must ensure preparedness, including assessing transmission risks during the course of work, identifying potential direct impacts from the pandemic and developing management responses. These management responses may include: (i) aligning and coordinating with government and civil society actions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, where appropriate; (ii) assisting in communicating official information regarding the pandemic to communities and partners; (iii) ensuring staff are prepared and trained to carry out their work safely in the Project office(s), with partners and coastal communities, including provision of PPE equipment where it can reduce risks; (iv) ensuring all coastal community engagement should follow minimum protocols to curtail risk of infection within and between communities; (v) reducing exposure and transmission by reducing travel, adhering to safety protocols and increasing remote working practices; (vi) facilitating ongoing access to vaccines for project staff and beneficiaries; (vii) limiting direct project interventions in coastal communities while risks remain high; and (vii) regularly monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of measures undertaken by the project.

137. The key risks presented by the COVID-19 pandemic to implementation of this project, and achievement of its intended outcomes, are elaborated in Annex 19 of the PRODOC. These risks include: (i) risks to community health and safe working conditions; (ii) risks to implementation (due to restrictions of engagement, availability of technical capacity and a downturn in tourism); and (iii) financial and other risks in the enabling environment. Annex 19 also describes, in more detail, the project's planned measures to help mitigate these risks. Due to the fluid situation around the pandemic, these risks will be continuously assessed by the PMU during the pandemic, and specific recommendations for implementation reviewed and approved by the Project Board.

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138. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predictions show that the Davao Region should experience an increase in temperature ranging from 1 - 3^0 C, while the rainfall should slightly increase. Sea surface temperature in the Davao Region is forecast to increase around 0.36^0 C by 2100, with much of this warming happening over the next 30 years. Increased salinity and sea levels, as a result of climate change, would damage mangroves in the region, while ocean acidification and rising seas and sea surface temperatures can destroy fish and marine habitats, particularly through coral bleaching.

139. Climate hazards are projected to damage livelihoods and infrastructure, worsen unemployment, trigger population migration, and disrupt basic social services. While low-lying populated areas along the coast may survive accelerated climate-induced sea level rise (ASLR), they will be very vulnerable to the severe storm surges and flooding that are likely to increase in frequency and severity. The climate change impacts on marine capture fisheries are projected to cause a decrease by about 9% of regional fisheries GDP under the mitigation scenario and about 18% of regional GDP under the extreme scenario up to 2060 (compared to the baseline scenario). This would result in income reduction by as much as 0.36% for urban households and 0.38% for rural households. In addition, urban-rural income disparity would increase because loss for rural households will be slightly higher than that of urban households.

140. The impacts of climate change on marine turtle and dugong populations are not well researched. Climate change however has the potential to interfere with the feeding patterns, as well as altering seasonal distributions, geographic ranges, migration patterns, nutritional status, reproduction success, and ultimately the abundance of the dugong. An increasing incidence of extreme weather events can cause extensive damage to dugong seagrass habitats through severe wave action, shifting sand, adverse changes in salinity and light reduction. Sea level rise and stronger storms may erode and destroy the beach habitats of marine turtles. Increased sea surface temperatures could lead to coral bleaching and other damage to turtle feeding habitats. Extreme rainfall events may raise water tables, leading to the flooding of turtle nests. An increase in sand temperatures could also lead to changes in sex ratios of marine turtles or potentially result in mortality. Changes in ocean currents, due to warming oceans, could further modify turtle migrations paths and feeding patterns.

141. Applying the GEF STAP Guidelines for Climate Risk Screening, the climate risk rating for the project is MODERATE. The key climate risks to the project sites are: (i) damage to, or loss of, key ETP MW habitats (coral reefs, seagrass, beaches and mangroves) as a result of increased salinity, severe wave action, increased sea temperature and rising sea levels; (ii) disruption of the feeding patterns, seasonal distributions, migration paths and reproductive success of dugong and marine turtle populations as a result of an increase in sand and water temperature, increase in water salinity, severe wave action and extreme rainfall events; and (iii) damage to infrastructure in, and loss of livelihoods of, coastal communities living in low-lying populated areas as a result of increased frequency and severity of severe storm surges and flooding. The measures to be implemented by the project to mitigate these climate risks are detailed in Annex 20 of the PRODOC.

142. During the project development process, an assessment of social and environmental safeguard risks was also carried out, and mitigation or management measures were identified. The project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) Report (Annex 5 to the PRODOC) and the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, appended as Annex 9 to the PRODOC) details these risks and the project's management measures to mitigate these risks. The nine social and environmental risks (all rated as moderate significance) identified in the SES risk assessments are: Risk 1 Coastal productive sector operations and communities in the project's area of influence generate solid and liquid waste (e.g., macro-/micro-plastics, accidental oil/fuel spills by fishing and other vessels), which could have negative impacts on ETP MW and habitats; Risk 2 Development interventions can have adverse impacts on ETP MW and habitats if not well implemented; Risk 3 Project outcomes are vulnerable to climate change impacts; Risk 4 Newly deputized *Bantay Dagat*/*Bantay Gubat* members, Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs) (BFAR field personnel; employees of law enforcement agencies) and/or Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) (DENR field personnel) may cause some negative impacts on communities if their training is not properly carried out or somehow insufficient; Risk 5 Perceived economic displacement of fishers and resource users due to restriction of access and availability to resources in MPAs, including in established strict protection zones or no take zones, among others, within the proposed LCAs and the MPANs; Risk 6 There is a risk that IPs in the project sites might not be adequately involved in project design and / or potentially be impacted by project activities, some of which will require a Free, Prior

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and Informed Consent (FPIC); Risk 7 Existing gender biases and / or socio-economic roles may limit the opportunities for women to fully participate in project decision-making and activities or to benefit from the employment, income or other benefits generated by the project; Risk 8 Exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and limitation in capacity among community members, resulting in exclusion from full participation in project livelihood activities; and Risk 9 There is a risk that tourism operators and other key sectors dependent on project sites for ecosystem services might use the project to greenwash their operations. The overall Social and Environmental Safeguard risk is rated MODERATE.

143. The ESMF (see Annex 9) includes an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF, Annex 10), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the results of the preliminary consultations to obtain the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples who may be impacted by restrictions on access to natural resources harvesting in project supported MPAs. The ESMF further details the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for its implementation and includes a detailed budget and monitoring and evaluation plan. All of the risks flagged in the project's approved SESP and ESMF will be further assessed during the first six months of project implementation. This will then provide the basis for the development of a Process Framework and guide ongoing consultations (including FPIC consultations) with affected coastal communities and IPs.

144. The project will undertake social and environmental assessments, as needed, and develop targeted management responses to risks and threats. These assessments and management responses will collectively form the framework for implementation and monitoring through the project with quarterly reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs), including evaluations for the mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE).

145. The Technical Coordinator (TC) will monitor risks and report quarterly on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, or when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

146. The project will bring together stakeholders from government, civil society, and the private sector to ensure participatory planning, decision-making, monitoring and knowledge-sharing. Engagement processes will build on the existing institutional frameworks and processes that already have legitimacy and credibility and that take local customary norms into due consideration.

147. At a strategic policy level, the project will engage with the National Economic Development Authority (and specifically the Regional Development Council for Region XI).

148. At the national inter-agency level, the project will coordinate the implementation of project activities through the ETP-MW sub-working group (under the umbrella of the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group) to be established under Output 1.1.1.

149. At the government institutional level, the project will be implemented under the oversight of the DENR-BMB. The project will engage with the hierarchy of the individual national government agencies (DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR, DILG, DOT, DTI, etc.) and their regional offices in Region XI, the affected LGUs at the provincial, city and municipal levels, the PAMB of the PBPLS and the affected *barangays* at the local administrative level.

150. The TWG created for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase will be sustained and expanded, if and when needed. This TWG will provide assistance and recommendations to the IP and PB on the following aspects:
    - Necessary policy support and national coordinating mechanisms for improved management of ETP MW and their habitats;
    - Updates on policies, governance arrangements, assessments and relevant studies as well as programs and projects related with improved management of ETP MW and their habitats
    - Effective delivery of Project outputs as outlined in this ProDoc;
    - Feedback on Project milestones, including emerging threats, opportunities, issues and lessons learned;

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- Available platforms for lesson sharing and knowledge management; and
- Appropriate exit strategy and sustainable planning mechanisms, including scaling-up/replication strategies

151. At the civil society level, there is a well-established network of local People's Organizations (PO), Indigenous Peoples Groups, Fisherman and Fisherfolk Associations and environmental NGOs in the project areas, whose participation will be essential to ensure full ownership and sustainability of project outcomes.

152. The project's approach to stakeholder involvement and participation during project implementation is premised on the principles outlined in the table below.

Table 6: Principles guiding stakeholder engagement during project implementation

Principle	Stakeholder participation will:
Value Adding	be an essential means of adding value to the project
Inclusivity	include all relevant stakeholders
Accessibility and Access	be accessible and promote access to the process
Transparency	be based on transparency and fair access to information; main provisions of the project's plans and results will be published in local mass-media
Fairness	ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way
Accountability	be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
Constructive	seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest
Redressing	seek to redress inequity and injustice
Capacitating	seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders
Needs Based	be based on the needs of all stakeholders
Flexible	be flexibly designed and implemented
Rational and Coordinated	be rationally planned and coordinated, and not be *ad hoc*
Excellence	be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement

153. A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this analysis, a stakeholder engagement plan – that ensures inclusivity during project implementation and participation of the full spectrum of role players in the establishment and management of MPAs, and the conservation of ETP MW in these MPAs – has been developed and is appended in Annex 8.

154. The project's design incorporates several approaches to ensure ongoing and effective involvement and participation of affected stakeholders in the implementation of each of the outputs.

155. The extent of interests of different stakeholders, the effects of the project on these stakeholders, and the extent of their engagement in project implementation, are briefly summarized in the table below.

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Table 7: Summary of stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Project Effect(s) on the Stakeholder	Engagement During Implementation
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)– Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	BMB's mandate includes establishing, managing, and strengthening-protected areas, conserving wildlife, promoting, and institutionalizing ecotourism, managing coastal biodiversity and wetlands ecosystems, information and education on biodiversity and nature conservation, and promoting biodiversity - friendly enterprises, among others. Under BMB, the WRD oversees dugong and marine turtle conservation, CMD for the coastal and marine sector including marine KBAs and marine NIPAS areas, BPKMD for policy, knowledge, and information management.	The project will strengthen institutional capacities for ETP MW protection and habitat conservation and management through tools and equipment that will be made available where required. Project will also enhance the capacity of staff in providing technical support and services, as mandated, to their clients, the LGUs and local communities, through TOT and workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project.	BMB, the Executing Agency and the Executive of the Project Board, will be the principal national agency and contact point for all biodiversity related programs and projects. BMB is the implementing partner at the national level, with WRD, CMD, and BPKMD as members to the National Inter-Agency Task Team providing oversight, national level administrative, logistical, and technical support to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. BMB will provide technical support to the project through policy and technical support in developing guidelines, training on ETP MW (dugong and marine turtles) and habitat conservation and management, threat, and vulnerability assessment, KBA identification and/or expansion, KPs and KM.
DENR Regional Office – Region XI	DENR is the primary agency tasked in the implementation of NIPAS Act. The DENR Regional Office will complement the objectives of the project to strengthen the management effectiveness and address underrepresentation of marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and to sustain ecosystem services. Under DENR Region XI (Regional Executive Director and Assist. Regional Executive Director for Technical Services), Conservation and	The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, including in the establishment and management of inter-LGU marine protected areas (MPAs) and provincial-level networks (MPANs) in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental for ETP MW, through training workshops of field staff and WEOs	DENR RO will act as extensions of DENR BMB and will be the implementing partner at the regional level. DENR Regional Office will provide field level and on-site administrative, logistical, technical support. Under the regional CDD, with CMEMP Focal Persons, PENRO-Davao Oriental, CENRO-Mati, and PENRO-Davao Occidental, will be responsible in coordinating, facilitating, and/or monitoring project activities at site level. DENR RO counterparts will maintain open communication

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	Development Division (CDD), CMEMP Focal Persons, PENROs and CENROs will provide technical assistance in site assessment, marine KBA identification and/or expansion, new MPA establishments, and provide support to PAMBs and LGUs on CRM work.	from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project.	and coordination channels with DA-BFAR RO.
Department of Agriculture (DA) – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	BFAR share a common mandate with BMB to manage coastal, marine, and inland freshwater environments. BFAR is responsible for the development, conservation, management, protection and utilization of fisheries and aquatic resources. BFAR assists LGUs in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation conservation and protection of fishery resources, including the establishment of fish sanctuaries at the site level, training and accreditation of fish wardens, and implementation of fisheries management measures such as fishers' registration (FishR), commercial fishing vessel and gear registration (BoatR), fish processing technologies, among others. Under the Office of the BFAR Director, the Fisheries Resources Management Division (FRMD) oversees CRM and conservation and environmental protection; Capture Fisheries Division (CFD) on fisheries policies, municipal and commercial	The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, through TOT and workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project. The project will partner with BFAR in developing ETPMW field guides for use in training of BFAR staff and field personnel/ AWEOS. Project will also provide technical assistance to BFAR in the policy review of potential funding sources to support ETPMW and/or MPAN conservation and management, with focus on enforcement.	BFAR will be a co-implementing partner at the national level, as member to the Inter-agency Task Team, providing oversight to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. BFAR will provide policy and technical support, and co-financing under its ongoing programs and projects that are aligned with project objectives to include: Aquatic Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Coastal Resource Management, and Fisheries Management Areas.

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	fisheries; Fisheries Inspection and Quarantine Division (FIQD) on fisheries law enforcement, Fisheries Regulatory and Licensing Division (FRLD) on aquatic wildlife management, fishing vessel policy and licensing, among others.		
DA-BFAR Region XI	The Office of the DA-BFAR Regional Director will be responsible for ensuring that the agency's mandate on coastal and marine conservation and protection is implemented at the regional level. The Fisheries Management Regulatory Enforcement Division (FMRED) acts as the regulatory and enforcement body in the regional offices to handle inspection and quarantine functions and MCS (monitoring, control, and surveillance) duties. The Regional Fisheries Training and Fisherfolk Coordination Division (RFTFCD) facilitates the conduct of training/seminar, technical support, and extension services to fisherfolk, private entities and LGUs. Leads in the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive National FARMC Implementation Plan.	The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, including in the establishment and management of inter-LGU marine protected areas (MPAs) and provincial-level networks (MPANs) in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental for ETP MW, through training workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project. Cap dev will include Training of DA-BFAR XI staff and field personnel/ AWEOS on ETP MW identification, stranding rescue/response, conservation, and management.	DA-BFAR RO will act as extensions of DA-BFAR Central and will be the co-implementing partner at the regional level, responsible for coordinating and monitoring project activities at site level. DA-BFAR RO will provide technical support, and co-financing. Under the FMRED will be responsible in coordinating, facilitating, and/or monitoring project activities at site level. The Project will also partner with RFTFCD, with Provincial and City Fisheries Offices (i.e., Davao Oriental, Davao Occidental, Mati City), BFAR RO will provide technical assistance in the training of community fish wardens/Bantay Dagat, and Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) on ETP MW MPAs/MPANs protection, and fisheries enforcement; training fishers on use of ETP-MW friendly fishing gears, fiberglass boat making, FAD installations, and assessment of coastal areas for suitable livelihood and BDFEs such as but not limited to mangrove crab fattening (e.g., in PBPLS). DA-BFAR RO counterparts will maintain open communication and coordination channels with and DENR RO.

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DENR – Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	EMB is mandated to implement national environmental laws, to include the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System, which assures implementation of environment-friendly projects. As the project will be implemented in environmentally critical areas (ECAS) where there are potential sources of pollution, EMB's interest includes the management of environmental quality of the sites.	The project will contribute to the population of the ECA registry and database, with the identification of a new and/or expanded MKBA and MPAs (i.e., Mayo Bay, Malita MKBA to include adjacent municipalities Sta Marina and Don Marcelino). Project will also enhance staff capacities in ETPMW identification and the MKBA identification process to contribute to strengthening the implementation of the EIS.	EMB will work with the updating of the ECA map, registry and database systems following guidelines set by the bureau for use in ECC Requirement Coverage Screening and ECA Map Systems, and NAMRIA's "one-control map" protocols (geoportal.ph)
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	NCIP's mandate is to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples, (ICCs/IPs) through the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA); in the issuance of certificates of land and domain titles Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles or Claims (CADTs/CALCs) qualified groups; and in securing the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from IPs with ancestral water claims.	The project will develop the Indigenous Peoples Plan that will be aligned with IPRA law.	As member of the Project Board, NCIP will facilitate linkages with IP groups in the sites, to ensure maximum ICC/IP participation in project implementation, and to secure FPICs from IPs as precondition for activities to be undertaken
Department of Tourism	As one of the signatories in the DOT-DA-DILG-DENR Joint Memorandum Circular 01, series of 2020, DOT's interest includes the capacity building the project will undertake related to marine wildlife	The project will build the capacity of DOT, staff, and site-level on ETP MW that will be useful for the	As member of the Project Board and signatory to the JMC Marine Wildlife Tourism Guidelines, DOT will conduct pilot activities at project sites, particularly in Dahican, Mayo Bay. DOT will provide tourism

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	tourism interaction. DOT is interested in project interventions that may benefit tourism stakeholders.	implementation of the JMC.	related training and livelihood options and mechanisms to implement the JMC.
Department of the Interior and Local Government	DILG is responsible for promoting peace and order, ensuring public safety, and strengthening local government capability aimed towards the effective delivery of basic services to the citizenry. It has oversight on enforcement agencies and local government units, and in the implementation of the Local Government Code. It is signatory to the DOT-DA-DILG-DENR JMC No. 01 s. 2020 (Rules and Regulations governing the conduct of Marine Wildlife Tourism Interactions in the Philippines) and of the recently drafted DA-BFAR, DENR and DILG JMC Guidelines on MPANs Establishment and Management.	The project will build the capacity of DILG and staff on MPAs/MPANs that will be useful for the implementation of the JMCs, with ETP MW focus.	As signatory to the JMC MPAN, DILG will support the establishment and management of inter-LGU MPANs in project sites, including the development and implementation of policies that will strengthen LGUs' capacities in ETP MPA/MPAN management, and the Marine Wildlife Tourism Interactions guidelines in project sites. It will provide support to LGUs at the provincial, municipal, and city levels in mainstreaming ETP MW and habitat conservation.
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD is responsible for the delivery of basic services and implementation of poverty reduction programs at the community level, two of which are the *Pantawid Pamilyang* Pilipino Program or "4Ps" (conditional cash transfer) and the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) (two tracks: Micro-enterprise Development and Employment Facilitation).	The BDFEs that will be implemented under the project will complement DSWD's program on social protection and poverty reduction.	DSWD will assist the project at the site level in leveraging funds through their social development and enhancement programs, such as the 4Ps or SLPs, that may benefit affected stakeholders.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	The DTA has the mandate to: (i) Increase local and foreign direct investments; (ii) Increase competitiveness,	The project will work with DTI in the developing and supporting sustainable	DTI will assist the project at the site level in leveraging funds through their various program and projects and its Negosyo

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	innovativeness and resilience of industries and services; (iii) Improve access to finance, to production networks, and to markets; (iv) Enhance productivity, efficiency, and resilience; and (v) Ensure consumer access to safe and quality goods and services. Project support will be secured through the DENR-DTI Memorandum of Agreement National (MOA).	livelihood through BDFEs that will be implemented under the project.	Centers access the livelihood training for micro, small and medium enterprises.
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)	As the main research arm of the DA-BFAR, NFRDI ensures sustainable national fisheries through research and development.	Project will facilitate linkages of NFRDI with potential funding sources for the genetic barcoding of tissues of ETP MW from project sites.	NFRDI will be engaged in gene banking of tissue samples collected from beached or stranded ETPMW individuals. NFRDI will also provide training to project sites partners in tissue collection protocols for molecular analysis.
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	NEDA is an independent cabinet-level agency of the Philippine government with oversight for implementation of programs related to economic development and planning. The Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment Staff (ANRES) of NEDA's Policy and Planning Group (PPG) will be responsible for the planning and monitoring of the UNDP Country Programme.	The project will contribute to outcomes and outputs related to MPAs/MPANs and capacity building of fisherfolks on value - adding activities, under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.	As a member of the Project Board, NEDA will monitor and evaluate project implementation as part of its inherent role in the management of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It will also monitor and evaluate the project's contribution to attainment of objectives of the PDP.
Regional Development Council (RDC) XI)	As the primary socioeconomic and physical planning agency in Davao region, RDC XI provides knowledge-driven services to stakeholders in the areas of planning and policy formulation.	The project's policy support to establish and manage marine protected areas for ETP MW will provide a model for RDC XI in formulating plans for future marine related projects.	RDC XI, through its technical secretariat, the NEDA RO XI, will support and provide oversight / inputs into the project, particularly in the monitoring and evaluation of project's contribution to attainment of objectives of the PDP Region XI.

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Coastal Law Enforcement Agencies (Maritime Industry Authority, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police - Maritime Group)	Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) regulates the registration of vessels, issues certificates of public convenience, regulates operation of domestic ship operators, and sets safety standards for vessels. MARINA's mandate will be applicable to the vessels that will be used for enforcement as well as boats used for tourism in the project sites. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) mandate includes maritime search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, marine environmental protection, and maritime security. Philippine National Police -Maritime Group (PNP-MARIG) ensures public safety and internal security over Philippine territorial waters, including coastal areas.	Project will strengthen the capacities of CLE agencies through training on ETP MW identification, conservation, rescue and response and in the habitat assessment monitoring and enforcement of MPAs/MPANs.	Marina will ensure that all fishing vessels and tourism passenger boats constructed comply with the Annex IV of MARPOL Convention in the discharge of sewage and the proposed policy in the control of ballast water and sediments, and the control of anti-fouling systems that are harmful to the marine environment. Marina collaborates with PCG in the enforcement of its functions. PNP Maritime Group will support MPAs its Adopt-a-Marine Protected Area (AMPA) Project. CLE groups will provide support to LGUS as members to the multi-sectoral MPA/MPAN management bodies and in the enforcement of fisheries and maritime laws.
Provincial, Municipal, City LGUs	The LGUs of Mati and Tarragona in the province of Davao Oriental, and of Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani in the province of Davao Occidental have political jurisdictions on MPAs/MPANs established in project sites. Under the Local Government Code, the coastal municipalities and cities are mandated to manage their municipal /city waters with the provincial LGUs providing policy and other forms of support to LGUs.	The project will work with LGUs in the designation of new LCAs/MPAs, establishment of a new marine sanctuary in Mayo Bay, and strengthening existing marine sanctuaries in the five LGUs.	The LGUs of Mati and Malita, Tarragona, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani will help to design project activities relevant to the establishment, expansion, and management of MPAs, deciding on the location of the MCAs in the project sites, and in the promulgation of regulations to reduce or eliminate destructive and illegal fishing within their respective municipal waters.
Non-government Organizations (NGOs)	Non-government organizations (NGOs) will act as service providers to deliver Output 1.1.3 (marine conservation training consortium/NGO), Output	The project will work with NGOs to provide support in implementing selected project activities.	Service providers, which may include NGOs, will undertake baseline assessment of awareness levels in targeted communities, consultatively develop awareness raising

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	3.1.1 (environmental education NGO), development of Livelihood Development Plan (community-based marine conservation NGO). NGO may also be contracted to assist in the preparation of legal instruments for the provincial MPANs, registration of the provincial MPANs, establishment of an independent trust fund for the provincial MPANs and provision of ad hoc legal advice under Output 2.1.3. A local NGO will also provide technical and professional support in implementation of selected project activities.		programmes, provide technical guidance in the development of educational toolkits, and host training workshops and meetings for project targeted communities. Non-government organizations involved in coastal and marine ecosystem conservation and protection may also participate in undertaking vulnerability assessment of dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in MPAs, prepare guidelines for identifying KBAs and consultatively draft guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices for different use zones in MPAs with ETP MW. In Year 1 of project implementation, the DENR-BMB will conclude a Memorandum of Agreement with a local non-government organization (NGO) partner to provide technical and professional support in the execution of selected project activities. UNDP will also undertake a micro-assessment of the selected local NGO partner prior to their appointment.
Peoples Organizations (POs), Fisheries Aquatic Resources and Management Councils (FARMCs), Bantay Dagat network, Fisherfolks Association, PA	FARMCs members at the barangay and municipal levels, Bantay Dagat members, POs (*Amihan sa Dahican*; *Mamali* Rural Improvement Club; Tamisan MPA and Fisherfolks Association; *Balod Malita*), and PBPLS Protected Area Management Body (PAMB)	The project will work with LGUs in ensuring local coastal communities as the direct beneficiaries of training/capacity development and sustainable livelihood activities from project interventions.	Each group will take an active role in MPA/MPAN management, in partnership with respective LGUs, GAs, CLE groups, LRP, NGOs, academe, and other stakeholders.

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Management Bodies.	are the direct and primary stakeholders of the project		
Women and Youth	These groups are generally under- represented in the management structure and decision making at the community level. Under the JMC on MPAN Guidelines, at least 40% representation to the management councils is recommended. Women's group represented in project sites (e.g., Women Association of Malita; Women Entrepreneurship of *Barangay Buhangin*) are included as direct and primary stakeholders of the project	The project will work with LGUs in ensuring representation of women and youth in MPA/MPAN management, and as e direct beneficiaries of capacity development and sustainable livelihood activities from project interventions.	Women and youth will participate in project implementation as members to the MPA/MPAN management bodies/ councils
Indigenous Peoples (IP) groups	IP communities live in coastal areas adjacent to the three project sites: Kagan (Tarragona); Mandaya, Kagan, Ata-Manobo (Mati); Bla'an, Manobo and Tagakaulo (Malita); Bla'an and Manobo (Don Marcelino)	The project will develop the Indigenous Peoples Plan, ensuring IPs will be involved in project interventions, including enforcement and livelihood activities, among others. IP rights will be recognized and equity in benefits/ revenues management of ancestral water claims	The IP groups will take an active role in MPA/MPAN management, in partnership with respective LGUs, Gas, CLE groups, LRP, NGOs, academe, and other stakeholders.
Academic Institutions (Davao Oriental State University/Regional ICRM Center or DOST/RIC; Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology, or	Academic institutions initiate field surveys and research studies on ETP MW population and habitat which serve as the scientific and evidenced based parameters for the MPA/MPAN establishment and basis for monitoring and evaluation during project implementation.	The project will serve as a venue for academic institutions to provide technical assistance for LGUs at the network level as part of their extension program. Students can also perform their research in the project sites.	Academic institutions will be engaged during the baseline data gathering, during training for LGUs, and participatory M&E.

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SPAMAST; and UP Mindanao)			
Private Sector	The private sector may support the project at the site level through technical support, funding and/or complementary CSR programs and projects. This may include, for example, the implementation of mangrove rehabilitation measures, beach clean-ups, education, and awareness-raising, ETP MW population monitoring community-based training and development, livelihood support to fisherfolk, funding of academic institutions and NGOs, etc.		

156. Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries in the ASEAN region will be further explored during project implementation. To ensure opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through regional ongoing South-South platforms - such as Programmes 1 and 2 of the *ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment* (AWGCME)[26] and the Marine Protected Area Working Group of the *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security* (CTI-CFF) – under Output 3.1.2.

157. In addition, to bring the voice of the Philippines to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. 3.3.1 . The project will also connect with similar country projects based on similar approaches to share resources combined and collective knowledge management products, and to facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[27].

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

158. To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a Gender Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. The highlights of the Gender Analysis include:

(i) Women and men have different access, control, and use of marine resources (in terms of the species they target, fishing practices, allocation of catch, etc.). Multiple studies confirm that men tend to fish offshore, while women fish close to shore, engaging in activities such as shell and fry gathering/gleaning, reef fishing using scoop nets, traps, and fish baskets. Women's nearshore fisheries activities are very important for household food security, because seafood harvested by women is more likely to be consumed by the family. While women's resource use is less visible, the mangroves and seagrass beds - where women are the dominant users - provide critical breeding and nursing grounds for high-value fish species which are usually caught by men but benefit the whole family. Thus, it is in the interest of both sexes to protect these nearshore ecosystems.

(ii) Women are active in many aspects of the fisheries value chain. They engage in net mending, fish sorting and fish vending, often selling fish directly (door-to-door) or to local, small-scale retailers who service nearby communities and marketplaces. Women in coastal communities also engage in other post-capture activities such as fish processing and product development. These are either done by individual women at home or in women's groups such as Rural Improvement Clubs (RICs). RIC members may also become active participants in decision-making bodies such as the Municipal or Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Councils, cooperatives, and anti-poverty councils.

[26] In coordination with the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB).
[27] https://panorama.solutions/en

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(iii) Because many women are not registered as fishers (it is usually their husbands), their access to technical assistance, technology and extension services is limited. It has also been observed that such support has been designed to target mainly male fishers, and not with the concerns and needs of women fishers in mind. Women do not learn new technology, nor are they consulted on technical problems they may encounter in their productive activities across the fisheries value chain. Their source of knowledge on such things is limited and usually only accessed through their fisher husbands, who learn directly from the fisheries technicians.

(iv) As value chain actors and wives who are responsible for household finances, women have strong incentives to maintain fisheries-based livelihoods and incomes. While banks and other formal credit institutions recognize the men as borrowers, women access informal credit by transacting loans from relatives and neighbors, especially when the household income is inadequate. There is also a lack of credit facilities primarily intended to respond to the capitalization needs of women and women groups who may be ready to manage bigger fish processing operations, for example.

(v) The participation of women in fisherfolk associations and MPA management councils was commonly only deemed necessary as an alternative when men weren't available (women would often attend meetings on behalf of their husbands who were out fishing)

(vi) Of the 2,642 *bantay dagat* (sea or fish wardens) in the country, only 143 or 5% are women. Women only do daytime patrolling with night patrol done only by men. Women and men are also observed to perform different roles in coastal habitat protection and rehabilitation initiatives. Heavy activities such as digging were seen as men's activities, while domestic roles such as managing, and purchasing are for women.

(vii) Women tend to manage household funds and when income is short, it usually falls on them to find ways to make ends meet. In women-only focus group discussions, women shared that low fish catch puts stress on fishing households and can lead to verbal conflict and physical abuse between the husband and wife; they also mentioned that lower fish catch leads to illegal fishing and alcohol abuse among men.

159. Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive gender action plan has been developed (See Annex 11) with specific activities and budget to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all project components, and that the project contributes towards improving gender equality and women's empowerment in the project sites. The gender action plan recommends gender mainstreaming actions such as:

(i) Collection, monitoring and reporting of gender-disaggregated data for all project beneficiaries, including indigenous peoples

(ii) Use of gender sensitive and use gender-fair language in ETP MW training modules and information, education, and communication materials

(iii) Equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes that affect the management of marine protected areas and ETP MW conservation

(iv) Provision of gender-specific and appropriate technical assistance for biodiversity-friendly livelihood and enterprise development, based on an assessment of gender roles along relevant value chains such as agri-fisheries and ecotourism.

160. New or enhanced policies that will be developed by the project shall consider and respond to women's (particularly those in the fisheries and informal sector) needs, issues, and well-being. This will include ensuring equitable access, control and use of marine and coastal resources, as well as representation of women and men in leadership and decision-making platforms, such as MPA boards, provincial MPA networks and inter-agency enforcement and monitoring mechanisms. The project's livelihood development activities will help incentivize sustainable production and consumption practices among women and men community members and enable them to become better stewards of their natural resource base. The project will also contribute to improved community (particularly the youth) awareness and action for marine conservation and ensure that both women and men and are able to access, share and apply knowledge relevant to ETP MW and their habitats.

161. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan is appended in Annex 11.

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162. The Project Results Framework (PRF) includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated in Component 3 to ensure that they are effectively monitored.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

163. *Innovation*: The innovation in this project lies in: (i) using the presence of ETP MW and their priority habitats as the basis for identifying, establishing, and improving the management of MPAs; (ii) integrating ETP MW conservation issues into the enabling policies, regulations and plans for MPAs; (iii) establishing an inter-agency governance mechanism to coordinate institutional efforts in the development and implementation of species-specific conservation action plans for marine wildlife; (iv) building a network of MPAs across different categories of nationally and locally managed marine conserved areas, including marine components of NIPAS PAs, LCAs, marine sanctuaries and marine parks; (v) piloting of innovative financing mechanisms at the provincial MPAN level to help cross-subsidize the costs of the management of individual MPAs within the network; (vi) piloting the development of a regional alliance of scientific and research institutions to provide technical and professional support to the managers of MPAs; and, (vii) testing the feasibility of including the location of MPA boundaries and navigation channels onto nautical charts and marine GPS navigation systems.

164. *Sustainability*: The sustainability of the project is anchored in the robust policy framework which entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at national, provincial, and local levels. Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes of action – such as the Protected Area Development and Management Program, CMEMP, Protection and Conservation of Wildlife Program and Livelihood Development Program for Fisherfolk - led by government institutions (principally the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR but also other line departments) working in partnership with provincial and local government units (LGUs), active community-based organizations, the well-resourced NGO sector, the donor community, and private enterprises and individuals. Sustainability will also be strengthened by developing the economic incentives and public-community-private partnerships needed to sustain stakeholder participation beyond project closure. Provincial and municipal LGUs, and local communities (through barangays, *bantay dagat* and fishing associations) will be capacitated to secure funding for and to co-manage the project supported MPAs and conserve marine turtles and dugong populations and habitats within these MPAs over the longer-term. The increased sense of joint custodianship of MPAs and their natural resources will be further developed through an increasing awareness of the intrinsic values of MPAs to the economic and social well-being.

165. *Scaling up*: The project's outputs and outcomes have high potential for scaling up, both within Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental provinces, and across the Philippines. There is a well-established network of committed institutional partners available to carry out this work. The project's emphasis on knowledge-sharing and strengthening the community of practice for conserving ETP MW in MPAs will ensure the identification and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt and enable a more informed and coordinated response that will make it possible to achieve impact at scale. Project outcomes can be further scaled up DENR-BMB's flagship Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Programme, and the DENR-BMB/DA-BFAR Convergence initiative, working with national and local partners and donor institutions. Suitable opportunities for scaling up currently include: (i) expanding the network of provincial MPANs to other provinces; (ii) planning and implementing a national-scale network of MPAs that could collectively conserve and protect representative samples of habitats and populations of ETP MW; (iii) expanding, diversifying and ring-fencing the suite of financing mechanisms for MPAs and MPANs in order to significantly improve funding for the management of individual MPAs; and, (iv) incorporating the location of MPA boundaries and navigation channels onto nautical charts and marine GPS navigation systems across the country.

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V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (Targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.7)
This project will contribute to the following country outcome: OUTCOME 2: Urbanization, economic growth and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable development path for communities*;* OUTPUT 2.3: *Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: *Strengthen management effectiveness and address under-representation of Marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and sustain ecosystem services for human well-being*	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender *(*GEF Core Indicator 11*)*	0	4,292 (1,454 women, 2,838 men)	14,307 (4,848 women, 9,459 men)
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 2:</u> Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha) *(*GEF Core Indicator 2*)*	0	41,310 ha	196,803 ha
	<u>Objective Indicator 3:</u> Management effectiveness of individual project-supported MPAs (as measured by the GEF-7 METT)	PBPLS: 54% MB LCA: N/A M-DM LCA: N/A	PBPLS: >65% MB LCA: >30% M-DM LCA: >30%	PBPLS: >72% MB LCA: >45% M-DM LCA: >40%

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	Objective indicator 4: Extent (in ha) of the project supported MPAs that are designated, managed, and enforced as strictly protected coastal and marine sanctuaries for ETP MW and their habitats	PBPLS: 327 ha MB LCA: 12 ha M-DM LCA: 2076 ha	PBPLS: 460 ha MB LCA: 45 ha M-DM LCA: 2080 ha	PBPLS: 615 ha MB LCA: 88 ha M-DM LCA: 2084 ha
PROJECT COMPONENT 1	*STRENGTHEN THE ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF A NETWORK OF MPAS THAT CONSERVE ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND PROTECTED MARINE WILDLIFE (ETP MW)*			
PROJECT OUTCOME 1.1: *Improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW*	Outcome 1.1, Indicator 5: National, regional and local Institutional capacities (as a % of optimal score) to conserve ETP MW in MPAs (using UNDP Institutional capacity scorecard)	DENR-BMB: 50% DA-BFAR: 40% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 50% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 51%	DENR-BMB: 58% DA-BFAR: 44% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 54% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 55%	DENR-BMB: 76% DA-BFAR: 53% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 69% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 64%
	Outcome 1.1, Indicator 6: Status of national policies, guidelines, technical bulletins, protocols, and plans that support the establishment, management, financing, and monitoring of MPAs and MPANs that conserve ETP MW (where non-existent = 0; drafted, but not adopted = 1; adopted, but not yet implemented = 2 and implemented in the project-supported areas = 3)	Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 1 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 1 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 0 JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 1 Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 1	Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 3 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 3 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 2 JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 3 Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 3	Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 3 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 3 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 3 JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 3 Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 3

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		Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 1 Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 0 Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 0 Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 0 Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 0 Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 0	Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 3 Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 1 Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 1 Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 2 Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 2 Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 2	Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 3 Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 2 Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 2 Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 3 Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 3 Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 3
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 1.1	*<u>Output 1.1.1</u> National oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced* *<u>Output 1.1.2</u> Policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are improved* *<u>Output 1.1.3</u> Training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken*			
PROJECT COMPONENT 2	*CONSERVATION OF ETP MW AND PRIORITY HABITATS WITHIN TARGETED MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS)*			

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OUTCOME 2.1: *Increased geographic coverage, and improved management effectiveness, of MPAs that conserve ETP marine wildlife in southern Mindanao*	<u>Outcome 2.1, Indicator 7</u>: Total extent (in ha) of intact coral reef, sea grass, mangroves and nesting beach habitats designated as strictly protected, no-take zones in the project-supported MPAs	MB LCA Corals: 12 ha Seagrass: 0 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 19 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha PBPLS Corals: 133 ha Seagrass: 6 60 ha Mangroves: 1 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha	MB LCA Corals: 27 ha Seagrass: 14 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 28 ha Nesting beaches: 4 ha PBPLS Corals: 141 ha Seagrass: 73 ha Mangroves: 110 ha Nesting beaches: 2 ha	MB LCA Corals: 53 ha Seagrass: 28 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 6 ha M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 55 ha Nesting beaches: 8 ha PBPLS Corals: 149 ha Seagrass: 85 ha Mangroves: 200 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha
	<u>Outcome 2.1, Indicator 8:</u> Management effectiveness of project supported provincial MPANs (as measured by the MPA Network Assessment Tool or NEAT)	Davao Oriental MPAN: N/A Davao Occidental MPAN: N/A	Davao Oriental MPAN: Level 1 Davao Occidental MPAN: Level 1	Davao Oriental MPAN: Level 2 Davao Occidental MPAN: Level 2

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	Outcome 2.1, Indicator 9: Total annual income (from all sources, in USD) to finance the management and development of project supported MPAs	PBPLS: TBD MB LCA: N/A M-DM LCA: N/A	PBPLS: >80,000 USD MB LCA: >40,000 USD M-DM LCA: >80,000 USD	PBPLS: >167,000 USD MB LCA: > USD 82,000 USD M-DM LCA: >204,000 USD
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.1	*Output 2.1.1 The expansion and management of MPAs in the municipal waters of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bay in Davao Oriental Province is enhanced to conserve ETP MW* *Output 2.1.2 A new MPA is established in the municipal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino in Davao Occidental Province to conserve ETP MW and its management capacity is developed* *Output 2.1.3: Individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao are linked into provincial MPA networks to help improve their management capacities*			
OUTCOME 2.2: *Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) enhance livelihood opportunities in support of community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in and around targeted individual MPAs in southern Mindanao*	Outcome 2.2, Indicator 10: Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) directly benefiting from livelihood development support in the project supported MPAs	0	>70 (25 women, 45 men)	>140 (55 women, 85 men)
OUTPUT TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.2	*Output 2.2.1: Increased opportunities for stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood activities.*			
PROJECT COMPONENT 3	*ACHIEVING IMPACTS THROUGH CHANGED BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT*			
OUTCOME 3.1: Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices	Outcome 3.1, indicator 11: Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) and local organizations participating in initiatives to protect ETP	55 (27 women, 28 men) 1 local organization	145 (70 women, 75 men) 2 local organizations	482 (200 women, 282 men) 4 local organizations

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contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in MPAs in southern Mindanao	MW and their habitats in project supported MPAs			
	Outcome 3.1, Indicator 12: Percentage (as % of total #) of women involved in the governance and management of project supported MPAs and MPANs	<5%	>10%	>15%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	*Output 3.1.1 A targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs is implemented* *Output 3.1.2 A repository of knowledge on MPAs that conserve ETP MW is developed, maintained, and widely disseminated* *Output 3.1.3: A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained*			

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

166. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in page 65 details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

167. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

168. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[28]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in page 66, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

169. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

170. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the first disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

171. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

[28] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included in the PRF will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores include in the GEF Core Indicators.

172. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)*:* The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by July 2025. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

173. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by September 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

174. Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

175. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[29] and the GEF policy on public involvement[30].

[29] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[30] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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176. Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets (Mid-Term; End-of Project)	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[31]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: Strengthen management effectiveness and address under-representation of MPAs designed to conserve ETP MW and sustain ecosystem services for	Indicator 1 Number of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	MT: 4,292 (1,454 women) EOP: 14,307 (4,848 women)	Estimated number of individuals who will be directly involved in the project and derive benefits from it. The EOP target value was derived from: # of DENR and DA-BFAR staff capacitated in conservation of ETP MW (national, regional, LGU) = 130 (26 women) # of individuals capacitated in MPA planning, governance, enforcement in project sites, including WEOs and *bantay dagat* = 98 (20 women)	Register of direct project beneficiaries	Monthly	PMU (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants)	Training records. Livelihood grant reports. Employment data. Education, information and awareness-raising reports.	Assumption: Direct project beneficiary data will be collated and regularly maintained by the PMU

[31] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

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human well-being			# of individuals provided with livelihood support = 120 (60 women) # of individuals reached by project IEC = 500 in-school youth (250 girls); 100 out of school youth (50 girls); 213 youth leaders (93 women); 150 representatives from tourism businesses (50 women); and 13,094 fishers (4,320 women).					
	Indicator 2 MPAs created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	MT: 41,310 EOP: 196,803	Extent of MPAs being targeted for project-support: PBPLS = 20,873 ha Malita-Don Marcellino (M-DM) LCA = 101,881 Mayo Bay (MB) LCA = 20,437 ha The EOP targets for the LCAs were derived from the extent of the areas proposed as marine KBAs for MB and M-DM. In addition, two MPAs – the Jose Abad Santos LCA (~13,612 ha) and the	GIS-based area mapping of the proclaimed extent of the MPA	Mid-term and EOP	DENR-BMB, supplemented by project GIS technical services	LGU ordinances. *MPA plans* *Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act of 2018* DENR-BFAR database of MPAs.	Assumption: the geo-referenced boundaries of the LCA will be detailed in the relevant ordinances of the LGUs

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			Sarangani LCA (~40,000 ha) –have been identified for designation as Locally Managed MPAs by the Jose Abad and Sarangani municipalities. Once established, these MPAs will then be incorporated into the proposed Davao Occidental MPAN, and supported under Output 2.1.3 of the project					
	Indicator 3 Management effectiveness of individual project-supported MPAs (using GEF-7 METT)	MT: PBPLS = 65%; MB LCA = 30%; M-DM = LCA = 30% EOP: PBPLS = 72%; MB LCA = 45%; M-DM = LCA = 40%	METT score for the PBPLS (see Annex 13) and METT score for the MB LCA and M-DM LCA once they have been established by municipal ordinance. The EOP targets were derived from simulated scoring for the METTs (with assumptions of improvement as a consequence of project interventions) for each of the project targeted MPAs.	Facilitated self-assessment of management effectiveness of project-supported MPAs using the GEF-7 METT	Mid-term and EOP	The PMU will (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants) facilitate the self-assessment process for each MPA. Each MPA will in turn designate management staff to participate in the self-	Completed METT spreadsheet and scores	Assumption: The EOP METT score for the LCAs will be modest, as project support is limited to the establishment and start-up processes for the MB and M-DM LCAs

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						assessment.		
	Indicator 4 Extent (ha) of the project supported MPAs that are designated, managed and enforced as strictly protected coastal and marine sanctuaries for ETP MW and their habitats	MT: PBPLS = 460ha; MB LCA = 45ha; M-DM = LCA = 2080ha EOP: PBPLS = 615ha; MB LCA = 88ha; M-DM = LCA = 2084ha	Extent of the area in each of the three project-supported MPAs that is zoned in the management plan as a 'no-take zone' and is proclaimed as a 'marine sanctuary' - where fishing (or other damaging activities) is prohibited, and human activities may be restricted - in accordance with the Fisheries Code. The EOP scores were derived from the reported extent of ETP MW habitat (e.g., known beach nesting sites for marine turtles, seagrass beds used by foraging dugong) in each of the MPAs requiring stricter protection from disturbance.	GIS-based area mapping of the proclaimed extent of the marine sanctuaries in the PBLSS, MB LCA and M-DM LCA	Mid-term and EOP	DA-BFAR and responsible LGUs, with the support of the project GIS technical services	LGU ordinances. MPA plans DA-BFAR database of marine sanctuaries.	Risk: The formalisation of marine sanctuaries by municipal ordinance is delayed due to bureaucratic inefficiencies or unresolved conflicts with resource users
Project Outcome 1.1 Improved institutional capacities and	Indicator 5 National, regional and local institutional capacities to conserve ETP	MT: DENR-BMB = 58%; DA-BFAR = 44%; PLGU (Davao Oriental) = 54%; PLGU (Davao Occidental) = 55%	Assessment of the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and the two project-supported provincial LGUs to conserve ETP MW in MPAs, using a modified version of the UNDP Capacity Scorecard.	Facilitated self-assessment of the institutional scorecard by	Mid-term and EOP	The PMU will (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants) facilitate	Completed UNDP Capacity Assessment Scorecard	Assumption: The institutional representatives who undertake the self-assessment are

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decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserves ETP MW	MW in MPAs (using UNDP Institutional capacity scorecard)	EOP: DENR-BMB = 76%; DA-BFAR = 53%; PLGU (Davao Oriental) = 69%; PLGU (Davao Occidental) = 64%	The modified scorecard, and the baseline scoring of these institutions, is presented in Annex 24 of the PRODOC. The EOP scores were derived from simulated scoring (with assumptions of improvement as a consequence of project interventions) of the UNDP capacity assessment scorecard for each target institution.	each targeted institution.		the self-assessment process for each Institution. Each institution will in turn designate staff to participate in the facilitated self-assessment.		either the same individuals as those from the previous assessment or occupy a similar position in the institution.
	Indicator 6 Status of national policies, guidelines, technical bulletins, protocols and plans that support the establishment, management, financing and monitoring	MT: MTCAP = 3; DCAP = 3; Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 2; JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 3; Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 3; Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 3; Guidelines on the	Assessment of the state of implementation (ranging from 0-3) of a suite of policies, guidelines, technical bulletins, protocols and plans to be supported by the project in Region XI, where: Not yet developed = 0 In draft form, but not yet adopted = 1 Adopted, but not yet under implementation = 2 Under implementation in Region XI (specifically in the project supported MPAs) = 3	Collation of policy compendium (containing all policy instruments issued by DENR and DA on the conservation of ETP MW)	Annual	PMU (through the marine wildlife policy advisor in Output 1.1.3)	DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR annual reports Individual policies, plans, guidelines, technical bulletins and protocols/ procedures	Assumption: The drafting, review and adoption of policies, plans, guidelines, technical bulletins and protocols/ procedures can be expedited by the responsible institutions

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	of MPAs that conserve ETP MW	protection of dugong and their habitats = 1; Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 1; Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 2; Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 2; Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 2 EOP: MT: MTCAP = 3; DCAP = 3; Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 3; JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 3; Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 3; Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting	The EOP scores were derived from the implementation status planned for each project-supported policy, guideline, technical bulletin, protocol and/or plan.					

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		Habitats = 3; Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 2; Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 2; Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 3; Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 3; Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 3.						
Project Outcome 2.1 Increased geographic coverage and improved management effectiveness of MPAs that conserve marine	Indicator 7 Total extent of intact coral reef, sea grass, mangroves and nesting beach habitats designated as strictly protected, no take zones in the project	MT: MB LCA (Corals = 27 ha; Seagrass = 14 ha; Mangroves = 0 ha; Nesting beaches= 3 ha); M-DM LCA (Corals = 99 ha; Seagrass = 54 ha; Mangroves = 28 ha; Nesting beaches = 4 ha); PBPLS (Corals = 141 ha; Seagrass = 73 ha; Mangroves = 110 ha; Nesting beaches = 2 ha)	Extent of the ETP MW habitats (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds and nesting beaches) in each of the three project-supported MPAs that is proclaimed as a 'marine sanctuary' - where fishing (or other damaging activities) is prohibited, and human activities may be restricted - in accordance with the Fisheries Code. The baselines for the project sites were extrapolated from	Field surveys, supplemented with aerial photography/ satellite imagery, for the areas designated and managed as strictly protected, no take zones in the project supported MPAs	Mid-term and EOP	Project Management Unit (with the support of contracted GIS and monitoring consultants)	Management Plan (Strict Protection Zones) for MPAs Ordinance establishing a marine sanctuary DA-BFAR and DENR-BMB MPA databases	None

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wildlife in southern Mindanao	supported MPAs	EOP: MB LCA (Corals = 53 ha; Seagrass = 28 ha; Mangroves = 0 ha; Nesting beaches= 6 ha); M-DM LCA (Corals = 99 ha; Seagrass = 7 ha; Mangroves = 55 ha; Nesting beaches = 8 ha); PBPLS (Corals = 149 ha; Seagrass = 85 ha; Mangroves = 200 ha; Nesting beaches = 3 ha)	the 2014 NAMRIA Satellite Imagery, the PBPLS Management Plan, the municipal ordinances for existing marine sanctuary areas and the designation of existing Strict Protection Zones (SPZ). The EOP targets were derived as follows: For corals – to target at least ten (10%) of total coral reef area) per site as no take zone (for both fisheries and feeding/development areas for EPT MW) For seagrass – to target at least Ten (10%) of total seagrass area) per site as no take zone (for EPTMW, esp. dugong - feeding/grazing areas) For mangroves – full protection (100%) of total mangrove area per site as no take zone, based on national laws and local ordinances. For beach areas – to target 10% of total beach area (with active marine turtle nests) for protection through local				Coastal Resource Assessments	

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			ordinance and/or amendment of existing ordinances					
	Indicator 8 Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) directly benefiting from livelihood development support in the project supported MPAs	MT: >70 (25) EOP: >140 (55)	For targets were derived using the following assumptions: (i) a budget of US$100k is established, of which at least 25% is used to create direct employment opportunities; (ii) direct employment opportunities will be created for an average of 60 days of employment/person; (iii) the minimum wage per person per day = $8.15.	Record of project beneficiaries (by type of support/ assistance)	Weekly (consolidated into monthly reports)	Project Management Unit (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants)	Employment contracts Grant disbursement records MPAN Trust Fund report	Assumption: Accredited community groups (NGOs, CBOs, POs) ensure the equitable and cost-effective use of grant funding in supporting the development of BDFEs, creating employment and supporting ETP MW conservation
Project outcome 2.2 Outcome 2.2: Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) enhance livelihood opportuniti	Indicator 9 Management effectiveness of project supported MPANs (as measured by the MPA Network Assessment Tool, NEAT)	MT: Davao Oriental MPAN = Level 1; Davao Occidental MPAN = Level 1 EOP: Davao Oriental MPAN = Level 2; Davao Occidental MPAN = Level 2	Similar to the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (see https://www.sprep.org/attachments/ VirLib/Global/mpa-effectiveness-assessment-tool.pdf) for the Philippines, the MPA Network Assessment Tool (NEAT, 2014) is a self-assessment tool that is used to measure	Facilitated self-assessment of the NEAT for each MPAN	Mid-term and EOP	Project Management Unit (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants)	NEAT reports	Risk: The establishment processes of one (or both) of the provincial MPANs may be delayed beyond the mid-term of the project.

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es in support of community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in and around targeted individual MPAs in southern Mindanao			MPAN effectiveness using a simplified scoring system for select criteria at different levels of management effectiveness (Levels 1-4, where Level 1 = MPAN is established and Level 4 = MPAN is effectively managed and institutionalised). The EOP scores were derived from simulated scoring (with assumptions of improvement as a consequence of project interventions) of the NEAT for each of the project targeted MPAs.					
	Indicator 10 Total annual income (from all sources) to finance the management and development of project supported MPAs	MT: PBPLS = >70,000 USD; MB LCA = >,40,000 USD; M-DM LCA = >80,000 USD EOP: PBPLS = >167,000 USD; MB LCA = >82,000 USD; M-DM LCA = >204,000 USD)	Annual income in each project-supported MPA from all income sources - including user fees, budget allocations from government, MPAN contributions, grants, donations, trust funds, concessions and leases, loans, etc. – used to fund the HR, OPEX and CAPEX management costs of each MPA. The EOP targets are premised on the assumption that the	Recording of income in MPA financial accounts	Daily, with monthly and annual consolidated financial reporting	LGUs, PBPLS PAMB	Financial accounts Audited annual financial reports Annual LGU Investment Plans	Assumption: Income from MPAs is ring-fenced for re-investment back into its development and management.

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			annual HR budgets for MPA-supporting staff and the funding from any complementary government initiatives overlapping with the MPA footprint can be reliably extrapolated from the public accounts during the project implementation phase. The EOP income projections (on a cost/ha basis) for the project-supported were initially derived from the basic management cost requirements for well established MPAs (in this case, PBPLS) and for newly established MPAs (in this case MB LCA and M-DM CLA) elaborated by Binet *et. al.* in *Sustainable Financing of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: a financial analysis* (2015). These requirements were then moderated against the conservative estimates of the projected income streams in each of these MPAs as a result of project support. EOP targets were calculated as follows: USD8/ha for PBPLS,					

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			as an established MPA; USD4/ha for MB LCA, as a small, newly established but intensively utilized MPA; and USD2/ha for M-DM LCA, as a large newly established but less intensively utilized MPA). The EOP targets may need to be reviewed at the MTR once more reliable financial data becomes available from the responsible public institutions.					
Project Outcome 3.1 Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and	Indicator 11 Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) and local organisations participating in initiatives to protected ETP MW and their habitats in project supported MPAs	MT: 145 (70 women) and 2 local organisations EOP: 482 (200 women) and 4 local organisations	The EOP targets were derived from consultations with local organisations expressing an interest in participating in ETP MW conservation initiatives in and around the project targeted MPAs	Recording by project Field Coordinators	Monthly	Project Management Unit (with the support of contracted monitoring consultants)	NGO, CBO, PO annual reports	None
	Indicator 12	MT: >10%	Percentage of MPA executives and practitioners involved in the governance	Audit of MPA personnel	Annual	Project Management Unit	Minutes (and attendance	Risk: There is community resistance to

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ETP MW in southern Mindanao	Percentage (as % of the total) of women involved in the governance and management of project supported MPAs and MPANs	EOP: >15%	(including PAMBs, MPA Councils, PAMB, *bantay dagat* networks, MPAN management board, etc.) and the management (including PENROs, CENRO, MENROs, bantay dagat, etc,) of project supported MPAs that are women. The current baseline situation for PBPLS (5% of the approximately 150 executives and practitioners are women). The EOP targets assume that a similar situation would prevail for the two LCAs to be established under the project, without project intervention. The targets for this indicator are modest, as the majority of MPA personnel will be male bantay dagat, who already have some security of tenure.			(with the support of contracted monitoring consultants)	information) of MPA governance meetings. Profile of registered bantay dagat.	the appointment of women as MPA executives and practitioners and/or a reluctance of women to fulfil this function.

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177. This M&E plan and budget in Table 7 below provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Output 3.1.3 of Component 3 in the TBWP. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are however not included in Table 7 as these are covered by the GEF Fee.

Table 8: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Total indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop & report	Implementing Partner Technical Coordinator	10,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	Technical Coordinator will collate monitoring data, with the support of different project partners (refer to the monitoring plan , page 66)	15,000	Annually, and at project mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Technical Coordinator	0	Annually, typically between June-August
Monitoring of: (i) Gender Action Plan (ii) Environmental and Social Safeguards	Technical Coordinator Gender Officer Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer	15,000	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	0	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	40,000	July 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	40,000	September 2027
TOTAL indicative COST		120,000	

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VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

178. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Director of DENR-BMB will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) and will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation[32]. The DENR Regional Director for Region XI will have the authority to approve site level activities and expenditure following the Department's Manual of Approvals and the Project's Annual Work Plan.

At the national level, DENR-Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS) is mandated to provide coordination and supervision for all foreign-assisted projects. The PMU will work under the guidance of DENR-FASPS and the IA (DENR-BMB with DENR-Region 11) to ensure collaboration and synergy with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives. Additionally, the Implementing Partner (DENR-BMB) has created a forum and is now the convenor of foreign-assisted projects coordination/complementation meetings with GEF projects and other donors. The Project Coordination Committee (PCCs) and Prescribing Coordination Mechanism for the Implementation of BMB Foreign-Assisted Projects was created under the DENR-BMB Special Order 2021-55 in April this year. DENR-BMB has also appointed its Coastal and Marine Division as focal in providing additional coordination and synergy of project activities for coastal and marine projects.

At the regional level, in addition to reporting to DENR- R11 and DA-BFAR-11, the project (through the PMU) will also be reporting to Regional Development Council (RDC) XI, particularly under the Economic Development Committee (EDC) and the Fisheries Management Area - 2 (FMA-2) Management Board to ensure coordination and cooperation among other projects and agencies working in the area.

[32] The NPD will not be paid from the project funds but will represent a Government in-kind contribution to the Project.

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179. Responsible Parties: In Year 1 of project implementation, the DENR-BMB will conclude a Memorandum of Agreement with a local NGO partner[33] to provide technical and professional support in the execution of selected project activities. UNDP will also undertake a micro-assessment of the selected local NGO partner prior to their appointment.

180. Project stakeholders and target groups: The project's design incorporates several approaches to ensure that target groups will be engaged in decision-making for the project. The level of decision-making of the different target groups in project implementation are briefly summarized in the table below.

Table 9: Summary of mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder involvement and participation

Stakeholder	Approach to ensure stakeholder engagement	Level of decision-making of stakeholder
Government institutions and agencies		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) DENR Regional Office – Region XI, PENROS, CENROS	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, project training, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project implementing agency (through PMU), project oversight, overall project implementation through PMU, project technical support, project capacity building support, project co-financing partner, chair of the Project Board.
Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) DENR Regional Office – Region XI	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, project training, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project beneficiary, project capacity building support, project co-financing partner, project collaborating partner, member of Project Board.
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Project launch and inception, face to face meetings, Project Board meetings, information sharing sessions.	Project technical support, project collaborating partner, member of Project Board.
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project co-financing partner, project collaborating partner, member of Project Board.

[33] The 'local responsible partner' will however not serve on the Project Board to avoid any conflicts of interest.

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Department of Tourism (DOT)	Project inception, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project co-financing partner, project collaborating partner, member of Project Board.
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project co-financing partner, project beneficiary, project collaborating partner, member of Project Board.
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project co-financing partner, project capacity building support.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits	Project technical support, project capacity building support.
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)	Project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support.
<u>Enforcement Agencies</u> Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), Philippine Coast Guard, PNP Maritime Group	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, project training, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project capacity building support.
Regional Development Council XI	Face to face meetings, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, project training, site visits.	Project technical support, project capacity building support
Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (PBPLS) Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)	Project launch and inception, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, project training, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project beneficiary, project technical support, project capacity building support.
<u>Local Government Units (LGUs)</u> Mati, Davao Oriental	Project launch and inception, face to face meetings, capacity building workshops, professional trainings, project knowledge sharing platforms, project training,	Project beneficiary, project technical support, project capacity building support, project collaborating partners, representation on Project Board.

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Tarragona, Davao Oriental, Malita, Davao Occidental Don Marcelino, Davao Occidental Jose Abad Santos, Davao Occidental Sarangani, Davao Occidental	conferences, regional and national symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	
Civil society organisations and research institutions		
NGOs	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project collaborating partner, project management support, project technical support, project capacity building support, representation on Project Board.
Peoples Organisations Mayo Bay (e.g., Amihan sa Dahican, Mamali Rural Improvement Club, Tamisan Marine Protected Area and Fisherfolks Association) Coastal Waters of Malita, and Don Marcelino (e.g., Women Association of Malita, Women Entrepreneurship of Barangay Buhangin, Balod Malita	Project launch and inception, Project Board meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, project training, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project beneficiaries, project capacity building support, representation on Project Board
Indigenous Peoples (IP) groups Mati (Mandaya, Kagan, Ata-Manobo) Tarragona (Kagan) Malita (Blaan, Manobo and Tagakaulo) Don Marcelino (Blaan and Manobo)	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, project training, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project beneficiaries, project technical support, project capacity building support.

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Bantay Dagat and Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs)	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, project training, electronic communications, site visits.	Project beneficiaries, project technical support, project capacity building support
Fisheries Aquatic Resources and Management Councils (FARMCs)	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, project training, electronic communications, site visits.	Project beneficiaries, project technical support, project capacity building support.
Academic Institutions Davao Oriental State University, SPAMAST, UP Mindanao	Face to face meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project capacity building support
Private Sector	Face to face meetings, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, electronic communications, site visits.	Project technical support, project capacity building support

181. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

182. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

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Section 2: Project governance structure: Supported NIM with BMB as Implementing Partner

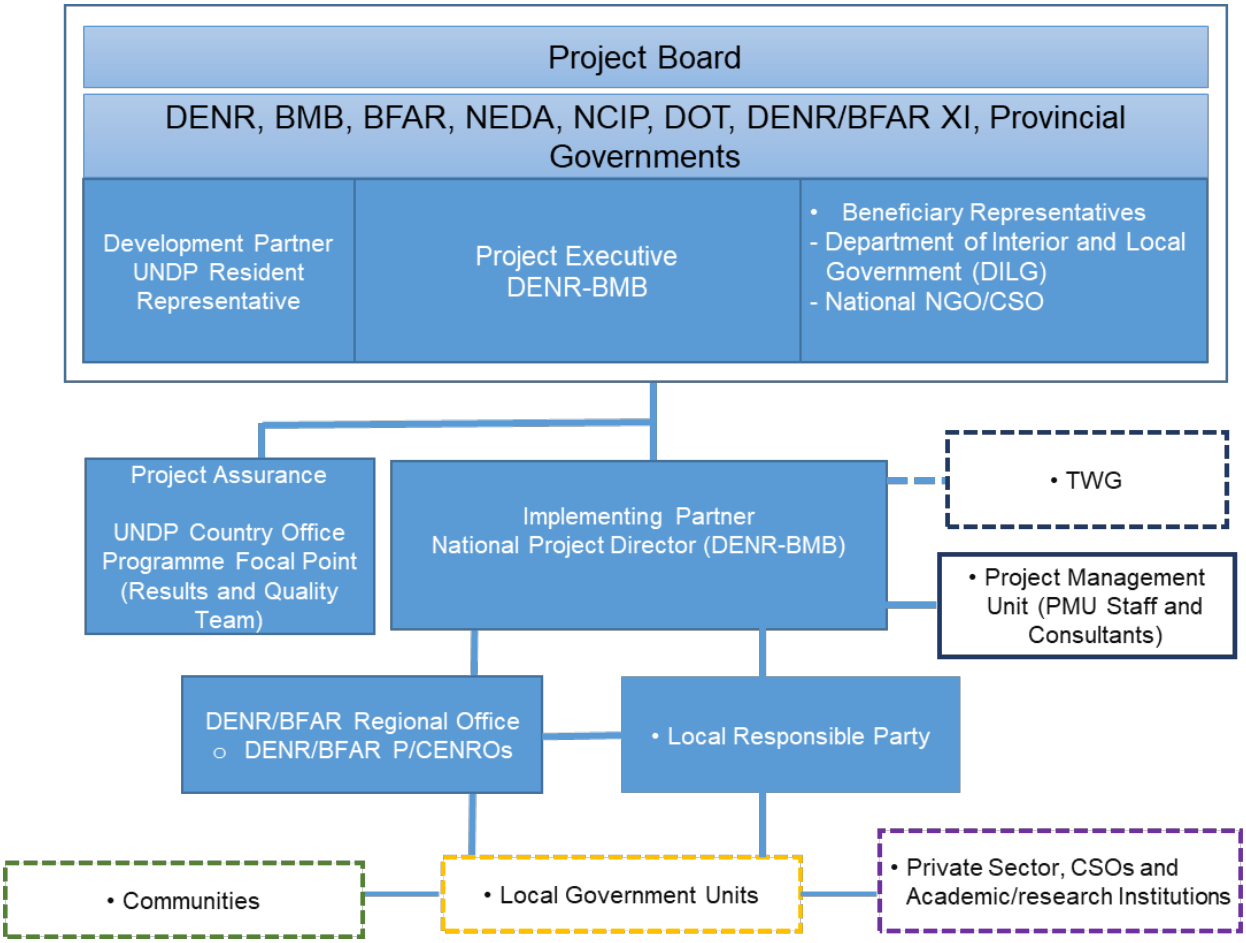


Figure 2: Project Governance Structure

First line of defense: UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR.

Second line of defense:

(I)Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level;

(ii) BBPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BBPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function; and

(III) UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

183. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

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184. UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD38,750 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

185. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

186. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

187. In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Country Office Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative, Climate Action Programme Team Leader and Programme Analyst. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Finance Team who will report to the Operations Manager.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

188. Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

189. The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

190. Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.

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- Meet annually; at least once.
- Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

191. Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
    - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
    - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
    - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
    - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Risk Management:
    - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
    - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.

- Coordination:

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- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

192. Composition of the Project Board: The PB will be composed of: DENR Central Office represented by the Office of the Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs; DENR-BMB; DA-BFAR; NCIP; DOT; Regional and Provincial Offices of DENR and DA-BFAR; and Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental Provincial Governments. The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. Project Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: DENR-BMB Director.
2. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative are: DILG and a national marine conservation NGO (to be identified in Year 1 of project implementation.
3. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: UNDP Resident Representative.

193. Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Results-Based Management Analyst of the Results and Quality Team of UNDP CO.

194. National Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (TWG). The Technical Working Group (TWG) established for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase will be sustained and expanded, if and when needed. This TWG will provide assistance and recommendations to the IP and PB on the following aspects:
    - Necessary policy support and national coordinating mechanisms for improved management of ETP MW and their habitats;
    - Updates on policies, governance arrangements, assessments and relevant studies as well as programs and projects related with improved management of ETP MW and their habitats
    - Effective delivery of Project outputs as outlined in this ProDoc;

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- Feedback on Project milestones, including emerging threats, opportunities, issues and lessons learned;
- Available platforms for lesson sharing and knowledge management; and
- Appropriate exit strategy and sustainable planning mechanisms, including scaling-up/replication strategies.

195. Project Management – Execution of the Project: The full-time Technical Coordinator, serving as the Project Manager, is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The technical coordinator typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

196. The day-to-day administration and management of the project will be carried out by the Technical Coordinator (TC), with the support of a full-time Project Finance and Administration Officer (PFAO). The TC and PFAO will be located within the Coastal Marine Division of DENR-BMB. The project will also retain the technical services of a part-time Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) and Gender Officer (GO) to update, implement and report on the performance of the Social and Environmental Safeguards and the Gender Action Plan respectively. Collectively the TC, PFAO, SESO and GO will form the core of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The terms of reference for the TC, PFAO, SESO and GO are detailed in Annex 8. The TC and PFAO will be allocated office space in the premises of the DENR-BMB.

197. The TC has the authority to administer the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the DENR-BMB and UNDP, within the parameters determined by the Project Board (PB). The TC's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The TC will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The TC is accountable to the NPD and UNDP for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

198. The PMU will also be technically supported by a local partnering NGO (see 'responsible party' below), contracted national experts, NGO's, international consultants and companies. The recruitment of specialist support services and the procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the PMU, in consultation with the NPD, and in accordance with relevant recruitment and procurement rules and procedures. The terms of reference of the key individual national and international experts and consultants to be contracted by the project are also detailed in Annex 8.

199. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Technical Coordinator.*

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VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

200. The total cost of the project is USD 17,481,045. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 2,639,726 administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 14,841,319 in co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

201. Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIR and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	Public Investment	3,186,925
	In-kind	1,843,690
DENR: Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	1,051,801
	In-kind	459,377
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	32,827
	In-kind	18,884
Department of Tourism (DOT): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	1,789
	In-kind	146,259
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG): Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	23,295
Department of Social Welfare and Development	In-kind	8,663
Local Government Units (LGUs): Provincial (Davao Oriental) and Municipal (Don Marcelino, Malita, Mati, Tarragona)	Public Investment	3,633,385
	In-kind	898,293
UNDP	In-kind	79,500
Academic Institutions: Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCST), Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST), University of the Philippines Mindanao (UPMin)	Public Investment	2,614,626
	In-kind	368 784

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Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines (MWWP)	Public Investment	463,796
	In-kind	9,425

202. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the Technical Coordinator on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the technical coordinator can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Technical Coordinator/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is strongly encouraged to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

203. Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

204. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

205. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

206. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.

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The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

207. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[34]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

208. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

209. The project will be financially completed within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

210. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trust

[34] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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IX: TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128606	Atlas Output Project ID:	00122553
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao		
Atlas Business Unit:	PHL 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title:	Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.:	6499		
Implementing Partner:	Department of Environment and Natural Resources: Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Imp. Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budget Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note #
COMPONENT 1: Strengthen enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to support the conservation of Endangered, Threatened and Protected Marine Wildlife (ETP-MW)	DENR	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local consultants	12,000	36,000	24,000	18,000	6,000	*96,000*	1
				71600	Travel	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	*13,500*	2
				71800	Contractual Services - Imp. Partn.	28,000	34,000	28,000	24,000	24,000	*138,000*	3
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	28,000	62,000	56,000	36,000	12,000	*194,000*	4
				72400	Comm. & Audio-Visual Equip.	5,000	23,000	9,000	500	500	*38,000*	*5*
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Costs	1,000	13,000	7,000	1,000	0	*22,000*	6
				72500	Supplies	300	200	200	175	100	*975*	7

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				72800	Information Technology Equipment	6,000	20,000	2,000	0	0	*28,000*	8
				75700	Training, workshops & conf.	13,900	29,500	24,000	19,000	8,000	*94,400*	9
					TOTAL COMPONENT 1	96,700	220,700	153,700	101,675	52,100	624,875	
COMPONENT 2: Conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted MPAs	DENR	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local consultants	24,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	12,000	*132,000*	10
				71600	Travel	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	*8,500*	11
				71800	Contractual Services - Imp. Part.	8,000	16,000	15,000	11,000	8,000	*58,000*	12
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	52,000	164,000	135,000	59,000	41,000	*451,000*	13
				72200	Equipment and furniture	0	84,000	125,000	68,000	4,000	*281,000*	14
				72400	Comm. & Audio-Visual Equip.	0	30,000	30,000	4,000	0	*64,000*	15
				72500	Supplies	300	200	200	175	100	*975*	16
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	0	14,000	28,000	4,000	1,000	*47,000*	17
				73400	Rental & Maintenance - Other Equip.	0	8,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	*40,000*	18
				75700	Training, workshops & conf.	24,350	73,000	41,000	28,000	12,000	*178,350*	19
					TOTAL COMPONENT 2	110,150	427,700	423,200	210,675	89,100	1,260,825	
COMPONENT 3: Achieving impact through changed behavior and knowledge management	UNDP	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International consultants	0	0	25,000	0	25,000	*50,000*	20
	DENR/ UNDP			71300	Local consultants	0	22,000	34,000	20,000	30,000	*106,000*	21
	DENR			71600	Travel	9,500	18,000	22,000	16,000	12,000	*77,500*	22
				71800	Contractual Services - Imp. Part.	25,750	27,750	30,750	28,750	23,750	*136,750*	23

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				72100	Contractual services - Companies	10,250	61,250	54,250	33,250	9,250	*168,250*	24
				72300	Materials and goods	0	6,000	12,000	2,000	0	*20,000*	25
				72400	Comm. & Audio-Visual Equip.	800	800	800	800	800	*4,000*	26
				72500	Supplies	300	200	200	175	100	*975*	27
				74200	Audio Visual & Printing prod costs	0	1,800	20,800	17,825	4,075	*44,500*	28
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	2,000	0	0	0	0	*2,000*	29
				75700	Training, workshops & conf.	12,350	3,000	3,000	0	0	*18,350*	30
					TOTAL COMPONENT 3	60,950	140,800	202,800	118,800	104,975	628,325	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	DENR	62000	GEF-10003	71800	Contractual Services - Imp. Part.	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	*21,250*	31
				72400	Comm. & Audio-Visual Equip.	2,701	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	*10,701*	32
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	4,000	250	250	250	250	*5,000*	33
	UNDP			74100	Professional Services	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	*50,000*	34
				74596	Services to project-GOE for CO	8,567	7,760	8,377	7,231	6,815	*38,750*	35
					TOTAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT	29,518	24,260	24,877	23,731	23,315	125,701	
					TOTAL PROJECT	297,318	813,460	804,577	454,881	269,490	2,639,726	

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Budget note #	Description
1	Contractual appointment of ad hoc technical support services to DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to support their mandated responsibilities for developing, implementing, and monitoring species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW (Output 1.1.1) = USD 20,000. Contractual appointment of a Policy Advisor to support the DENR-BMB in coordinating the consultative and technical work under Output 1.1.2 (including communications across institutions, collating inputs from stakeholders, managing contracted experts, organizing consultative meetings, liaising with LGUs in Region XI to integrate DCAP and MTCAPs into work plans and budgets, integrating project lessons learnt into national policies and plans and maintaining an ETP MW policy compendium) = USD 33,000 . Contractual appointment of a Dugong conservation specialist to consultatively draft the 'Guidelines on protection of dugong habitats, feeding areas and development areas' (Output 1.1.2), 50 days @ $300/D= USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a GIS/data management specialist to support the updating of the ECA registry, the incorporation of MPAs into nautical navigational maps and the inclusion of ETP MW data into the national MPA database (Output 1.1.2), 80 days @ $200/D, = USD 16,000. Costs of Technical Coordinator to act as the training coordinator to identify training needs, oversee the development of training modules, identify trainees, manage training logistics, supervise training service providers and maintain working relationships with government institutions (Output 1.1.3) = USD 12,000. Total USD 96,000
2	Travel costs of DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff, institutional development specialist, legal/policy advisor and other technical support consultants relating to the implementation of activities under Output 1.1.1= USD 5,000. *Pro rata* costs of local travel for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF = USD 3,500. *Pro rata* PMU travel costs to project sites (Component 1) = USD 5,000. Total USD 13,500
3	Costs of the Technical Coordinator to act as the institutional development liaison between the project and DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and DILG (Output 1.1.1) = USD 36,000. Costs of the Technical Coordinator to support the DENR and DA in the establishment and administration of the ETP-MW sub-working group (within the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group (Output 1.1.1), 220 days@$200/Day, =US$44,000. Costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of SESO to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM under Component 1, 66 days @ USD 250/Day, = USD 16,500. Costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a gender specialist to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the gender action plan under Component 1, 66 days @ USD 250/Day, = USD 16,500. Costs of the contractual appointment of a Project Financial and Administration Officer (PFAO) to provide financial and administrative support to the implementation of Component 1 = USD 25,000. Total USD 138,000
4	Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research consortium/company to: (i) undertake the climate vulnerability assessments of, and make recommendations on mitigating the impacts on, dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in Region XI; (ii) prepare technical guidelines for identifying marine KBAs; and (iii) consultatively draft guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices for different use zones in MPAs with ETP MW (Output 1.1.2) = USD 34,000. Contractual appointment of an MPA training consortium/NGO to assess training needs, develop ETP

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	MW training modules and materials, design training program and host training courses and field days for trainers and MPA practitioners (Output 1.1.3) = USD 160,000.
5	Procurement, maintenance and running costs of equipment (8 drones, 2 digital cameras, 8 GPS units, tags and tag applicators and 6 x SCUBA equipment) to monitor dugong and marine turtle populations (Output 1.1.1) *Pro rat*a landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls, = USD 4,000). = Total USD 38,000
6	Production of publications, print media and electronic media for Output 1.1.2 = USD 10,000. Production of publications, print media and electronic media for Output 1.1.3= USD 12,000. Total USD 22,000
7	*Pro rata* costs of office supplies (paper, printer ink, etc.) =USD 975
8	Procurement of additional hardware (8 laptops, 2 laser printers, 2 fiber routers), software (GIS software licenses, MS Office Pro renewals) and networking (fibre optic line installation and rental) for DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff supporting the development, implementation, and monitoring of ETP MW species conservation plans (Output 1.1.1) =USD 28,000.
9	Costs of 7 DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff to attend formal IT and IS short course training programmes (Output 1.1.1) =USD 5,000. Costs of 12 DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and LGU staff to attend specialized SCUBA and drone training (and registration/licensing) courses (Output 1.1.1) =USD 9,000. Logistical and administrative running costs (venue, invitations, catering, transport, recording, secretariat, etc.) of hosting the ETP-MW sub-working group and facilitating the development of the alliance of scientific and research institutions for Region XI (Output 1.1.1) = USD 6,000. Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, accommodation, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops (Output 1.1.2) =USD 8,000. Course attendance costs (travel, daily allowance, accommodation, meals) of: (i) 2-5 day TOT courses for 10-12 regional and provincial staff in Region XI; (ii) a series of short training courses (1/2 - 1 day) for 100 MPA managers and practitioners; (iii) field days and on-site demonstrations; and (iv) specialist sustainable financing courses for 10 senior and executive managers in the project-targeted areas (Output 1.1.3) =USD 45,000. Costs of specialist training courses (e.g., business management, financial management, etc.) delivered by other training service providers for MPA/MPAN executive and management staff (Output 1.1.3) =USD 14,000. *Pro rata* costs of the presentation of the gender strategy and plan to, and gender sensitivity training for, key project stakeholders=USD 7,400. Total USD 94,400
10	Contractual appointment of a Field Coordinator (Davao Oriental) to support the provincial, city and municipal LGUs and the PBPLS PAMB in the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.1, 44 weeks @USD 1,250 =USD 55,000. Contractual appointment of a Field Coordinator (Davao Occidental) to support the provincial and municipal LGUs in the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.2, 44 weeks @USD 1,250 =USD 55,000. Contractual appointment of 2 (one for Davao Occidental and one for Davao Oriental) Field Coordinators (see Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.1) to provide logistical support to the provincial LGUs in establishing the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3) =USD 10,000. Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment of an environmental and social safeguards specialist to undertake targeted social and environmental assessments and developing

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	specific management measures (or management plan) - as required - on a case-by-case basis (inclusive of travel, DSA and printing costs) (Output 3.1.3), USD 12,000. Total USD 132,000
11	*Pro rata* costs of local travel for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF=USD 3,500. *Pro rata* PMU travel costs to project sites (Component 2) =USD 5,000. Total USD 8,500
12	Costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of SESO to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM under Component 2, 66 days @ USD250/Day= USD 16,500. Costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a gender officer to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the gender action plan under Component 2, 66 days @ USD250/Day= USD 16,500. Costs of the contractual appointment of a Project Financial and Administration Officer to provide financial and administrative support to the implementation of Component 2 =USD 25,000. Total USD 58,000
13	Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research NGO/ consortium/ institution to undertake the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for Mayo Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 54,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support the drafting of the management plan for Mayo Bay LCA and the development of user fee systems for Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 12,000. Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to provide CLE training (for bantay dagat) and to support the preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the Mayo Bay LCA and to provide ad hoc filing of prosecution cases and defense against SLAPP suits (Output 2.1.1), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to provide strategic and operational support to the LGUs in Mayo Bay, and to the PAMB in Pujada Bay, in the roll-out of user fees systems for the MPAs (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine engineering company to install and maintain marker, navigational and mooring buoys in Mayo Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research NGO/ institution/ consortium to undertake the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for M-DM (Output 2.1.2), USD 54,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support the drafting of the management plan for M-DM LCA and the development of user fee systems the LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 12,000. Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to provide CLE training (for bantay dagat) and to support the preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the M-DM LCA and to provide ad hoc filing of prosecution cases and defense against SLAPP suits (Output 2.1.2), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to provide strategic and operational support to the M-DM LCA in the roll-out of user fees systems for the LCAs (Output 2.1.2), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine engineering company to install and maintain marker, navigational and mooring buoys in M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to prepare the documentation establishing the basis for the provincial MPANs, support the drafting of management plans for the provincial MPANs, facilitate the development of provincial MPA inter-agency enforcement agreements and support the development of provincial bantay dagat networks (Output 2.1.3), USD 24,000. Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to assist in the preparation of legal instruments for the provincial MPANs, registration of the provincial MPANs, establishment of an independent trust fund for the provincial MPANs and provision of *ad hoc* legal advice (Output 2.1.3), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of an NGO to support the preparation of the Process Frameworks and development of

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	Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), create employment opportunities and/or support community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in individual MPAs within each provincial MPAN (Output 2.2.1), USD 100,000. Contractual appointment of a community-based marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support accredited community groups to access, combine and sequence other incentives and funding opportunities to develop Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), create employment opportunities and/or support community-based ETP MW conservation efforts, in individual MPAs within each provincial MPAN (Output 2.2.1), USD 30,000. Total USD 451,000
14	Procurement of monitoring and patrol equipment (e.g., uniforms, first aid kit, binoculars, cameras, marine GPS units, megaphones, torches, 3-4 small patrol boats with outboard engines, trailers, and safety equipment) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 140,500. Procurement of monitoring and patrol equipment (e.g., uniforms, first aid kit, binoculars, cameras, marine GPS units, megaphones, torches, 2-3 small patrol boats with outboard engines, trailers and safety equipment) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 140,500. Total USD 281,000
15	Procurement of communications equipment (e.g., VHF radios, base station, and repeaters) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Procurement of communications equipment (e.g., VHF radios, base station, and repeaters) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2) USD 30,000. *Pro rata* landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls), USD 4,000. Total USD 64,000
16	*Pro rata* costs of office supplies (paper, printer ink, etc.). USD 975
17	Procurement and installation of point of sale (POS) systems (credit card machines, data terminals, cash drawers, POS software and hardware, signature pads, barcode scanners, printers, back-office data management and reporting software) for collection of user fees in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 23,500. Procurement and installation of point of sale (POS) systems (credit card machines, data terminals, cash drawers, POS software and hardware, signature pads, barcode scanners, printers, back-office data management and reporting software) for collection of user fees in M-DM (Output 2.1.2), USD 23,500. Total USD 47,000
18	Rental of storage facilities, and maintenance and running costs (fuel, oil) for, 3-4 aluminum patrol boats and 2 VHF radio networks (Output 2.1.1), USD 20,000. Rental of storage facilities, and maintenance and running costs (fuel, oil) for, 3-4 aluminum patrol boats and the VHF radio network (Output 2.1.2), USD 20,000. Total USD 40,000
19	Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops during the establishment process for Mayo Bay LCA (Output 2.1.1) and Attendance costs of annual 3-day bantay dagat refresher training (20-30 participants) hosted by BFAR/LGUs in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 70,000. Subsistence and hazard allowances for at least 40 bantay dagat deployed in the MB LCA and PBPLS (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2). Procurement of group insurance cover for at least 40 bantay dagat/fish wardens deployed in MB LCA and PBPLS (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2), USD 6,000. Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops during the establishment

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	process for the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 12,500. Attendance costs of annual 3-day bantay dagat refresher training (20-30 participants) hosted by BFAR/LGUs in M-DM (Output 2.1.2), USD 70,000. Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops during the establishment process for the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3), USD 12,500. Costs of hosting information sessions and FPIC consultations (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) with indigenous communities in the project supported MPA, USD 5,000. *Pro rata* costs of the presentation of the gender strategy and plan to, and gender sensitivity training for, key project stakeholders, USD 2,350. Total USD 178,350
20	Contractual appointment of an international mid-term evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 25,000. Contractual appointment of an international final evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 25,000. Total USD 50,000
21	Contractual appointment of an educational and awareness raising coordinator to oversee the development and implementation of the awareness raising, educational and volunteer involvement activities under Output 3.1.1, including evaluating the effectiveness of project awareness raising and educational activities and facilitating opportunities for community groups, user groups, businesses, and youth groups to participate in dugong and marine turtle conservation initiatives, USD 45,000. Contractual appointment of a GIS/data management specialist to maintain, format and upload project spatial and non-spatial data into the relevant regional, national, provincial and local databases (Output 3.1.2), 80 DAYS@$200/Day, USD 16,000. Contractual appointment of a local mid-term evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a local final evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. Costs of the contractual appointment of an environmental and social safeguards specialist to support the SESO in undertaking targeted social and environmental assessments, preparing an ESMF and developing specific management measures (Process Framework and/or management plan) - as required - on a case-by-case basis (inclusive of travel, DSA and printing costs), USD 15,000. Total USD 106,000
22	Travel costs (fuel, accommodation, allowances, vehicle hire) of LGU PIOs, LGU ENRO staff and regional DENR-BMB staff, implementing awareness-raising activities and supporting the involvement of communities and user groups in ETP MW conservation efforts (Output 3.1.1), USD 20,000. Travel costs (flights, car hire, daily allowance, accommodation, etc.) of MPA staff participating in local and regional exchange programmes and regional knowledge sharing platforms (Output 3.1.2), USD 28,000. Travel costs (fuel, accommodation, meals) for stakeholder attendance at inception meeting and introduction meetings (Output 3.1.3), USD 6,000. Local travel costs for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. *Pro rata* costs of local travel for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF, USD 3,500. *Pro rata* PMU travel costs to project sites, USD 5,000. Total USD 77,500
23	Costs of the Technical Coordinator to act as the knowledge management coordinator to oversee the implementation of the communications and knowledge management activities and provision of technical and logistical support to the project contracted communications company in the roll-out of project-supported knowledge management and knowledge sharing activities under Output 3.1.2, USD 78,750. Costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of SESO to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM under Component 3, USD 16,500. *Pro rata* costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a gender specialist to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the gender action

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	plan under Component 3, USD 16,500. Costs of the contractual appointment of a Project Financial and Administration Officer (PFAO) to provide financial and administrative support to the implementation of Component 3, USD 25,000. Total USD 136,750
24	Contractual appointment of an environmental education NGO or service provider to undertake a baseline assessment of awareness levels in the targeted communities and user groups, consultatively developing an awareness raising program for each project-supported MPA, providing technical guidance in the development of educational toolkits and awareness-raising tools and materials, hosting regular meetings and discussions with each of the project-targeted community/user groups, and hosting training workshops for project-targeted teachers (Output 3.1.1), USD 91,250. Contractual appointment of a communications company to prepare the design and layout of the marine turtle and dugong field guides, marine turtle and dugong educational toolkits and other educational and information media, as needed (Output 3.1.1), USD 20,000. Contracting a communications company to support the needs assessment undertaken by the knowledge management coordinators and to draft, produce and distribute user-friendly project communications, media releases, presentations and information media and materials (Output 3.1.2), USD 27,000. Contractual appointment of communications company to design, host and maintain a project website (and other social media fora), and upload project knowledge management and informational materials to the website, as needed (Output 3.1.2), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a marine conservation research NGO/ consortium/ institution to support the collation and collection of monitoring data for the project results indicators (Output 3.1.3) USD 15,000. Total USD 168,250
25	Production and installation of informational or educational signage in (or around) the project targeted MPAs (Output 3.1.1) Total USD 20,000
26	*Pro rata* landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls) . Total USD 4,000
27	*Pro rata* costs of office supplies (paper, printer ink, etc.), USD 975.
28	Printing costs of marine turtle and dugong field guides, marine turtle and dugong educational toolkits and other information/awareness raising materials (signage, brochures, pamphlets, etc.) (Output 3.1.1), USD 34,500. Production of publications, print media and electronic media for project communications (Output 3.1.2), USD 10,000. Total USD 44,500
29	*Pro rat*a costs of procuring laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, router, printer, network and ISP service for CEPA related activities. Total USD 2,000
30	Costs of hosting local 'community of practice meetings' (e.g., invitations, venue hire, catering, transport, accommodation, DSA) @ 2-4 meetings/annum (Output 3.1.2), USD 8,350. Costs (logistics, venue, catering, translation, recording) for one consolidated Project Inception meeting and two Project Introduction meetings in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental (Output 3.1.3), USD 10,000 Total USD 18,350
31	Costs of the contractual appointment of Technical Coordinator to coordinate the overall project implementation (at DENR-BMB Salary level 22-24). Total USD 21,250

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32	Landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls) for technical coordinator. Total USD 10,701
33	*Pro rata* costs of procuring laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, router, printer, network and ISP service for Technical Coordinator, Project Assistant and Financial Manager. Total USD 5,000
34	Contractual appointment of independent financial auditor (annual financial audit and spot checks of project following UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer or HACT framework). Total USD 50,000
35	Delivery of UNDP Support services – financial services (ongoing), payments to vendors (412 transactions @ US$44.09/transaction), vendor profile creation (40 files @US$24.66/file), vendor profile update (41 updates @ USUS24.66/update), payments to consultants (414 transactions @ US$44.09/transaction) and asset disposal (@US$333.55). Please also refer to the GEF Execution letters in Annex 2. Total USD 38,750

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X: LEGAL CONTEXT

211. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

212. This project will be implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

213. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

214. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

215. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

216. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

217. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

218. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

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i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

219. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

220. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

221. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

222. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

223. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of

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the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

224. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

225. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

226. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

227. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

228. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

229. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

A. The following Annexes are included within this Project Document that is signed by the relevant parties:

Annex 1	GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE-VF)
Annex 2A	OFP letter to GEF on Execution Support Services
Annex 2B	IP letter to OFP on Execution Support Services
Annex 2C	LOA
Annex 3	Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
Annex 4	Multiyear Workplan
Annex 5	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
Annex 6	UNDP Atlas Risk Register
Annex 7	Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

B. The following Annexes are included in the project document that is signed by the relevant parties, some of which are annexed as separate documents:

Annex 8	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Annex 9	Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
Annex 10	Indigenous People's Plan Framework
Annex 11	Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
Annex 12	Procurement Plan
Annex 13	GEF-7 Tracking Tool- METT PBPLS (Excel Workbook)
Annex 14A	Co-financing letters
Annex 14B	Other Commitment Letters
Annex 19	COVID-19 analysis and action plan framework
Annex 20	Climate risk screening
Annex 21A	Mapping of CEPA and Knowledge Management Initiatives
Annex 21B	Review of the enabling legal and regulatory framework for the protection of ETP MW in MPAs in the Philippines
Annex 22	GEF Checklist
Annex 23	Direct Beneficiaries estimation
Annex 24A	Capacity Assessment Scorecard (Excel Workbook)
Annex 24B	Capacity Assessment Scorecard Report

C. The following Annexes have been prepared as separate documents for submission by entry line-by-line into the GEF Portal.:

Annex 15	GEF Core Indicators Worksheet
Annex 16	GEF-7 Project Taxonomy

D. The following Annexes have been prepared as separate documents and made available to the LPAC members.

Annex 17	Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
Annex 18	UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP system)

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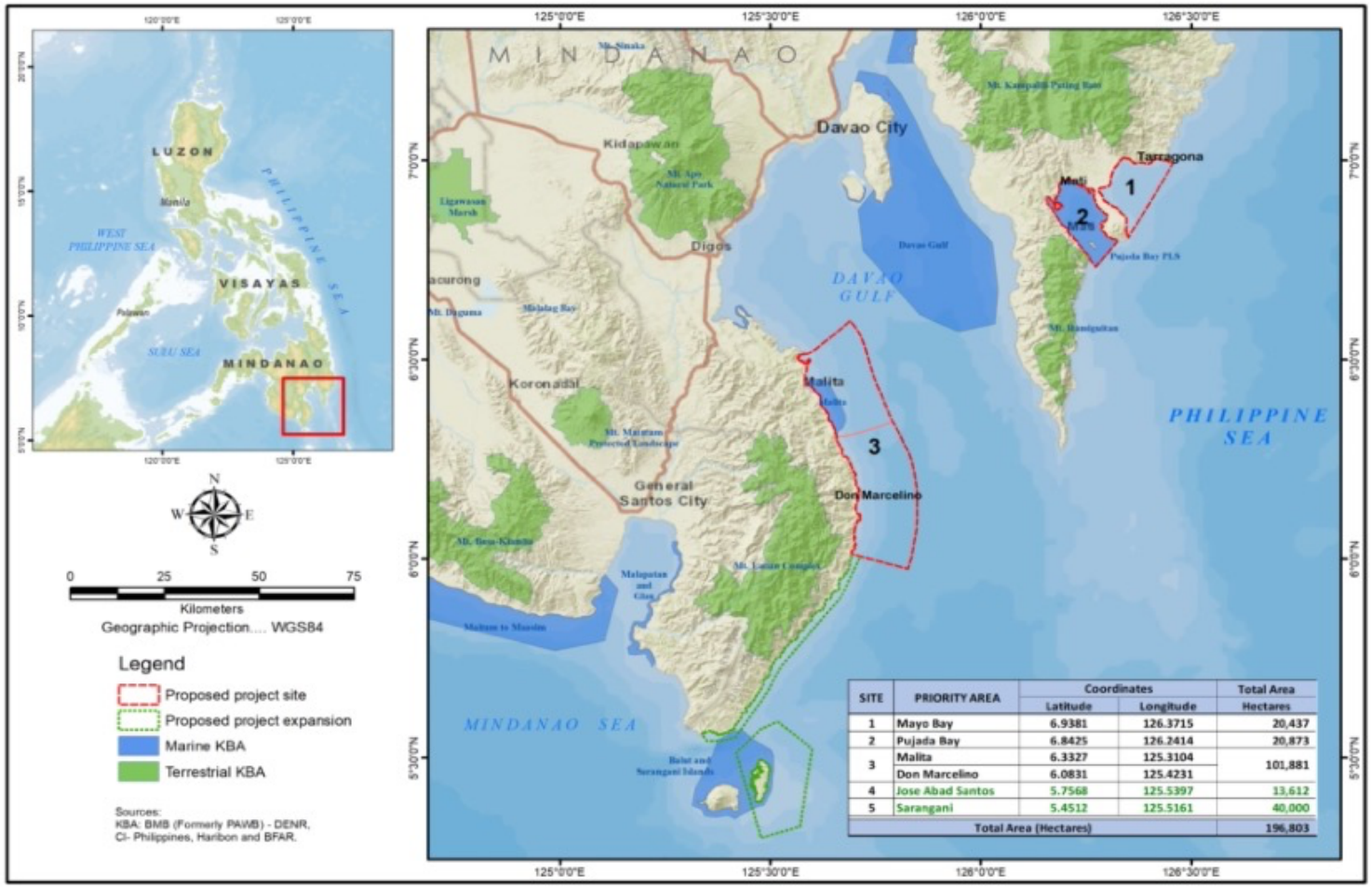
Annex 1: GEF Budget Template
The budget can be accessed here

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter
See attached support letters below:

Annex 2A: OFP letter to GEF on Execution Support Services
Annex 2B:IP Letter to OFP on Execution Support Services
Annex 2C: Signed LOA

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Annex 3: Project maps and geospatial coordinates of project sites[35]



SITE	PRIORITY AREA	Coordinates		Total Area
		Latitude	Longitude	Hectares
1	Mayo Bay	6.9381	126.3715	20,437
2	Pujada Bay	6.8425	126.2414	20,873
3	Malita	6.3327	125.3104	101,881
	Don Marcelino	6.0831	125.4231	
4	Jose Abad Santos	5.7568	125.5397	13,612
5	Sarangani	5.4512	125.5161	40,000
Total Area (Hectares)				196,803

[35] Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on these maps do not imply any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Figure 3: Map showing Mayo Bay (Project Site 1: 20,437 ha) and Pujada Bay (Project Site 2: 20,873 ha) in the Province of Davao Oriental, Southern Mindanao, Philippines.

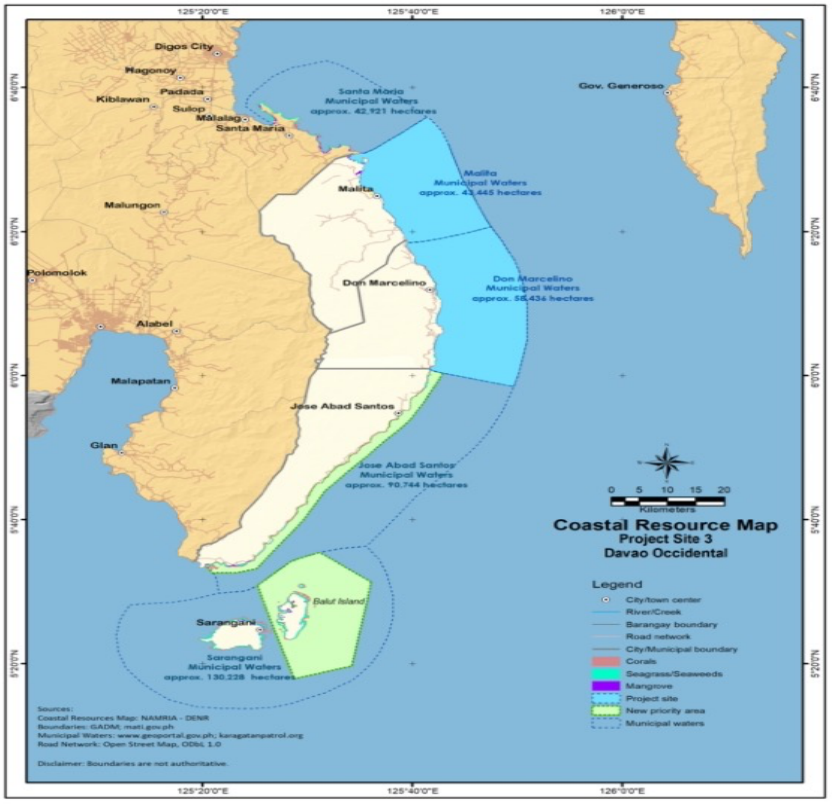


Figure 4: Map showing Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani (Project Site 3: 155,493 ha) in the Province of Davao Occidental, Southern Mindanao, Philippines.

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Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Component	Output	Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Project Management (start-up)		Advertise, select and appoint the TC																				
		Prepare the annual work plan, budget and procurement plan for the project																				
		Host the project inception workshop and prepare project inception report																				
		Constitute the Project Board																				
		Signing of MOAs with concerned offices, including DENR Region XI, BFAR Region XI, Davao Oriental and Occidental Provincial LGUs and municipal LGUs																				
		Conduct social and environmental assessments, and develop targeted management responses																				
		Update the project baselines for the SRF																				

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Component 1	Output 1.1.1	Strengthen the institutional and individual capacities of the CMD in DENR-BMB																				
		Strengthen the institutional and individual capacities of the WRD in DENR-BMB																				
		Bolster the capacity of the FRMD in DA-BFAR																				
		Support the integration of measures to conserve ETP MW in MPAs and MPANs in the implementation of DENR-BMB/DA-BFAR convergence operations plans																				
		Support the development of an alliance of scientific and research institutions for Region XI																				
	Output 1.1.2	Contribute to the updating of the list of ECAs																				
		Support the preparation of a BMB order requesting incorporating the location of MPAs on marine navigational charts																				

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		Prepare a technical bulletin on including ETP MW data in the national MPA database																					
		Integrate the MTCAP and DCAP into Region XI work plans and budgets																					
		Prepare a supplementary provision to the JMC guidelines on MPANs																					
		Prepare guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs																					
		Prepare and maintain a compendium of policy instruments for MPAs conserving ETP MW																					
	Output 1.1.3	Conduct a training needs assessment																					
		Develop a series of training modules on the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs																					
		Prepare a package of ETP MW training modules, presentations and supplementary materials																					
		Implement train-the-trainer courses for 10-12 regional																					

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		BMB, PENRO and BFAR staff in Region XI																				
		Implement a series of short training courses for MPA managers and practitioners in the project supported MPAs																				
		Host field days and practical on-site demonstrations for MPA managers and practitioners in the project supported MPAs																				
		Provide access to training courses on business management and sustainable financing for executive and senior managers in the project supported MPAs																				
Component 2	Output 2.1.1	Conduct baseline assessments for Mayo Bay and identify the optimal boundaries for an LCA																				
		Consultatively prepare a management plan for the proposed LCA																				
		Consultatively draft and formalize a joint municipal ordinance establishing the																				

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		Mayo Bay LCA (and no-take sanctuary areas within the LCA)																				
		Constitute a JMC and develop a basic staffing capability for the LCA																				
		Install a network of marker and anchor buoys for the LCA																				
		Train, equip and deploy a corps of bantay dagat in the core conservation zones of PBPLS and Mayo Bay LCA																				
		Develop, implement and administer user fee systems in PBPLS and Mayo Bay LCA																				
	Output 2.1.2	Conduct baseline assessments for M-DM and identify the optimal boundaries for an LCA																				
		Consultatively prepare a management plan for the proposed LCA																				
		Consultatively draft and formalize a joint municipal ordinance establishing the M-DM LCA (and no-take sanctuary areas within the																				

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		LCA), including Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani LGUs																				
		Constitute a JMC and develop a basic staffing capability for the LCA																				
		Install a network of marker and anchor buoys for the LCA																				
		Train, equip and deploy a corps of bantay dagat in the core conservation zones of M-DM LCA, including Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani LGUs																				
		Develop, implement and administer user fee systems in M-DM LCA																				
	Output 2.1.3	Consultatively establish and register a MPAN and MPAN Trust Fund for Davao Oriental																				
		Consultatively establish and register a MPAN and MPAN Trust Fund for Davao Occidental																				
		Develop inter-agency enforcement procedures																				

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		and protocols for Davao Oriental																				
		Develop inter-agency enforcement procedures and protocols for Davao Occidental																				
		Develop a bantay dagat network for Davao Oriental																				
		Develop a bantay dagat network for Davao Occidental																				
		Pilot an income generating opportunity in Davao Oriental																				
		Pilot an income generating opportunity in Davao Occidental																				
	Output 2.2.1	Participatory preparation of a Process Framework																				
		Mapping incentives, support services and relevant investments to identify, access, combine and/or sequence support services, funds and incentives																				

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		Develop and implement a livelihood development program for targeted coastal communities considering Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), and creation of new employment opportunities anchored on BMB and BFAR's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) frameworks																					
Component 3	Output 3.1.1	Undertake baseline assessment of awareness levels																					
		Consultatively develop awareness raising program for project sites																					
		Develop information, education and awareness materials																					
		Host regular awareness-raising and information-sharing meetings with targeted communities and user groups																					
		Facilitate opportunities for involvement in turtle and dugong conservation initiatives																					

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		Develop and publish marine turtle and dugong field guides																			
		Develop and publish the marine turtle and dugong educational toolkit																			
		Host teacher training workshops																			
	Output 3.1.2	Collate project data, information, best practices and lessons learnt and upload into existing databases																			
		Participate in national and regional symposiums, workshops, meeting, seminars, etc.																			
		Host regular dialogues and formal information-sharing sessions																			
		Participate in cross-learning and learning exchange programs																			
	Output 3.1.3	Undertake targeted social and environmental assessments and develop specific social and environmental management																			

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		measures and/or management plans																				
		Collect and collate monitoring data on project performance																				
		Host Project Board meetings																				
		Prepare PIRs																				
		Develop and maintain project website																				
		Prepare project MTR and TE reviews																				

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Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

See attached SESP. here

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Project risks:

#	Description	Risk Category[36]	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
MODERATE RISK					
1	Accidental oil spills and untreated thermal, industrial, and household waste inflows from adjacent catchment areas (see also Risk 1 in the SESP in Annex 5)	Environmental	Effect: Inadequate management and treatment of pollutants compromises the ecological integrity of dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in MPAs L = 3 I = 3	The project has no formal mandate, and very limited resources and capacity, to directly mitigate this significant risk. The project supported MPA sites are however located in areas where this risk is currently still low to moderate, and where the LGUs have committed to improving the management and treatment of all pollutants before entering the marine environment of the MPAs. The project will closely collaborate with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the DENR, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Local Water Utilities Administrations (LWUA) and the relevant LGUs to ensure that the provisions of enabling national legislation (and associated policies, standards, guidelines and administrative orders) – such as the *Philippine Clean Water Act*, *Pollution Control Law*, *Sanitation Code, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act* and *Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act* – are being implemented and enforced in the coastal zone of the MPAs and that the water quality in the bays is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with "recreational water class 1" or "Class SB" levels.	Mati City LGU and Malita, Don Marcellino and Tarragona municipal LGUs

[36] As per the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy (2019)

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				The project will also assist in designating MPAs as Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs) under the regulatory framework of the Philippine Environmental Code. This would further help ensure that all future development projects potentially impacting on the MPA would first require the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). This will then help ensure that prospective pollution issues are assessed, and mitigation measures developed before any formal development approval is given. The recent recognition of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bays by the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Association (MBBWA) gives further impetus to Mati City to fast-track the implementation of its Master Plan for the protection of the bays. The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). Where a CRM process has not been concluded for an LGU responsible for managing an MPA, the project will also provide support to the LGU to finalise their municipal CRMs (under Output 1.1.2). This will then help ensure that prospective pollution issues are assessed, and mitigation measures developed before any formal development approval is given. The recent recognition of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bays by the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Association (MBBWA) gives further impetus to Mati City to fast-track the implementation of its Master Plan for the protection of the bays. The project will, as part of the training of the corps of *Bantay Dagat* deployed in MPAs, include modules on emergency response procedures to incidents of accidental oil of fuel spills in MPAs.	

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				Where feasible, the project will (under Output 3.1.1) also promote the involvement of local communities and the private sector in government (and other) initiatives to monitor and reduce the effects of pollution on the MPAs.	
2	Inadequate consultation with coastal communities that may be impacted by the establishment and management of MPAs (please also refer to Risk 2 in the SESP in Annex 5)	Social	Effect: Local perceptions of fishing communities, indigenous people and other local user groups towards the MPAs are negative. Livelihoods are negatively impacted by restrictions on the harvesting and use of marine resources. Ancestral claims are not properly addressed. Community support for the establishment and management of MPAs is low. Conformance to rules and regulations are non-existent. Conflicts with communities over access and marine resource use are common. Opportunities for women to fully	Building on the extensive consultations undertaken during the project preparation phase, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project (see Annex 8 for details) will ensure that all project activities will continue to be conducted in an inclusive fashion (including the use of appropriate language, engagement of youth and adoption of suitable consultation approaches) and assure a broad representation of local stakeholders, including the vulnerable and marginalized sectors, in the project. The project will follow the recommendations of the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Gender Action Plan (see Annex 11 for details) to ensure that consultations with, and the equitable inclusion of, local fishing communities, local user groups and women in the Project's activities. The project will also expand the involvement of affected local fishing communities and other user groups in the network of *Bantay Dagat* to be trained, equipped and deployed across the two provincial Marine Protected Area Networks. Safeguards to ensure that indigenous people's interests in the project are secured will be implemented in conformance with the project's Indigenous Peoples Framework (see ESMF in Annex 9). Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultations will also be carried out for certain project activities (see the ESMF in Annex 9 for more details).	DENR-BMB PMU (and contracted service providers) Provincial, City and Municipal LGUs

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			participate in decision-making in, or to benefit from, MPAs is limited. L = 2 I = 4	Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) will be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9).	
3	Lack of political and institutional support from government	Political	Effect: National, provincial and local government institutions do not commit adequate financial resources to, or provide sufficient institutional support for, the implementation of project activities. Inter-institutional conflicts arise due to overlapping jurisdictions and mandates. The local government units prioritise inappropriate developments (e.g., mass tourism enterprises) in or abutting the areas proposed for MPAs. A	The project outputs have been identified, and project activities developed, in close collaboration with all the key public organisation stakeholders (see Annex 8 for details of consultations undertaken during the PPG phase) in order to incrementally build on the existing foundation of financial resources and institutional capacities in the responsible government institutions. Careful attention has been paid in project design to aligning the project outputs and activities with government baseline investments and other complementary projects and initiatives that are supporting the government in the management of ETP MW and MPAs (such as the USAID/DA-BFAR *Fish Right* project) during the project implementation phase. At the local level, the discussions on the Project design and resource commitments were discussed with key permanent officials of the LGUs. The IP and the Project Team will ensure that the Project design is explained to the new LCEs. Relationship-building will be a priority action after the election.	PB DENR-BMB Provincial LGUs

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			national and local election will be happening on May 2022 which can result in new local leaderships. The new Local Chief Executives (LCEs). L=2 I = 3		
4	Slow national recovery from COVID-19 pandemic	Organisational	Effect: The project is subject to significant delays in, and disruptions to, implementation because of COVID-19 related health/safety issues, quarantine actions, travel restrictions, or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions) L = 2 I = 3	The project design has been premised on the following short-term (1-3 year) COVID-19 scenario: *The Philippines is slow in securing adequate stockpiles of the coronavirus vaccine; vaccine distribution is initially skewed and limited but improves over time; outbreaks continue but the public and private health system proves resilient and able to meet basic needs; local emergency restrictions are intermittently instituted to contain further outbreaks; the economy continues to recover, but at a cost; and innovation and the digital divide drives uneven growth across the country.* Albeit sub-optimal, a significant number of the project's output activities can be implemented remotely using information and communications technology (large parts of Outputs 1.1.1-1.1.3; elements of Outputs 2.1.1-2.1.2 and 2.1.3; and elements of 3.1.1.3.1.3). As far as is practicable, the implementation of technical *in situ* activities under Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 will be undertaken by locally based contractors, consultants, institutions and organisations in order to reduce the prospective impacts of any inter-provincial travel restrictions imposed.	PMU (and contracted service providers)

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				The project has prepared a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework (see Annex 19) to guide its strategic response to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19. The project will support and ensure adoption of all general quarantine and protective protocols imposed by the central government and local authorities during the implementation of all project activities (see the project's *Covid-19 Health and Safety Plan* in the ESMF in Annex 9). The project budget has been developed to make provision for any costs associated with the implementation of safety measures and protection of project staff and project beneficiaries, including vaccination costs if required. While coastal tourism remains a significant opportunity to generate income to offset the costs of managing MPAs in the project sites, the project will assist LGUs to explore and develop a more diverse range of income-generating opportunities through Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 to reduce vulnerabilities by diversifying income streams and strengthen support mechanisms concerning nature-based solutions and coastal tourism which have been affected by COVID-19. In the light of the continually changing environment, the project will actively promote an adaptive management approach through rapid risk assessments, and continuous project adjustments to the changing risks associated with the pandemic.	
5	Vulnerability to the impacts of climate change	Environmental	Effect Extreme climatic stresses (e.g., rising seawater temperatures, abnormal rise in sea levels, more destructive typhoons)	In Output 1.1.2 the project will conduct a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of different climate change scenarios on marine turtle and dugong populations in MPAs in Region XI. It will identify practical recommendations on mitigation measures for piloting in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 and support their *in-situ* implementation.	PMU (and contracted service providers)

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			lead to destruction of habitats and disruption of migration patterns of ETP MW L = 2 I = 3	The project will also assess the efficacy of the networking of MPAs (through provincial MPANs) as a viable and practical climate risk-mitigation measure for ETP MW species and habitats by providing secure 'steppingstones' for migratory species and ensuring improved conservation security for alternative refugia habitats for displaced ETP MW species. The project has prepared a Climate Risk Screening (see Annex 20) to guide its strategic response to climate change impacts.	
6	Exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups from livelihood development opportunities	Social	Effect: High levels of food insecurity may lead to pressure on fisheries resources in the project target areas from illegal fishing practices and unsustainable levels of fishing. L = 2 I = 3	During the project implementation phase, the project will identify the selected livelihood development beneficiaries – focusing on disadvantaged coastal communities impacted by the MPA establishment and management processes – and prepare a more detailed process framework (Output 2.2.1) to guide targeted livelihood development support to these disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups. The project will work closely with local fisheries committees and other community-based organizations, particularly those representing vulnerable and marginalized communities, in the project-target areas to identify affected food-insecure households who may need to resort to illegal fishing activities to survive. It will then assist in linking these food-insecure households to project-supported livelihood development and capacity-building activities and/or to other government, NGO or private sector livelihood development and social support programmes.	PMU (and contracted service providers)
7	Dishonest practices and/or abuse of human rights by	Operational	Effect: The legitimacy of MPA rules and regulations with local fishing communities	In Output 2.1.3 the project will support the development of inter-agency enforcement procedures and protocols for each provincial MPAN. The procedures and protocols will explicitly include mechanisms to prevent, monitor and discipline enforcement	DENR-BMB DA-BFAR MPA Councils/Boards

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	enforcement staff in MPAs		and other users is undermined. L = 2 I = 3	personnel across all marine enforcement agencies operating in the project supported MPAs. The development of a *Bantay Dagat* network for each provincial MPAN under Output 2.1.3 will further facilitate the monitoring and disciplining of *Bantay Dagat* corps operating in individual MPAs. The development of training modules, implementation of a training-the-trainers programme and the training of MPA and MPAN managers and practitioners under Output 1.1.3 will be used to ensure that these enforcement procedures and protocols are fully integrated into the training of all MPA enforcement staff in the project-supported MPAs. Any incidences of dishonesty and/or abuse of human rights and/or enforcement-related grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) can also be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9).	Bantay dagat
8	'Greenwashing' by private sector partners	Strategic	Effect: Private sector partners use their involvement in the project to further their public image without substantially contributing to project activities L = 2 I = 2	Due diligence or vetting of private sector partners will be done, using UNDP's due diligence on private sector engagement, prior to formal engagement to avoid reputational or "greenwashing" risk. A Risk Mitigation and Communication Plan will be prepared if and when formal arrangements with the private sector entities are set-up	DENR-BMB PMU

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Social and environmental risks:

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*[37]	*Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 1: Coastal productive sector operations and communities in the project's area of influence generate solid and liquid waste (e.g., macro-/micro-plastics, accidental oil/fuel spills by fishing and other vessels), which could have negative impacts on ETP MW and habitats. Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.10 Standard 3: 3.2, 3.8	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*	Various threats from land-based industries in the three project sites were reported. In Dahican Beach in Mayo Bay, rampant development of tourism establishments is causing noise and light pollution that impact turtle nesting, in addition to threats from wastewater and solid wastes. Upland mining activities also impact both Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay. In Don Marcelino, landslides and road construction have led to severe sedimentation. The 600 MW coal-fired power plant and the Tubalan Cove Business and Industrial Park established on the coast	Assessment Effluent and wastes coming from land-based industries, tourism establishments and the community have the potential to impact the water quality of Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay and coastal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino, that may negatively impact ETP MW and their habitats. Assessment of potential risks were based on consultations with LGUs in the three sites; the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), the agency responsible for monitoring effluent from land-based industries; and the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), responsible for monitoring effluents from sea vessels. From these consultations and the site visit during the PIF stage, the PPG team conducted an initial analysis of various sectors and activities in the project's area of influence. The PPG team determined that these contextual risks will be considered further during the baseline assessments to be conducted for each of the project targeted

[37] Impact: 5 = Extreme; 4 = Extensive; 3 = Intermediate; 2 = Minor; 1 = Negligible
Likelihood: 5 = Expected; 4 = Very likely; 3 = Moderately likely; 2 = Low likelihood; 1 = Not likely

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			of Malita, and banana plantations upland also contribute to coastal water pollution and sedimentation. In Don Marcelino, agricultural runoffs from a nearby banana plantation are believed to be impacting nearby coral reefs. The coastal communities and tourism establishments in the three project sites also contribute to the generation of liquid and solid wastes (e.g., macro-/microplastics; A recent stranding incident of a Bryde's whale in Mati City, was reportedly caused by choking with ingested plastic debris - May 5, 2021). Marine pollution may also come from accidental or deliberate discharge or dumping of oil into the sea, resulting in water quality deterioration that may impact ETP marine wildlife and their habitats.	MPAs (see Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) during the implementation phase. Management Measures The management of effluent and wastes from land based-industries are not directly under the project's area of influence (AOI). The project's accountability for such risks is limited. These risks will be included in the assessments and management plans prepared for the project, although the policies that will govern these risks will depend on the sectors (i.e., DENR – EMB for land-based industries and MARINA for effluent and wastes from sea vessels). The project supported MPA sites are located in areas where this risk is currently still low to moderate and where the LGUs are committed to improving the management and treatment of all pollutants before entering the marine environment of the MPAs. The project, under Component 3, Output 3.1.1 will conduct targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs. The project, in coordination with different government agencies, will also emphasize the status of solid waste management (SWM) implementation in project sites to encourage the participation of EMB and the DENR, as lead for the development and implementation of the National Program of Action

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				(NPOA), MARINA, as the entity responsible for the implementation and compliance of regulations governing effluent and waste coming from sea vessels, and the LGUs in protecting ETP MW and their habitats. Under Output 3.1.3 (A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained), the project will hire a Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist to undertake social and environmental assessments and develop targeted management measures, as required. The part-time safeguards officer and the gender officer in the PMU will be responsible for the monitoring of, and reporting on, the project's performance in the implementation of the SESP, ESMF, IPPF and gender action plan.
Risk 2: Development interventions (*e.g.*, livelihood activities, eco-tourism, etc.) can have adverse impacts on ETP MW and habitats if not well implemented by project stakeholders and partners. Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 1.10 Standard 8: 8.2, 8.6	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*	Historical data from 2004-2014 records 7 dugong stranding in Mati City and 1 in Don Marcelino, out of 18 of the total reported strandings for the region: 3 mortalities reported due to drowning caused by fishing gear "*pukot*" entanglement, 1 trapped in a "*payao*" (fish aggregating device) paraphernalia; 3 rest of unknown causes, and 1	Assessment Provisions of fishing boats, fishing gears, or "payao" (fish aggregating devices or FADs) are some of the livelihood enhancements traditionally provided by BFAR and LGUs to municipal fishers and/or fisherfolk organizations. However, recent information derived during PPG consultations suggests that certain fishing gears (i.e., "*pukot*" or nets, "*lambaklad*" or "Otoshi-ami" nets) and payaos were detrimental to both dugong and turtles. Several other cetacean strandings in project sites have also been reported, most suspected from drowning due to "accidental" fishing gear interaction or bycatch. Mortalities

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			successful release. During PPG consultation (5 Nov 2020), DA-BFAR XI personnel reported an successful release operation of 1 dugong trapped a Otoshi-ami type gear (*lambaklad*) in Brgy Lanca, Mati City, outside of the project areas. In Malita, SPAMAST reported 13 dead dugongs between (2001-2008), and 1 stranding in 2017, with unreported causes. For marine turtles, at least 3 mortalities are reported for marine turtles in Mati City from 2011-2015, caused by drowning in "*pukot*" entanglement: 2 from accidental catches/*pukot* entanglement, 1 from ingestion of a nylon line with hook. No other marine turtle stranding/mortality information is available in other project sites. NFRDI is currently implementing the National Stock Assessment Program	caused by ETP MW interaction with fishing gears cannot be estimated vis-à-vis population size due to patchiness of data and irregularity of reports and monitoring. Provision of new fishing boats inadvertently increases fishing effort thus may also contribute to overfishing in identified fishing grounds. Number, types and operational extent of fishing gears, boats, and fishing practices that negatively impact ETP MW and the marine ecosystems in project sites is currently not known. Ecotourism development has generated significant benefits through employment opportunities and led to improvement of livelihoods of those able to participate in the tourism industry. LGUs play an important role in creating participation options in the tourism industry as well as in related service or business industries. However, mass tourism experiences in other areas (e.g., Puerto Princesa, Palawan) have shown local vulnerabilities such as increased pollution and resource degradation, and risks of tourism dependency and other unintended socio-economic consequences (Boer 2012). Other examples include Boracay, Aklan and Panglao, Bohol. In project sites, tourism activities seem to be in its infancy, but the DOT XI is already providing technical assistance in the drafting and development of tourism plans to LGUs. PLGU Davao Oriental and Mati City have recently won awards for having 3 of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World (i.e., some LGUs have established environmentally critical for ETPMW (Mati City in Mayo Bay) but also gearing this same area for tourism. In Malita, Tubalan Cove is

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			NSAP) for all coastal regions in the Philippines in support of the Fisheries Management Area program of DA-BFAR (i.e., Region XI is under FMA 2). NSAP conducts regular fish catch monitoring of both municipal and commercial fisheries in selected landing sites in coastal region and prepares stock assessment reports for commercially important fish stocks (e.g., small pelagics) and includes the monitoring and reporting of catch and bycatch of protected species (to include ETP MW). Under the Fisheries Code as amended, DA-DILG released a Joint DA-DILG Administrative Order, Series of 2018, (Guidelines for the Establishment of a Data Collection Scheme in Municipal Catch Documentation and Traceability System in the LGU for Management of Fishery Resources) which provided standardized data collection system similar to NSAP to be adopted by the LGUs to ensure traceability of fish and fishery products	softly marketed as a tourism development site but is also a mariculture site and a Business and Industrial Park (under a national law). In Don Marcelino, the LGU is leveraging investments of local fish sanctuaries, declared within ancestral waters of a Bla'an tribe, with agribusiness and tourism development. While all these are ongoing, the project will assist the LGUs through strategic planning and zoning activities early on project implementation, taking into consideration the various CRM Plans, Local Fisheries Code, Tourism Plans, Zoning ordinances that have also been developed to ensure complementation and harmonization (Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). While coastal communities report on various stranding incidents in social media, both coastal communities, LGU and NGA representatives on sites need special training on ETP MW stranding response protocols. Management Measures On fisheries related activities, the project will partner with BFAR-XI, with NSAP XI, and the LGUs' municipal catch documentation system, in determining fishing operations within project sites, the level of fishing effort (boats, gears, catches/bycatches), the identification of gears detrimental to ETP MW, and the planning and

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			and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF).	design for modification of such gears so impact are reduced and/or prevented (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). The project will facilitate the development interventions that balance people-focused development (livelihood options, ecotourism) with environmental conservation objectives (for ETP MW and habitats). The project will apply the UNDP's Process Framework requiring the participation of affected communities in determining potential access restrictions, mutually acceptable levels of resource use, management arrangements and measures to address impacts. The project will also partner with government agencies, such as DENR XI for its BDFE program, DA-BFAR XI for its livelihood program, DTI XI enterprise development, and DSWD for their cash for work program, and other relevant agencies to ensure complementation of development interventions (Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). Under Output 3.1.1, a targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPA will be conducted for all stakeholders to promote best practices and processes, including those from development interventions (*e.g.*, livelihood activities, eco-tourism services, etc.) that will be implemented in this project.

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				The project will appoint an NGO, CBO, or PO to support the implementation of livelihood development interventions through the Process Framework. Under Output 3.1.3 (A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained), the project will hire a Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist to undertake social and environmental assessments and develop targeted management measures, as required. The part-time safeguards officer and the gender officer in the PMU will be responsible for the monitoring of, and reporting on, the project's performance in the implementation of the SESP, ESMF, IPPF and gender action plan.
Risk 3: Project outcomes are vulnerable to climate change impacts, e.g. rising seawater temperatures that lead to coral bleaching; changes in marine trophic food chains due to changes in currents, storms, and water temperatures; changed migration patterns and time spent in developmental habitats for some ETP MW species. Standard 2: 2.1 and 2.2.	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*		Assessment The Climate Change Risk Screening (See Annex 20) was prepared during the PPG, and determined that the project risk level is moderate, considering that extreme climatic stresses (e.g., rising seawater temperatures, abnormal rise in sea levels, more destructive typhoons) may lead to destruction of habitats and disruption of migration patterns of ETP MW and that an increase in the frequency and severity of severe storm surges and flooding may lead to an increase in damage to infrastructure and compromise the livelihoods of communities living in low-lying populated areas along the coast. In some project sites (e.g., Don Marcelino), local communities reported the presence of government funded seawall construction as mitigation to storm

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				surges, but which negatively impacted nesting beaches and movement of nesting marine turtles. A more detailed assessment of climate risks and vulnerability will be carried out during project implementation. Management Measures In Output 1.1.2 the project will conduct a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of different climate change scenarios on marine turtle and dugong habitats in MPAs in Region XI. It will identify practical recommendations on habitat mitigation measures for piloting in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 and will support the in-situ planning and implementation of these measures in the project-supported MPAs. It will identify practical recommendations on species mitigation measures for piloting in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 and will support the *in-situ* planning and implementation of these measures in the project-supported MPAs. The project will also assess the efficacy of the networking of MPAs, through provincial MPANs, as a

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				viable and practical climate risk-mitigation measure for ETP MW populations, ecosystems, and people. Larger MPAs and network of MPAs promotes effective management of a network of coastal and marine ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass, coral reef areas which are important habitats to biodiversity and people. They provide essential ecosystem services such as biodiversity conservation, fishery productivity (e.g., nursery grounds for fishes), coastal protection from storms, and as carbon sinks (i.e., “blue" carbon) thereby contributing to mitigating climate change. The project will seek to conserve intact coastal and marine ecosystems in the project supported MPAs under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 so that they will continue to act as natural barrier to flooding events (by retaining sediment and reducing the force of incoming waves). The project will also integrate climate change issues into its educational programs under Output 3.1.1 in order to increase awareness of the impacts of climate change and promote adoption of adaptation strategies that can reduce the effect of climate change on fisheries. Finally, the project will support development interventions following the Process Framework, to create livelihood and employment opportunities that will contribute to economic resiliency for

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				affected communities. Risk management measures will be incorporated into the project's Risk Register.
Risk 4: Newly deputized Bantay Dagat/Bantay Gubat members (i.e., community law enforcers), Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs) (BFAR field personnel; employees of law enforcement agencies) and/or Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) (DENR field personnel) may cause some negative impacts on communities if their training is not properly carried out or somehow insufficient. Human Rights: P.5, P.6 and P.7 Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15 Standard 3: 3.2 and 3.8 Standard 6: 6.2 and 6.9 Standard 7:7.1 and 7.6	*I = 4* *L = 2*	*Moderate*	Section 7 of the Fisheries Administrative Ordinance (FAO) 233-2010 (Aquatic Wildlife Conservation) provides for deputization of BFAR field personnel as Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs) by the BFAR National Director (upon the recommendation of BFAR Regional Director). Section 8 of the same Ordinance provides for the designation of AWEOs designated by the PNP, AFP, NBI, PCG, and other law enforcement agencies, provided these personnel have undertaken necessary training. The Director and the law enforcement agency concerned may enter into a Memorandum of Agreement for the conduct of training and joint evaluation of performance of designated AWEOs. The functions and duties of the AWEOs are set forth in Section 14, to include inter alia, seize and arrest, surveillance, and monitoring	Assessment Community law enforcers (i.e., Bantay Dagat/Bantay Gubat) are deputized by Local Chief Executives after receiving training by either the DA-BFAR or DENR and law enforcement agencies. Intensive training is required for any of the deputization processes for community law enforcers on ENR and fishery laws, including enforcement processes and protocols. There is considerable overlap in the role and functions of government agencies, law enforcement groups, and the LGUs. During PPG consultations, Coastal law enforcement agencies such as the MARINA, PNP Maritime Group and Philippine Coast Guard, all expressed commitment and support to LGUs, including training support community members toward deputization as Bantay Dagat/Bantay Gubat and new members of government agencies as AWEOS/WEOs in this project and in participation in joint multi-sectoral patrols and coastal law enforcement operations in the LCAs and MPANs. PNP Maritime Group proposed partnerships with LGUs through bilateral MOAs for its "Adopt a Marine Protected Area (AMPA)" Project and for recruitment of marine guards coming from

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			of aquatic wildlife-related activities. Bantay Dagat, also known Fish Wardens are community-based, volunteer organizations in the Philippines trained by DA-BFAR on fisheries law enforcement and deputized by Local Chief Executives (LCEs) to work within 15 kilometers of the shore (i.e., municipal waters) with local and national government officials (i.e., DA-BFAR, DILG) and law enforcement agencies to protect the marine environment, especially patrolling against illegal fishing, and to provide assistance in rescue operations. Similar to DA_BFAR's AWEOs, DENR also deputizes field personnel as Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs) under the Wildlife Act to patrol forests and local conservation areas in partnership with LGUS.	community groups for biodiversity conservation and enforcement. MARINA Central Office also proposed for the review and possible adoption of law enforcement models or programs implemented in areas in the country (e.g., Zamboanga; Cagayan). The proposal involves collaboration of law enforcement groups with government agencies and respective law enforcements units and personnel (e.g., DENR/DA-BFAR), the LGUs and their deputized community enforcers, the Communication groups (e.g., NTC, CoastWatch), and the Judiciary, for a collaborative Coastal Law Enforcement and Response (CLEAR) network that protects the environment, and the security and safety of people in project sites. These programs require that community enforcers deputized by the LGUs, and all the new recruits to the law enforcement groups, undergo training not only on Safety and Security as prescribed under each agency, but also on Environment, to which includes enforcement and engagement protocols (e.g., MARINA Region XI already reports of existing MAR POL monitoring in the region). The project will benefit from this inter-agency partnership and multisectoral collaboration. Management Measures Under Output 1.1.3 (Training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken), the project will conduct

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			DENR also deputizes Bantay Gubat, for local forest protection (inc. mangrove forests), and wildlife species (inc. dugong and marine turtles).	training of targeted MPA personnel (which include LGUs, barangay and community representatives) on MPA planning, governance, and enforcement in project sites, to address the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. Under Output 1.1.3, training modules will also include topics on the Environment Code, the Fisheries Code, and relevant national laws and policies that will strengthen knowledge and understanding of community members to be deputized as Bantay Dagat or Bantay Gubat or new AWEOS/WEOS, applicable. All project-trained individuals will be officially certified at the end of training; re-training and up-training will also be conducted in succeeding years, as needed. Training will be provided for by the project in partnership with DENR/DA and law enforcement groups (e.g., PNP Maritime, MARINA, PCG). The networking of this group will be addressed under Output 2.1.1 (provincial MPA network) where possible institutional arrangement and agreements will be arrived (e.g., CLEAR; Joint Environmental, Security and Safety or JESS; etc.) To lessen negative impacts on communities arising from insufficient training, the project, as reflected in the ESMF, will integrate UNDP's programming principles, including human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, and accountability in the training of targeted MPA personnel. Training on human rights-based approaches will also be extended to representatives from NGAs. They will also be trained on gender equality and women's empowerment. Grievance redress mechanism will

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				be set-up to address complaints and concerns against Bantay Dagat / AWEOs. Clear protocols that follow a no-harm approach will be established, which details the enforcement system to be set-up, protocols and procedures, apprehension process and incentive systems. Training, education, and information materials will be made available and accessible to stakeholders under Output 3.1.1. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist will undertake further assessments and develop targeted management measures related to the impact of insufficient training on communities during implementation prior to any activities that may cause harm to communities, based on the assessment procedure in ESMF. The safeguards officer will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting of project's performance of the SESP and ESMF (or IPPF as needed, if there are IPs that will potentially be affected) related to this risk.
Risk 5: Perceived economic displacement of fishers and resource users due to restriction of access and availability to resources in MPAs, including in established strict protection zones or no take zones, among others, within the proposed LCAs and the MPANs.	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*	Under the Fisheries Code, the municipal/city government (also referred to as local government units or LGUs) have jurisdiction over municipal waters (Sect 16) which are waters within the 15 kilometers from shore of respective coastal municipality/city (Sec 18).	Assessment There is a common perception that local communities will be economically displaced due to restriction of access and availability to resources brought about by MPA establishment (e.g., fishers will not be allowed to fish thus leading to loss of income and livelihood). Contrary to this perception, several studies have already shown that MPAs have contributed to increasing fish biomass through spillover effect (e.g., Russ and Alcala, 1995) thereby

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Human Rights: P.5, P.6 and P.7; Standard 5: 5.2 and 5.4 Standard 6: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6 and 6.9.			The municipal fishers are given preference in the grant of fishery rights (Sec 17) and use of demarcated fishery areas to engage in fish capture, mariculture and/or fish farming (Sec 20), and the priority to exploit municipal and demarcated fishery areas of the said municipality (Sec 21). The concerned LGUs in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (or FARMCs, composed of resident fisherfolk) may establish fishery refuge and sanctuaries in municipal waters. The FARMCs may also recommend fishery refuge and sanctuaries, with certain provisions (i.e., at least 15% of total coastal areas, based on available science) (Sec 81). In the project sites, about 12 marine sanctuaries, fish sanctuaries or refuges, 1 environmentally critical area	increasing fish catch and fishers' income. Evidence to this is provided locally (also see Davao Gulf MPAN Management Plan 2018) and even globally (see Cabral et al, 2020). MPA establishment in the Philippines goes through an iterative consultation process prior to its legal declaration as an MPA through a local ordinance. This is required by law to ensure full participation of local communities, particularly fisherfolk, in the identification, management and decision-making process. A review of local ordinances of the four LGUs (i.e., Tarragona, Mati, Malita, and Don Marcelino) have shown that various types of LMMPAs have already been established. The project has no intention to establish additional fish reserves for strict protection. Rather, the project is proposing to strengthen the management effectiveness of *local communities*, particularly fisherfolk organizations, who are managing these already established and locally managed marine or fish sanctuaries, or refuges. Some of these established marine or fish sanctuaries, or refuges are de facto "strict protection zones" or 'no-take' zones based on provisions in the local ordinances, while some have provisions for buffer zones allowing artisanal fishing practices, or multiple uses (e.g., recreation or tourism). Several of these marine sanctuaries were not fully enforced (e.g., no management plans, communication plans, enforcement plans; no

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			(ECA), and several strict protection zones have already been established by the LGUs or management bodies in project sites: - Mayo Bay (Site 1): Mabiga & Cailucan FS (Tarragona Mun. Ordinance 2012-04); Mayo Bay ECA (Mati City Resolution 2011-275) - Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (Site 2): Mamali FS (Mati City Ordinance 2011-275); Bigue, Dawan FS (Mati City Ordinance 2003-101); Butuasan & Mangihay FS (Mati City Ordinance 1997-29); North Pujada Is. FS (Mati City Ordinance 1995-11); the Strict Protection Zones (SPZs) are mostly mangrove areas (PBPLS PAMP 2012-2017) - Malita-Don Marcelino (Site 3): Tubalan Cove FS, Puting Bato FS; New Argao; unnamed: 500m from shore coastal waters (Malita SB Resolution 2008-55); Pamongot FS, Bowas FS, and Lawa FS (Don Marcelino	demarcation of areas in place, and no clear management bodies, few organized and registered groups trained for effective management, etc.). The project proposes to provide technical assistance in defining fisheries and biodiversity conservation objectives within these established marine sanctuaries, including the identification and monitoring of intact habitats (e.g., seagrass beds, coral reefs, mangrove areas) to maximize protection activities in the delivery of results. The project may consultatively consider proclaiming additional small sanctuaries (e.g., nesting beaches), to protect key ETP MW populations and/or habitats (e.g., Dahican Beach, nesting sites for 3 species of marine turtles). The proposed LCA designations of Mayo Bay and the coastal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino will not pose as additional restriction to local communities' right and access to the marine resources. Rather, they will uphold provisions of the Fisheries Code giving coastal communities, particularly fishers' preferential use of municipal waters. As such, LCA designation will not restrict municipal fishers' rights and access to these waters, but rather protect their rights as provided by law (Fisheries Code). To achieve the full potential of community-established and managed areas, the project is proposing for the establishment and management of marine protected area networks (MPANs) (based on the DENR-DA-DILG JMC on MPAN) and complement DA-BFAR initiatives on Ecosystem Approach to

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			Municipal Ordinance 2009-10) Based on the JMC MPAN definition, these areas are collectively referred as locally managed MPAs (LMMPAs) as they are primarily community-based and community-led, with barangay representatives (i.e., barangay is the smallest unit of government in the Philippines), local fishermen's associations, fisherfolk groups, and other People's Organizations (POs) involved in its establishment, management and decision-making process. However, majority of these community-established and managed areas are small and not properly integrated into ecosystem (e.g., FMA) or seascape approach (e.g., NIPAS), which limits their ability to function as an MPA that effectively contribute to achieving sustainable development, food security, biodiversity conservation	Fisheries Management (EAFM), ensuring evidenced-based fisheries management (e.g., a 3-month seasonal fishery closure from commercial fishing operations has been established in Davao Gulf by DA-BFAR with LGUS to protect small pelagics from fishing during reproductive peaks). Furthermore, during PPG consultation, various stakeholders (particularly LGUs) have different interpretations and understanding of MPANs. The proposed provincial MPA Networks will not restrict access of fishers nor will it take away revenues from respective LGUs income generated from resource users' fees. Rather, MPANs provide MPA management bodies and the LGUs the platform to develop and strengthen local capacities for joint MPAN management planning, sustainable financing (e.g., user fee system), law enforcement and monitoring, with support from national government agencies (DENR/DA/DILG) and law enforcement groups (e.g., PNP Maritime, Marina, PCG). Appropriate training modules and guidelines, as presented under the JMC MPAN (Output 1.1.3), and messaging will be developed to ensure improved understanding of SPZs/NTZs within LCAs/MPAs vis-a-vis MPANs (Output 3.1.1). Representatives of fisherfolk associations/Bantay Dagat and tribal chief (e.g., in Tarragona), given their limitations on jurisdiction (i.e., within their respective LGUs) and resources, showed interest on coastal law enforcement (CLE) training/re-

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			goals, and resiliency to climate impacts. Linking MPAs into networks (MPANs) is recommended under the DENR-DA-DILG Joint Management Circular (JMC) on MPANs. Pooled resources from participating agencies, LGUs and MPA Management Bodies provide a multiplier effect for effective management of the MPANs, individual LCAs/MPAs but also of the individual marine marine/fish sanctuaries or refuges (as experienced in Davao Gulf MPAN, established with technical support from the SMARTSeas Project).	training exercise (Output 3.1.1), and joint enforcement activities within the LCAs/MPAs/MPANs, in partnership with law enforcement groups. According to PNP Maritime, under their Adopt a Marine Protected Area (AMPA) program, the presence of police officers boosts the confidence of community fish wardens assigned to patrol MPAs, improves compliance among fishers to MPA and fisheries regulations, and transparency and accountability through check-and-balance. At the MPAN level, MARINA's proposed collaboration among various agencies with LGUs and community enforcers using enforcement network of (e.g., Coastal Law Enforcement and Response [CLEAR] or Joint Environmental, Security and Safety [JESS]) will contribute to achieving project objectives and thus can serve as models for further review and refinement during project implementation (Output 2.1.3). Management measures There will be no physical displacement of individuals or groups arising from the legal designation of LCAs and MPANs in project sites nor will there be restriction of availability and access to resources of fishers. The project will not support physical displacement or relocation of communities at all.

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				The project will not establish new or additional marine areas for strict protection that will cause economic displacement of fishers and resource users due to restriction of access and availability to resources in project sites. To address the misconception of "perceived economic displacement", the project will integrate a targeted capacity building (Output 1.1.3) and IEC/CEPA activities (Output 3.1.3) in project implementation, to ensure that stakeholders, particularly fisherfolk and coastal communities, understands the objectives and merits of MPAs/MPANs, particularly in enhancing fisheries productivity and promoting conservation of biodiversity as well as in community resiliency from climate change impacts. The project will actively engage local communities and stakeholders in project activities to ensure that the "preferential use rights" of residential fishers in municipal water (i.e., 15 km from shore) is respected and ensured. Project will provide technical assistance and support to local communities, particularly the affected individuals and groups, in the development of livelihood interventions under the Process Framework (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3). The proposed MPAs (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2), and MPANs (Output 2.1.3) cover municipal waters (i.e., 15 kilometers from shore) as areas of effective operations, MPAs and MPANs will deter encroachment of commercial fishing operations into the MPAs and MPAN. Municipal fishers are still allowed especially when compliant to Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)

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				and local Coastal Resources Management (CRM) Code or Fisheries Ordinances and regulations (e.g., municipal fishers require registration under BFAR/LGU's Fisherfolk Registration (Fish R), and their boats and gears under the National Program for Municipal Fishing Vessels and Gears Registration (Boat R) program. The project will provide technical assistance in facilitating this process during project implementation. Project interventions will include strengthening of the communities' capacity to effectively manage these resources, for effective management, sustainable financing, and coastal law enforcement. The local communities will be the primary stakeholder of the project. Applying the Process Framework, these affected communities will be prioritized as partners for development interventions (livelihood, ecotourism, BDFES, etc.) (Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). Networks of MPAs will improve the capacities of each community-established and managed areas and its relevant management body in law enforcement, biodiversity conservation, increasing fish stocks and other marine resources, among others (Output 2.1.3). The project will contract the service of community-based marine conservation NGO to consultatively prepare, develop and implement livelihood activities for affected stakeholders, based on the Process Framework. Furthering the learning of stakeholders, orientation and training on MPA/MPAN will be

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				undertaken (Output 1.1.3 and Output 3.1.1) and hands-on experience (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2) in project implementation.
Risk 6: There is a risk that IPs in the project sites might not be adequately involved in project design and / or potentially be impacted by project activities, some of which will require a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15 Standard 1: 1.2 Standard 4: 4.3 and 4.5 Standard 5: 5.2 and 5.4 Standard 6: 6.1. 6.2, 6.3, 6.6 and 6.9	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*		Assessment During stakeholder consultation meetings with NCIP Region XI, the local government units, and the Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives, it was reported the presence of Indigenous Peoples with existing Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and pending CADT applications (See the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex 8). However, these CADTs are primarily Inland/upland areas of the project sites. Only the coastal water of Don Marcelino has ancestral water claim, within which 3 marine/fish sanctuaries are established. Based on the livelihood profile from Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development Plans (ADSDPPs), less than 5% are involved in fishing, and potentially will be affected by the project. As reflected in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) (see Annex 10), the project will secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples consistent with the Republic Act 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA), Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Standards on Indigenous Peoples (IPs). Additionally, the IPs will also be consulted and engaged in the development

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				of management measures in accordance with Process Framework. Management measures Targeted assessments will be prepared following the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (See Annex 10). These will be developed following IPRA and in accordance with the UNDP's policy on IPs. No project activities for indigenous peoples will commence without these assessments as indicated in the IPPF. IPs will be engaged in all phases of the project as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8). Culturally appropriate consultations through Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process will be carried out early in project implementation to secure Certification Precondition from NCIP. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist will undertake further assessments and develop targeted management measures (IPP) related to the impact on IPs based on the IPPF. The safeguards officer and gender officer will be responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of project's performance related to IPP and IP related Gender Action Plan.

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Risk 7: Existing gender biases and / or socio-economic roles may limit the opportunities for women to fully participate in project decision-making and activities or to benefit from the employment, income or other benefits generated by the project. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: P.10, P.11 and P.12; Accountability: P.13 and P.14 and P.15 Standard 6: 6.3 and 6.9	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*		Assessment During PPG consultations, a number of women's groups showed involvement in various community based socio-economic enhancement activities. In fishermen associations, the majority are composed of men and very few are with representation of women. However, according to some fishers, women usually have other roles, to include vending of fish catches. Some women will also act as ad hoc representatives of households during community consultations when men are at work or fishing. Most women are not registered as members of fishing group associations, or BFAR's/LGU's Fish R program, and their participation and inputs to community decision making were not well documented. Management Measures Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the project. A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been prepared for the project (See Annex 11). Gender mainstreaming will also be incorporated in various capacity building interventions of the project. The project will thus ensure compliance to the guidelines of the JMC MPA/MPAN which state that at least 40% of members of the management body should be women (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3). The Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Program that will be formulated and implemented in the project sites (Output 3.1.1) will consider and mainstream gender dimension. The project will assess and propose solutions to

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				overcome the cultural, social, religious, and other constraints on women's participation in the project. As mentioned above, the gender officer assigned in the PMU will monitor and report on the project's performance in the implementation of gender action plan.
Risk 8: Exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and limitation in capacity among community members, resulting in exclusion from full participation in project livelihood activities Human Rights: P.5 P.6, P.7; Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15 Standard 6: 6.3 and 6.9	*I = 3* *L = 3*	*Moderate*	Particular attention is paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, youth, children, persons with disabilities, including consideration of special measures to improve their participation in decision-making and their general well-being.	Assessment This group has not yet been identified during the PPG Phase. However, the project anticipates the presence of these individuals and groups in project sites and the possibility of their exclusion from being involved in project activities and the benefits of development interventions. Management Measures The project will ensure to leave no one behind by protecting and supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, specifically those with special needs, indigenous, elders, youth, children, and persons with disabilities. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the project will ensure that disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals directly impacted by the restrictions on marine resource use in the MPAs will not be

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				excluded from full participation in project livelihood activities. No project activities that could result in economic displacement, reduced access to ancestral water or resources, or require livelihood restoration support for economically displaced communities, including indigenous people, can commence until required further studies have been completed and approved and the identified social and environmental mitigating and monitoring measures are put in place. The project will develop the Process Framework to ensure that members of potentially affected communities can participate in the design of project components, to ensure their participation in livelihood activities. The gender officer will be responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the project's performance related to Gender Action Plan. The project will also hire community-based marine conservation NGO to consultatively prepare, develop and implement livelihood activities for affected stakeholders, based on the Process Framework.

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Risk 9: There is a risk that tourism operators and other key sectors dependent on project sites for ecosystem services might use the project to greenwash their operations Human Rights: P.5, P.6 and P.7; Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15 Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4	*I = 3* *L = 2*	*Moderate*	Ecotourism development has generated significant benefits through employment opportunities and led to improvement of livelihoods of those able to participate in the tourism industry. LGUs play an important role in creating participation options in the tourism industry as well as in related service or business industries. However, mass tourism experiences in other areas (e.g., Puerto Princesa, Palawan) have shown local vulnerabilities such as increased pollution and resource degradation, and risks of tourism dependency and other unintended socio-economic consequences (Boer 2012).	Assessment Tourism operators (hotels, beach resort owners, tour operators) and other key sectors may use the project to market themselves as environment friendly and to advocate the conservation of ETP MW and their habitats, but their actual practices may negatively harm the environment, including ETP MW and critical habitat. Such actions may include the lack of proper wastewater treatment system, disregard for the carrying capacity of tourism sites, clearing of beach forest areas to give way to construction of buildings, installation of beach lights, potentially add light pollution in nesting beaches, disorienting turtle hatchlings, among others. Some of these establishment may want to go into partnership with the LGUs and the project as a form of greenwashing. Certain coastal areas (e.g., Mayo Bay) have already been subjected to potentially destructive tourism practices. The SUC's in the area (e.g., DOCST) has conducted a study to identify certain tourist practices (e.g., jet ski) to be detrimental to ETP MW individuals and populations and is working with the DOT and the LGUs in coming with plans for better management of tourism practices in the area. Additionally, due to the pandemic, health protocols have also been developed by the LGUs with DOT, to ensure safety and security of tourists and coastal communities.

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				Management Measures The project will ensure compliance with UNDP's Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector and the Risk Assessment Tool and the Risk Assessment Tool Guidelines (2013) to strengthen the risk management capacity of the project to work with the private sector. The project will ensure that potential partners and stakeholders comply with government environmental regulations and standards, evidenced by certificates of compliance and relevant permits from concerned agencies (e.g., effluent, air emission, toxic and hazardous wastes - EMB; solid wastes and sanitation, sanitary permits, and health certificate - LGU; effluent from boat - MARINA; DOT accreditation; among others). Under Output 1.1.2, the project will also provide training on JMC on Marine Wildlife Interaction to LGUs, community organizations and the tourism operators for the better management of ETP MW, particularly if promoted for use as tourism products. Under Output 3.1.1, a targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to address proper conduct of both tourism operators and tourists/ recreational users alike to reduce the impacts of their activities on the environment and secure safety and security of local communities.

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Risk 10: There is potential risk that "upstream" aspects of the project (Outcome 1), which includes planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of network of MPAs, and capacity building interventions, may cause environmental and social impacts	*I = 3* *L = 2*	*Moderate*	Outcome 1.1 objective is improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools that provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW.	Assessment Outputs under Outcome 1 includes national oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced (Output 1.1.1); policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are improved (Output 1.1.2); and training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken (Output 1.1.3). Management Measures A scoped Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) will be prepared, as needed, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including assessing potential risks and impacts of outputs and activities under Outcome 1 that are currently not specified. Based on the SESA, the Environment and Social Management Plan will be developed detailing the management measures to be implemented to mitigate any potential social and environmental impacts of the project.

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Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Staff		
Local / National contracting (Service contracts)		
Technical Coordinator (TC) Contract type: SC Rate/cost: US$3000 TC Total: US$180,000 *See Budget Notes 3, 24 and 31*	*60 months ((5 years)*	Full-time appointment. *The Technical Coordinator (TC) will have overall responsibility for the management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs; supervision over project staff, consultants, and sub-contractors; liaison with all government agencies, UNDP, NGO and CSO partners, and other donor agencies providing co-financing; and all standard project management and coordination functions.* *The TC will also be directly responsible for institutional liaison and communications (Output 1.1.1), coordination of project training programs (Output 1.1.3) and coordination of knowledge management activities (Output 3.1.2).* *The Technical Coordinator will report to the National Project Director (NPD) and will report on a periodic basis to the Project Board (PB), as required.* <u>Duties and Responsibilities: Project Management and Co-ordination</u> ● Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors, ensuring timing and quality of all outputs in line with the approved Project Document ● Plan the project activities, prepare, and maintain a detailed project workplan, monitor project performance, and exercise adaptive management as appropriate to ensure delivery of the project outcomes, in line with PB-approved tolerances and thresholds for minor and major amendments as set by UNDP-GEF ● Monitor risks (including environmental and social safeguard risks), regularly update the project's Risk Register and ensure that appropriate risk management measures are put in place ● Take lead responsibility for preparation of the annual PIR, and oversee and ensure timely production, quality and dissemination of all key project reporting instruments Including the Inception Report, quarterly progress reports, annual PIR, and any other reports as may be required by the National project Director, the GEF, UNDP and other oversight agencies ● Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form ● Working closely with the Project Finance and Administration Officer (PFAO), monitor financial resources to ensure compliance with the approved project budget and annual budgets, oversee production of quarterly and

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		annual financial reports, and take overall responsibility for accuracy and reliability of the project's accounting system. ● Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP or GEF. <u>Duties and Responsibilities: Delivery of Technical Outputs (Component 1)</u>*:* ● Act as the institutional development liaison between the project and DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and DILG (Output 1.1.1) ● Support the DENR and DA in the establishment and administration of the ETP-MW sub-working group (within the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group (Output 1.1.1) ● Consultatively identify the training needs and the modules required to respond to these needs (Output 1.1.3) ● Oversee the development of the training modules (and other associated materials and presentations (Output 1.1.3) ● Identify the prospective beneficiaries of the project-funded training courses (Output 1.1.3) ● Integrate the project training modules into other broader MPA and marine wildlife conservation training programmes (Output 1.1.3) ● Manage the logistics, administration, and organization of all training activities (Output 1.1.3) ● Support the PMU in the procurement and supervision of training service providers (Output 1.1.3) ● Maintain good working relationships with all key government agencies involved in complementary training initiatives (Output 1.1.3) <u>Duties and Responsibilities: Delivery of Technical Outputs (Component 3):</u> ● Oversee the implementation of the communications and knowledge management activities and provision of technical and logistical support to the project contracted communications company in the roll-out of project-supported knowledge management and knowledge sharing activities under Output 3.1.2 ● Take lead responsibility for monitoring project performance against the M&E Plan, collating all project monitoring information, and technical quality assurance of all project monitoring data and reports ● Support the Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation process and take lead responsibility to collate the document packs to be provided to the evaluation consultants ● Work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure technical accuracy of the project's M&E and KM outputs and activities. ● Make technical inputs to local, regional and global knowledge-sharing platforms and events ● Collate the technical lessons learned during implementation of Components 1 and 2 and prepare techncial briefs/case studies for dissemination via appropriate platforms ● Provide Secretariat services to the PB

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Project Financial and Administration Officer (PFAO) Contract type: SC Rate/cost: US$1,250 pm Total: US$75,000 *See Budget Notes 3, 13 and 24*	*60 months* *(5 years)*	*Full-time appointment.* *Under the direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator, the Project Financial and Administration Officer will carry out the following <u>specific financial management, procurement, and administrative management tasks</u> in support of the implementation of the individual project components:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities: Delivery of administrative and financial support to the planning and implementation of Component 1</u> • Assist in all procurement and recruitment processes, and manage payments to all service providers, for the outputs under component 1. • Manage all the payment requests for the outputs under component 1. • Review and keep records of all output expenditures for the outputs under component 1. • Assist in the logistical organization of all working group meetings, stakeholder meetings, field trips, training courses and workshops for the outputs under component 1. • Assist in the administration of all correspondence and communications linked to the outputs and activities under component 1 Duties and Responsibilities: Delivery of administrative and financial support to the planning and implementation of Component 2 • Assist in all procurement and recruitment processes, and manage payments to all service providers, for the outputs under component 2. • Manage all the payment requests for the outputs under component 2. • Review and keep records of all output expenditures for the outputs under component 2. • Assist in the logistical organization of all working group meetings, stakeholder meetings, field trips, training courses and workshops for the outputs under component 2.

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		• Assist in the administration of all correspondence and communications linked to the outputs and activities under component 2 Duties and Responsibilities: Delivery of administrative and financial support to the planning and implementation of Component 3 • Assist in all procurement and recruitment processes, and manage payments to all service providers, for the outputs under component 3 • Manage all the payment requests for the outputs under component 3. • Review and keep records of all output expenditures for the outputs under component 3. • Assist in the logistical organization of all working group meetings, stakeholder meetings, field trips, training courses and workshops for the outputs under component 3. • Assist in the administration of all correspondence and communications linked to the outputs and activities under component 3 With guidance from the National Project Director, and under direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator, the Project Financial and Administration Officer will also carry out the following *general financial management and administrative management tasks in support of the overall project auditing, reporting and governance across the 3 components:* • Support the development of annual budgets and work-plans, and other operational and financial planning processes • Monitor annual project budgets, work plans, and project expenditure reports • Ensure that use of funds complies with GEF Recommended Minimum Fiduciary Standards governing use of GEF Resources, the approved TBWP (by component) in the PRODOC, and relevant Government financial rules and procedures. • Contribute to the preparation and implementation of project progress and financial reports • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP. • Provide necessary project-level financial information as and when required for project management decisions. • Provide all necessary financial information for and coordinate the annual financial audit of the project. • Ensure that documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) is properly collated and maintained in hard and electronic copies.

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		• Receive, screen, and distribute all correspondence. • Maintain data on co-financing commitments, using the required templates. • Maintain the equipment inventory
Technical Assistance to the PMU		
Local / National contracting		
Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) Contract Type: NC (part-time) Rate/cost: US$1,500/week Total: US$85,500 *See Budget Notes 3, 13 and 24*	*57 weeks over 5 years distributed across Years 1-5*	*Part-time consultancy support. The responsibilities of the SESO will include:* • Prepare the project's overall ESMF (PM) and IPPs – as needed - for project-targeted sites (under Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.2.1) • Undertake targeted social and environmental assessments, as required (under Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.3) • Develop specific social and environment management mitigation measures and/or management plans, as required (under Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, , 3.1.1 and 3.1.3) • Monitor progress in the development and implementation of the project's social and environmental safeguards, ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled (under Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.12 and 3.1.3) • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard-related plans (under Output 3.1.3). • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently in accordance with the project's GRM (under Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, and 3.1.1) • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary (under Output 3.1.3). • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders (under Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2). • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated, and managed throughout project implementation (under Output 3.1.3 generally and all outputs under components 1-3 specifically).
Gender Officer	*33 weeks distributed*	*Part-time consultancy support.* The responsibilities of the Gender Officer will include: • Monitor progress in implementation of the Project Gender Action plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled (under all project outputs under components 1-3).

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Contract Type: NC (part-time) Rate/cost: US$1,500/week Total: US$49,500 *See Budget Notes 3, 13 and 24*	*across Years 1-5*	• Oversee/ develop / coordinate implementation of all gender –related work (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Review the Gender Action plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary (under Output 3.1.3). • Work with the Technical Coordinator (TC) to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation and fully address the gender issues of the project (under Output 3.1.3). • Ensure that gender sensitization modules are included in all training activities supported by the project and support the development of these modules (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Verify that project training materials and activities are aligned with local family realities, promote positive actions towards the role and involvement of women in family income generating activities and family finances, respect communities' ethnicity women's time availability, cultural practices, etc. (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Ensure that guidelines, standards, and incentives revised and/or developed by the project include gender dimensions (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Ensure that women participate in all project-related activities (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Support the collection of sex disaggregated and gender specific data (under all project outputs under components 1-3). • Ensure that the project also supports women groups interested in livelihoods development (under outputs 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, and 3.1.1). • Conduct a Gender Assessment of project impact as part of the Mid-Term Review. Based on the results of the Gender Assessment and other recommendations coming out of the MTR, make recommendations on how the project can further improve its gender related interventions (under output 3.1.3).
National Mid-Term Evaluation Consultant Contract type: NC (short-term) Rate/cost: $1,000 per week Total: US$15,000	*15 weeks in Year 3*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* ● Supporting the mid-term evaluation. ● Assisting the international mid-term evaluation specialist in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. ● Supporting the drafting of the mid-term evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. ● As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.

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See Budget Note 22		
National Terminal Evaluation Consultant Contract type: NC (short-term) Rate/cost: $1000 per week Total: US$15,000 *See Budget Note 22*	*15 weeks in Year 5*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* ● Supporting the Terminal Evaluation. ● Assisting the international Terminal Evaluation specialist in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. ● Supporting the drafting of the Terminal Evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. ● As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
Professional Auditor Contract type: NC Rate/cost: $10,000 per year Total: US$50,000 *See Budget Note 34*	*Annual service, for 5 years*	A professional service provider will be contracted to: ● Carry out the annual finacial audit of the project, in accordance with standard auditing rules and procedures
International/Regional Contracting		

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International Mid-Term Evaluation Specialist Contract type: IC Rate/cost: US$3,000 per week Total: US$ 25,000 *See Budget Note 21*	*8 weeks over 3 months in Year 3*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* ● Leading the mid-term evaluation. ● Working with the local mid-term evaluation consultant in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. ● Developing the draft mid-term evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. ● As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
International Terminal Evaluation Specialist Contract type: IC Rate/cost: US$3,100 per week for 8 weeks Total: US$25,000 *See Budget Note 21*	*8 weeks over 3 months in Year 5*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* ● Leading the Terminal Evaluation. ● Working with the local Terminal Evaluation consultant in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. ● Developing the draft Terminal Evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. ● As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
External service providers for delivery of techncial outputs		
Consultants/Professional Services		

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Local / National contracting		
Policy advisor (marine wildlife conservation) Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,500 per week Total: US$33,000 *See Budget Note 1*	*22 weeks, distributed across Years 1, 2 and 3*	The policy advisor will support the DENR-BMB in coordinating the consultative and technical work under Output 1.1.2, including: ● Communications across institutions ● Collating inputs from stakeholders ● Overseeing project-contracted experts ● Organising consultative meetings ● Liaising with LGUs in Region XI to integrate DCAP and MTCAPs into work plans and budgets ● Integrating project lessons learnt into national policies and plans ● Maintaining a ETP MW policy compendium
Dugong conservation specialist Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,500 per week Total: US$15,000 *See Budget Note 1*	*10 weeks, distributed across Years 2 and 3*	The dugong conservation specialist will be responsible for: ● Assisting DENR-BMB to consultatively prepare a draft Technical Bulletin on 'Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats, feeding areas and development areas (Output 1.1.2)
GIS/data management specialist	*32 weeks distributed across Years 2 - 5*	The GIS/data management specialist will be responsible for: ● Assisting DENR-BMB in updating the ECA registry to include maps and descriptions of strictly protected MPAs conserving ETP MW and their habitats in Davao Region XI (Output 1.1.2)

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Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,000/week Total: $32,000 *See Budget Notes 1 and 22*		● Assisting NAMRIA and other maritime authorities to incorporate the location of strictly protected MPAs conserving ETP MW and their habitats into nautical charts and other GPS navigation systems (Output 1.1.2) ● Assisting DENR-BMB to include ETP MW spatial and attribute data for MPAs in Region XI into the national MPA database (Output 1.1.2) ● Assisting provincial, city and municipal LGUs to prepare maps for MPAs and their management zones ● Maintain, format and upload project spatial and non-spatial data into the relevant regional, national, provincial and local databases (Output 3.1.2)
2 x Field Coordinators (one for Davao Occidental and one for Davao Oriental) Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,250/week Total: 2 x $60,000 *Budget Note 11*	*48 weeks (x 2), distributed across Years 1-4*	The two Field Coordinators will be responsible for working with all the relevant stakeholders and service providers to: ● Coordinate the implementation of all activities under Output 2.1.1 (Mayo Bay LCA and PBPLS) and Output 2.1.2 (Malita-Don Marcellino LCA) ● Provide professional, technical, and logistical support to the PBPLS PAMB and the provincial, city and municipal LGUs in the implementation of all activities under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 ● Provide technical and logistical support to Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental provincial LGUs in the implementation of all activities under Output 2.1.3 (provincial MPANs)
Education and Awareness Coordinator	*48 weeks, distributed across Years 2 - 5*	The training coordinator will be responsible for working with all the relevant educational, information-sharing and awareness-raising stakeholders and service providers to: ● Coordinate the development and implementation of the awareness-raising, educational and volunteer involvement activities under Output 3.1.1

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Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,000/week Total: $48,000 *Budget Note 22*		● Provide professional, technical, and logistical support to the PIOs, LGU ENRO staff and DENR-BMB in the roll-out of project-supported awareness-raising, educational and volunteer involvement activities under Output 3.1.1
Communications Coordinator Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,000/week Total: $24,000 *Budget Note 22*	*24 weeks, distributed across Years 2 - 5*	The communications coordinator will be responsible for working with all the relevant communications and knowledge management stakeholders and service providers to: ● Coordinate and oversee the implementation of the communications and knowledge management activities under Output 3.1.2 ● Provide technical and logistical support to the project contracted communications company in the roll-out of project-supported knowledge management and knowledge sharing activities under Output 3.1.2
Technical Officer/s Contract type: NC Rate/cost: US$1,000/week Total: $20,000	*20 weeks, distributed across Years 1-3*	Short term contractual appointment of *ad hoc* technical support services to DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to support their mandated responsibilities for developing, implementing, and monitoring species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW

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Budget Note 1		
Companies/NGOs/Consortia - Local/National Contracting		
Marine conservation research institution/ consortium/ NGO Total: $157,000 *Budget Notes 4, 14 and 25*	Contractual appointment of a marine research consortium/institution/ company to: ● Undertake the climate vulnerability assessments of, and make recommendations on mitigating the impacts on, dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in Region XI (Output 1.2.1) ● Prepare technical guidelines for identifying marine KBAs (Output 1.2.1) ● Consultatively draft guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices for different use zones in MPAs with ETP MW (Output 1.1.2) ● Undertake baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for Mayo Bay (Output 2.1.1) ● Undertake the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for M-DM (Output 2.1.2) ● Support the collation and collection of monitoring data for the project results indicators (Output 3.1.3)	
MPA training consortium/NGO Total: $160,000 *Budget Note 4*	Contractual appointment of a marine conservation training consortium/NGO under Output 1.1.3 to: ● Assess training needs for targeted MPA managers and practitioners ● Design training programs for targeted MPA managers and practitioners ● Develop ETP MW training modules, prepare presentations and other supplementary training materials for training programs ● Host train-the-trainer courses for selected trainers ● Host training courses for targeted MPA managers and practitioners ● Host field days and practical demonstrations for targeted MPA practitioners	
Marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company Total: $138,000 *Budget Note 14*	● Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to: ● Draft the management plan for Mayo Bay LCA (Output 2.1.1) ● Support the development of user fee systems for Mayo Bay LCA and PBPLS (Output 2.1.1) ● Provide strategic and operational support to the LGUs in Mayo Bay, and to the PAMB in Pujada Bay, in the roll-out of the user fees systems (Output 2.1.1) ● Draft the management plan for M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2) ● Support the development of a user fee system for the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2) ● Provide strategic and operational support to the M-DM LCA in the roll-out of the user fees system (Output 2.1.2) ● Prepare the documentation establishing the basis for the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3) ● Support the drafting of management plans for the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3) ● Facilitate the development of provincial MPA inter-agency enforcement agreements (Output 2.1.3) ● Support the development of provincial bantay dagat networks (Output 2.1.3)	

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	● Provide strategic guidance and implementation support to the MPAN management board and technical secretariat in the identification and roll out of different income-generating pilots in each provincial MPAN (Output 2.1.3) ● Establish an independent trust fund for the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3)
Environmental law firm (or NGO) Total: $45,000 *Budget Notes 14*	Contractual appointment of an environmental law firm (or NGO) to provide *ad hoc* legal advice in respect of the: ● Preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the Mayo Bay LCA (Output 2.1.1) ● Preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2) ● Filing of prosecution cases (Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) ● Defense against SLAPP suits (Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) ● Preparation of legal instruments for the provincial MPANs (Output 2.1.3)
Marine Engineering company Total: $60,000 *Budget Note 14*	Contractual appointment of a marine engineering company to: ● Install and maintain a system of permanent marker or anchoring buoys in the marine sanctuaries in Mayo Bay to minimize damage to coral and sea grass habitats, centralize diving activities and/or demarcate navigational routes for boats
Community-based marine conservation NGO Total: $100,000 *Budget Note 14*	Contractual appointment of a community-based marine conservation NGO to: ● Consultatively prepare a Process Framework and livelihoods development plan for the project ● In accordance with this Process Framework and livelihood's development plan, implement activities in the individual MPAs within each provincial MPAN that facilitate the: ○ Development of Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) in targeted communities ○ Creation of direct employment opportunities for targeted communities ○ Implementation of community based ETP MW conservation efforts for targeted organizations ○ Access to additional social development and/or social grant support for targeted communities
Environmental education NGO (or education service provider)	Contractual appointment of an environmental education NGO or service provider to: ● Undertake a baseline assessment of awareness levels in the targeted communities and user groups (Output 3.1.1) ● Consultatively develop an awareness raising program for each project supported MPA (Output 3.1.1) ● Provide technical guidance in the development of educational toolkits and awareness-raising tools and materials (Output 3.1.1) ● Host regular meetings and discussions with each of the project-targeted community/user groups (Output 3.1.1)

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Total: $91,250 *Budget Note 25*	● Host training workshops for project-targeted teachers (Output 3.1.1)
Communications company Total: $62,000 *Budget Note 25*	Contractual appointment of a communications company (with web design capabilities) to: ● Prepare the design and layout of the marine turtle and dugong field guides, marine turtle and dugong educational toolkits and other educational and information media, as needed (Output 3.1.1) ● Draft, produce and distribute user-friendly project communications, media releases, presentations and information media and materials (Output 3.1.2) ● Design, host and maintain a project website (and other social media fora), and upload project knowledge management and informational materials to the website, as needed (Output 3.1.2)

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Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
See attached Stakeholder Engagement Plan here

Annex 9: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) here
Annex 10. Indigenous People's Plan Framework here

Annex 11: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
See attached Gender Analysis and Action Plan here .

Annex 12: Procurement Plan
See attached Procurement Plan here

Annex 13: GEF Focal Area specific annexes

GEF-7 Tracking Tool- METT PBPLS (Excel Workbook) here

Annex 14: Letters of co-financing commitment
See attached:

Annex: 14A Co-financing letters here
Annex:14B Other commitment letters here

Annex 15: GEF Core indicators
See attached GEF Core Indicators table here

Annex 16: GEF Taxonomy
See attached GEF Taxonomy here .

Annex 17: UNDP Partner Capacity Assessment
Micro-Assessment Report is available here ; PCAT will be available upon request

Annex 18: UNDP Project Quality Assurance (PQA) Report
See attached UNDP PQA report here

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Annex 19: COVID-19 analysis and action plan framework

See attached COVID-19 analysis and action plan framework here

Annex 20: Climate risk screening

See attached Climate risk screening here .

Annex 21: Technical supporting documentation

Annex 21A Mapping of Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) and Knowledge Management Initiatives

Annex 21B Review of the enabling legal and regulatory framework for the protection of ETP MW in MPAs in the Philippines

See attached here :

Annex 22: GEF Checklist

See attached here

Annex 23: Direct Beneficiaries estimation

See attached here

Annex 24 Capacity Assessment Scorecard

Annex 24A: Capacity Assessment Scorecard (Excel Workbook) here

Annex 24B: Capacity Assessment Scorecard Report here