

TERMINAL EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROJECT TERMINAL EVALUATION INDEPENDENT EVALUATOR (NATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. These Terms of Reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the *Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines* (PIMS# 4389)

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project Title:	Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines			
Atlas Award ID / Project ID:	00076994		<u>at endorsement</u> <u>(Million US\$)</u>	<u>at completion</u> <u>(Million US\$)</u>
PIMS ID:	4389			
Output ID:	00088065	GEF financing:	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
Country:	Philippines	IA/EA own:	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Region:	Asia	Government:	16,853,171.00	16,853,171.00
Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Other:	7,480,319.00	7,480,319.00
FA Objectives, (OP/SP):	BD-1-1 Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including	Total co-financing:	25,833,490.00	25,833,490.00

	sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains			
Executing Agency:	UNDP	Total Project Cost:	33,833,490.00	33,833,490.00
Other Partners involved:	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Conservation International Philippines (CIP), Fishbase Information Network (FIN), HARIBON Foundation, Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas (WWF Philippines), RARE Philippines, UP Marine Science Institute, and local government units	ProDoc Signature (date project began):		August 2014 (NEDA) April 2014 (UNDP)
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: August 2019	Actual: July 2020

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The project was designed to accelerate the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and MPA Networks to include more marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in order to reduce and arrest the rapid degradation of marine and coastal habitats.

In this regard, the project directly addresses these barriers through an integrated approach aimed at strengthening the conservation, protection and management of key marine biodiversity areas in the Philippines. This will be achieved through partnerships with key national government agencies, national and local conservation NGOs and LGUs. Three major outcomes are derived from this approach:

Outcome 1: Conservation effectiveness of existing and new MPAs/MPANs is enhanced through improvements in spatial coverage and representativeness (particularly coverage of under-represented KBAs), strengthening of the national system for MPA identification, designation and management under the NIPAS legislative framework, and quantifiable improvements in management of at least 10% of identified Marine KBAs nationwide, with concomitant increases in local stakeholder participation and support.

Outcome 2: Financial resources available for the management of MPAs and MPANs are sufficient to meet all critical management needs and are growing in line with the expansion of the MPA system. Sources of revenue for MPA management are being progressively diversified, with the percentage of revenue being derived from Government fiscal sources declining to less than 50% by end- project.

Outcome 3: A comprehensive policy framework in place and effectively implemented for the conservation, protection and management of the country’s marine ecosystems and fishery resources, that harmonizes mandates, plans and activities amongst all key MPA stakeholders including BMB, BFAR and relevant Local Government Units.

The Project is being managed by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB, formerly PAWB) which has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement certain outputs and coordinate the work of partners in pilot sites. Below is the project summary.

The TE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects.

The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

An overall approach and method¹ for conducting project terminal evaluations of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has developed over time. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact**, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR ([Annex C](#)). The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterpart and Project partners, including non-government organizations (NGOs), People’s Organizations (POs), provincial and municipal Local Government Units (LGUs) and private sector. Table 1 below lists down specific offices and organizations which are to provide feedback on Project implementation through Key Informant Interviews and/or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Table 1. SMARTSEAS PH Project Partners

¹ For additional information on methods, see the [Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#), Chapter 7, pg. 163

Agency Categories	Specific Agencies
National Government Agencies (NGAs)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of the Undersecretary for Mining Concerns and Climate Change, GEF Operational Focal Point 2. DENR Central Office – Policy and Planning Service 3. DENR Central Office – Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service 4. Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offices of the Director and Assistant Director - Biodiversity Policy and Knowledge Management Division - Coastal and Marine Division 5. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 6. National Economic and Development Authority – Agriculture and Natural Resources Staff (NEDA-ANRES) 7. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Local NGA Offices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DENR Regional Offices (regions IV-A, IV-B, VII, XI and CARAGA) 2. Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Office (PENRO) 3. Community Environment and Natural Resource Office (CENRO) 4. BFAR Regional Office 5. BFAR Provincial Fishery Office
Provincial and municipal LGUs ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Batangas Province and LGUs (Balayan, Batangas City, Lobo, Mabini, Nasugbu, San Juan) 2. Oriental Mindoro and LGUs (Calapan City, Gloria, Naujan, Pinamalayan, Pola, Puerto Galera) 3. Occidental Mindoro and LGUs (Lubang, Looc, Abra de Ilog, Paluan) 4. Palawan Province and LGUs (Aborlan, Narra, Sofronio Espanola, Brooke's Point, Bataraza) 5. Negros Oriental and LGUs (San Carlos City, Tayasan, Bindoy, Manjuyod, Ayungon, Amlan, Bais City, Guihulngan City, La Libertad, San Jose) 6. Negros Occidental and LGUs (Calatrava, Toboso)

² The identification of local government units to be visited will be finalized during the inception meeting

Agency Categories	Specific Agencies
	7. Cebu Province and LGUs (Alegria, Aloguinsan, Badian, Bantayan, Ginatilan, Moalboal, Samboan, Sta. Fe, Santander, San Remegio) 8. Davao City 9. Davao de Sur Province and LGUs (Sta. Cruz) 10. Davao del Norte Province and LGUs (Island Garden City of Samal, City of Panabo, Tagum City) 11. Compostela Valley Province and LGUs (Mabini, Maco) 12. Davao Oriental Province and LGUs (Lupon, San Isidro) 13. Surigao del Sur Province and LGUs (Carrascal, Cantilan, Lanuza, Cortes, Tandag City)
Local Responsible Partners	1. Conservation International Philippines (CIP) 2. National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) 3. Fishbase Information Network (FIN) 4. HARIBON Foundation 5. Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas (WWF Philippines) 6. RARE Philippines 7. UP Marine Science Institute
Other Local Partners	1. VIP MPAN and LEN Technical Working Group 2. Palawan Council for Sustainable Development 3. TSPS Protected Area Office 4. Davao Integrated Development Program (DIDP) 5. Lanuza Bay Development Alliance
Partner People's Organizations ³	

List of Stakeholders to be presented of the result of evaluation by the consultant

1. Project Management Unit
2. Biodiversity Management Bureau
3. United Nations Development Programme
4. Evaluation Review Group (i.e. NEDA-ANRES, DENR Policy and Planning, DENR FASPO, BMB - CMD, BFAR, PEMSEA, PCSD, DILG)
5. DENR-SMARTSeas Project Board

³ The identification of people's organization to be interviewed will be finalized during the inception meeting

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in [Annex B](#) of this Terms of Reference.

EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see [Annex A](#)), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact**. Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in [Annex D](#).

Evaluation Ratings:			
1. Monitoring and Evaluation	rating	2. IA& EA Execution	rating
M&E design at entry		Quality of UNDP Implementation	
M&E Plan Implementation		Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	
Overall quality of M&E		Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	
3. Assessment of Outcomes	rating	4. Sustainability	rating
Relevance		Financial resources:	
Effectiveness		Socio-political:	
Efficiency		Institutional framework and governance:	
Overall Project Outcome Rating		Environmental :	
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	

PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)		Government (mill. US\$)		Partner Agency (mill. US\$)		Total (mill. US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Actual	Actual
Grants								
Loans/Concessions								

• In-kind support	1,500,000.00		16,853,171.00		7,480,319.00		25,833,490.00	
• Other								
Totals	1,500,000.00		16,853,171.00		7,480,319.00		25,833,490.00	

MAINSTREAMING

UNDP supported GEF financed projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

IMPACT

The evaluators will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.⁴

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of **conclusions, recommendations** and **lessons**.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in the Philippines. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc.

EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be 38 days spread over 4 months according to the following plan:

Activity	Timing	Completion Date
Preparations for the TE Team (handover of Project Documents)	1 day	February 3, 2020
Document review and preparing TE Inception Report	3 days	February 6-8, 2020
Finalization and Validation of TE Inception Report- latest start of TE mission		

⁴ A useful tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: [ROtI Handbook 2009](#)

TE mission: stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits	21 days	February 3 to February 28, 2020
Mission wrap-up meeting & presentation of initial findings- earliest end of TE mission - Presentation of initial findings to PMU, UNDP CO, DENR Policy and Planning, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS) and BMB representatives	1 day	March 12, 2020
Preparing draft TE report (incorporate feedbacks during audit trail into draft report) Produce a final draft of the TE; Presentation of initial findings to PMU, UNDP CO, DENR Policy and Planning, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS) and BMB representatives	10 days	March 17-28, 2020
Presentation of the final draft report to PMU, UNDP CO and DENR BMB representatives	1 day	April 4, 2020
Presentation of the final TE Report to the Project Board	1 day	April 22, 2020

EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

Deliverable	Content	Timing	Responsibilities
Inception Report	Evaluator provides clarifications on timing and method	No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission.	Inception Report presented to PMU, UNDP CO and BMB representatives
1st Presentation	Initial Findings	End of evaluation mission	Initial findings presented to PMU, UNDP CO PMU, DENR Policy and Planning, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS) BMB representatives, and ERG members.
Draft Final Report	Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission	Draft Final Report presented to PMU, UNDP CO, DENR Policy and Planning, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS) and BMB

			representatives and other Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) members Sent to CO, reviewed by RTA, PCU, GEF OFPs
2nd Presentation	Draft Final Report	1 week after the preparation of the draft final report	Draft Final Report presented to DENR-PPS, DENR-FASPS, DENR-BMB, UNDP, and ERG members
Final Report*	Revised report	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft	Final Report presented to the Project Board; signed-off by PMU, BMB, CO and RTA Sent to CO for uploading to UNDP ERC.

*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report.

TEAM COMPOSITION

A team of two independent consultants will conduct the TE - one team leader (with experience and exposure to projects and evaluations in other regions globally) and one team expert, from the Philippines. The consultants must not have participated in the project preparation, formulation, and/or implementation (including the writing of the Project Document) and should not have a conflict of interest with project's related activities.

The team expert who will be the national consultant will have the following qualities:

Qualifications	Percentage
<i>Education</i> Advanced degree in Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM), Environmental Planning or Resource Economics, or other closely related field	10
<i>Experience</i> At least 10 years of experience in natural resource economics or accounting preferably in marine protected areas or fisheries management;	20
At least 10 years of experience in the implementation of protected area management, MPA financing sustainability, MPA system wide planning and monitoring, and capacity building for MPA management.	20
Demonstrated experience in conducting international development evaluations; prior experience in GEF Project evaluations would be an advantage;	15
Demonstrated strong knowledge of Monitoring and Evaluation methods for development projects; knowledge of UNDP's results-based management orientation and practices;	15

Familiarity with biodiversity conservation issues in the Philippines;	10
<i>Language</i> Fluency in the English language and excellent oral and written communication skills.	10
TOTAL	100

The National Consultant will primarily support the International Consultant, the Team Leader, in the conduct of the evaluation mission. S/he is expected to do the tasks but not limited to the following:

1. Assist the team leader and provide inputs in the preparation of the TE Inception Report and Mid-term Evaluation Report;
2. Assist in the conduct of the evaluation mission especially in the gathering and analysis of data and information;
3. Provide the national context in the analysis of SMARTSeas' results and accomplishments; and
4. Provide recommendations for improvement considering the national context where SMARTSeas operates.

The Evaluation Team is expected to discuss among themselves their detailed division of work and should be clearly articulated in the TE Inception Report.

The National Consultant will coordinate with the Team Leader (International Consultant). The UNDP CO and PMU will provide support to the development of the evaluation work plan in consultation with key project partners. The project team (PMU) will serve as the reference group for the evaluation and ensure the monitoring of satisfactory completion of evaluation deliverables.

SMARTSeas PH PMU will provide office space and access to office services such as, Internet and printing. Evaluator/s should provide their own computer and communications equipment.

In consultation with the Evaluation Team and as requested, the PMU personnel will make available all relevant documentation and provide contact information to key project partners and stakeholders, and facilitate contact where needed. The team will also assist in organizing any briefing de-briefing meetings including coordination of stakeholders' input in the evaluation draft report.

EVALUATOR ETHICS

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the [UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'](#)

PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Consultants will be contracted by UNDP and remunerated according to the reviewed and accepted financial proposal. The contract will be output-based and payment issued only upon delivery of satisfactory outputs/milestones.

%	Milestone
10%	Upon submission and approval of the TE Mission Inception Report
40%	Upon submission and approval of the 1ST draft terminal evaluation report
50%	Upon submission and approval of (UNDP-CO and UNDP RTA) of the final terminal evaluation report and audit trail.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are requested to apply online . Individual consultants are invited to submit applications together with their CV for these positions.

The application should contain a current and complete C.V. in English with indication of the e-mail and phone contact. Shortlisted candidates will be requested to submit a price offer indicating the total cost of the assignment (including daily fee)

UNDP applies a fair and transparent selection process that will take into account the competencies/skills of the applicants as well as their financial proposals. Qualified women and members of social minorities are encouraged to apply.

ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Project Objective⁵ Strengthening the Conservation, Protection	Number of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines included in the	53/123 MKBAs	At least 66 out of the 123 MKBAs in Philippines are included in the PA System (IUCN Categories I – VI)	BMB report and database MSN report/ database	Risks Shift in national and local priorities will not be supportive of MPA/MPANs

⁵ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

INDICATOR BASELINE END OF PROJECT TARGETS SOURCE INFORMATION OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS					
(2020)					
and Management of Key Marine Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines	PA System (IUCN Categories I – VI)			NBSAP Country (Philippines) report to CBD	Extreme climate and geological events Assumptions Proposed budget allocation for SCREMP is released every year until 2020 Partner agencies and institutions cooperate and coordinate well their interventions and activities.
	Percent increase in Fish biomass of commercially important species	<p>Siganidae, Acanthuridae and Serranidae.</p> <p>Acanthuridae -2.58 kg 500m-2 (±0.33) Serranidae – 0.35 kg 500m-2 (±0.05) Siganidae -0.56 kg 500m-2 (±0.10)</p> <p>For TSPS,</p> <p>Acanthuridae -3.77 kg 500m-2 (±0.68) Serranidae – 0.59 kg 500m-2 (±0.11) Siganidae -0.44 kg 500m-2 (±0.10)</p> <p>For VIP</p> <p>Acanthuridae -0.56 kg 500m-2 (±0.08) Serranidae – 0.09 kg 500m-2 (±0.02) Siganidae -0.19 kg 500m-2 (±0.06)</p> <p>For Southern Palawan</p> <p>Acanthuridae -1.66 kg 500m-2 (±0.74)</p>	5% increase in fish biomass of at least 3 commercially important species.	MSN report and database Site resource monitoring reports FIN data on fish diversity	

INDICATOR						BASELINE		END OF PROJECT TARGETS		SOURCE OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	
(2020)											
		Serranidae – 0.23 kg 500m-2 (±0.08) Siganidae -0.49 kg 500m-2 (±0.07) For Lanuza Bay Acanthuridae -2.06 kg 500m-2 (±0.65) Serranidae – 0.55 kg 500m-2 (±0.15) Siganidae -0.22 kg 500m-2 (±0.11) For Davao Gulf Acanthuridae -1.96 kg 500m-2 (±0.45) Serranidae – 0.18 kg 500m-2 (±0.03) Siganidae -0.81kg 500m-2 (±0.23)									
	Level of water pollution levels in Verde Island Passage, Lanuza Bay, Davao Gulf, Southern Palawan and Tanon Strait Protected Seascape.	Baselines to be established in Year 1 ⁶⁹	Reduction in pollution level against the baseline levels. Targets to be agreed in Year 1.	Project reports Community-based water monitoring records.							
	Presence of large marine vertebrates (e.g. Marine mammals, reptiles, sharks)	Lanuza Bay: 1. Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas) 2. Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)	No net decrease in sightings of large marine vertebrates.	Project reports Community-based dolphin monitoring records							

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
	<p>3. Whale shark^[L]_[SEP] (Rhincodon typus) Davao Gulf:</p> <p>1. Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas)</p> <p>2. Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)</p> <p>3. Dugong dugon</p> <p>4. Spinner dolphin (Stenella longirostris)</p> <p>5. Gray's spinner dolphin (S.I. longirostris)</p> <p>6. Short-finned pilot whales (Globicephala macrorhynchus)</p> <p>TSPS</p> <p>1. Dwarf Sperm whale (Kogia sima)</p> <p>2. Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)</p> <p>3. Short-finned pilot whales (Globicephala macrorhynchus)</p> <p>VIP</p> <p>1. Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas)</p> <p>2. Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)</p>			

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	
	3. Dwarf Sperm whale (Kogia sima) 4. Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) 5. Spinner dolphin (Stenella longirostris)				
Outcome 1 ⁶ Increased Management Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA Networks (MPANs)	Outputs: 1.1 New MPA Networks (NPANs) established in designated priority areas. 1.2 Management improved at least 95 existing MPAs through the development and effective implementation of local government or community-based MPA management plans. 1.3 MPA and MPAN management structures institutionalized in Southern Palawan, Verde Island Passage, Lanuza Bay, Davao Gulf. 1.4 Increased capacity in Marine Protected Area Management with Capacity Development Scorecards incorporated into management planning and monitor processes for MPAs/MPANs at all five target sites. 1.5 At least 20% increase in LGUs or local partners support in each target site in terms of funding or other tangible support for capacity building on marine conservation, MPA management, ecological monitoring or related activities at site level.				
	Coverage of IUCN Category V Protected Landscape PAs in the 5 target sites	518,221 ha (Tanon Strait Protected Seascape)	At least 959,489.2 hectares more will be placed under PA or IUCN Category	BMB report and database MSN report/ database NBSAP Country (Philippines) report to CBD	Shift in national and local priorities will not be supportive of MPA/MPANs Extreme climate and geological events
	METT Scores in each of Lanuza Bay, Tanon Strait Protected Seascape, Southern Palawan, VIP and Davao Gulf target sites	Lanuza Bay– 48% TSPS – 40% Southern Palawan – 40% VIP 29% Davao Bay – 48%	Lanuza Bay– 58% TSPS – 50% Southern Palawan – 50% VIP 39% Davao Bay - 58%	METT PA assessment scorecards	

⁶ All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

INDICATOR		BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
	METT Scores in each of the selected 95 MPAs targeted by Management Plan development and implementation	1. Batangas Carerahan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve 38	At least 25% increase in management effectiveness scores using METT of 95 MPAs	METT PA assessment scorecards	
		2. Batangas Nalayag Point Fish Refuge and Sanctuary 68			
		3. Batangas Pulong Bato Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary 68			
		4. Batangas Sinisian Marine Protected Area 38			
		5. Batangas Sawang/Olo-Olo Fish Sanctuary 64			
		6. Batangas Malabrigo Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary 62			
		7. Batangas Biga Fishery Sanctuary 43			
		8. Batangas Punta Fuego Sanctuary 37			
		9. Batangas Hugom Marine Sanctuary 63			
		10. Oriental Mindoro Ranzo Fish Sanctuary 54			

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
		11. Romblon Yabawon Fish Sanctuary 60 12. Palawan Sto. Niño Fish Sanctuary 14 13. Palawan Gosong Fish Sanctuary 13 14. Palawan Sapah and Sarimburawan Fish Sanctuary 22 15. Palawan Maasin Fish Sanctuary 24 16. Negros Oriental Bolisong Marine Protected Area 32 17. Negros Oriental Bala-as Marine Protected Area 32 18. Negros Oriental Campuyo Marine Protected Area 33 19. Negros Occidental Sagahan Marine Protected Area 28 20. Cebu Ginatilan Marine Sanctuary 59		

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
		21. Cebu Colase Fish Sanctuary 54 22. Davao City Punta Dumalag Marine Protected Area 45 23. Davao City Agdao Centro Fish Sanctuary (Davao City) 33 24. Davao City Lasang-Bunawan Marine Protected Area (Davao City) 34 25. Davao City Vicente Hizon Sr. Marine Protected Area (Davao City) 61 26. Davao de Sur Bato Marine Protected Area 57 27. Davao del Norte Cogon Fish Sanctuary 60 28. Davao del Norte Dapia Marine Sanctuary 58 29. Davao del Norte Linosutan Coral Garden		

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
	<p>Marine Protected Area 60</p> <p>30. Davao del Norte Dadatan and Mansud Coral Garden Marine Protected Area 60</p> <p>31. Davao del Norte Camudmud Marine Protected Area 60</p> <p>32. Davao del Norte Cagangohan Fish Sanctuary 35</p> <p>33. Davao del Norte Liboganon Fish Sanctuary (Tagum City) 40</p> <p>34. Compostela Valley Mabini Protected Landscape and Sescap (NIPAS) 50</p> <p>35. Davao Oriental Lupon Fish Sanctuary 62</p> <p>36. Surigao del Sur Adlay Marine Protected Area 59</p> <p>37. Surigao del Sur Carrascal</p>			

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
		<p>Marine Protected Area 59</p> <p>38. Surigao del Sur General Island Marine Protected Area 55</p> <p>39. Surigao del Sur Ayoke Marine Protected Area 54</p> <p>40. Surigao del Sur San Pedro Marine Protected Area 12</p> <p>41. Surigao del Sur Poblacion Fish Sanctuary 63</p> <p>42. Surigao del Sur Tag-anongan Fish Sanctuary 63</p> <p>43. Surigao del Sur Mabahin Fish Sanctuary 65</p> <p>44. Surigao del Sur Tigao Fish Sanctuary 65</p> <p>45. Surigao del Sur Balibadon Fish Sanctuary 65</p> <p>46. Surigao del Sur Buenavista Marine Protected Area 47</p> <p>47. Surigao del Sur Mabua Marine</p>		

INDICATOR						BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
						(2020)			
		Protected Area 48							
	Number of gender and IP sensitive MPA/MPAN management plan formulated and implemented	0. There are draft management plans that have not been approved and implemented in 4 of the proposed project sites (VIP, Tanon, Davao Gulf and Lanuza Bay)	At least four MPA networks with gender and IP sensitive management plans developed and jointly implemented	Project site reports					
	Average increase in technical and management capacity scores in the 5 target MPA networks	Capacity scorecard – Tanon and Lanuza: 18 out 45; VIP: 19; Southern Palawan: 14, Average of 17.5 out of 45	20% average increase in capacity score cards of the 5 target MPA networks by 2016 and 35% average increase by 2018	Project reports & UNDP Capacity Scorecard applied at Mid-Term and Final Evaluation					
Outcome 2 Improved Financial Sustainability of MPAs and MPANs	Outputs: 2.1 Benchmark management costs established for MPAs of varying size (<5 ha, < 50ha, <250ha, >250 ha) and potential cost savings or cost efficiencies on average per site identified through consolidation of management functions in MPANs. 2.2 At least two MPANS (Verde Island Passage and Davao Gulf) implementing financing and business plans targeting increases in revenue generation from the tourism and fisheries sectors. 2.3 At least 5 of locally managed MPA in each of five sites have revenue generation schemes in operation, including market-based visitor and service fees for tourism operators, pilot ecological service payments from the fisheries sector and local taxes for conservation and management of key tourism draws. (Field level activity). 2.4 MPA financing plans developed and piloted in at least 30% of MPAs in each of five sites, incorporating governance mechanisms to ensure participatory management of revenues and resources involving local communities, local government and national government agencies as appropriate. (Field level activity).								
	Financial resources for	Funding Gap present. ⁷	At least 25 MPAs (5 MPAs in each	Financial and business plans;	RISKS : Major calamity or disaster				

⁷ Data gathered from various technical reports plus two data sets provided by the site partners for this PPG indicate a huge funding gap between current management costs and the ideal conservation scenario. Rosales (2008)⁴⁸ estimated the ideal enforcement scenario (a significant component of MPA costs) to be at least six times than the current expenditure levels while Anda and Atienza⁷, using 79 PA samples including both marine and terrestrial PAs, estimated an increase of 9.7 times in operating expenditures. The study by Mazars Starling (2012) evaluated funding gaps for five MPAs, three of which are NIPAS sites, while the two others are LGU-managed. Of the three NIPAS sites, only Tubbataha Reef appears to be generating enough revenues to defray all costs. Gilutongan MPA also resulted in a zero funding gap given its collaboration with the Hei Yang Sports Management Corporation, the arrangement of which generates Php 6 million annually. Financing gaps ranged from 38.66% for Apo Reef (a large flagship national MPA) to 66.3% for the Palm Reef Marine Reserve, a small LGU-managed MPA in the Visayas.

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
conservation and management of MPAs in five project sites	Baseline to be established in Year 2 ⁸	site) have income from various sources that covers the recurrent costs as defined by financing plans	Receipts and other proof of payment (landing fees, auxiliary invoice, user fees, entry fees); Approved regulations or business procedures; MOAs etc.	impacting on local economies; change in priority development projects in sites; political climate and peace and order condition prevents co-management and collaboration ASSUMPTIONS: sustained interest in MPAs and MPANs as management
Percentage of MPA funding coming from sources other than government budgets	All funding disaggregated into local government, central government	50% of income from sources other than government budgets by 2018		
Number of MPAs with participatory multi-stakeholder systems in place to oversee utilization of MPA funds and revenues include women and IPs where appropriate	0	At least 30 participating MPAs have participatory multi stakeholder systems including women and IPs where appropriate with oversight functions on disbursement / resource allocation by 2018	Minutes of the multi-stakeholder meetings Project Reports	interventions from national and local governments Basis for MPANs is well understood There is enough local expertise to undergo training in SF
Number of sustainable financing plans implemented in participating MPAs	0	At least 25 MPAs in five sites have sustainable financing plans being implemented as part of their management plans	Management plans with financial plans incorporated	

⁸ Collecting financial data for locally-managed MPAs needs detailed analysis as many agencies/partners are involved. During the financial planning exercise of to-be-selected 25 MPAs the baseline financial information and the required operational costs will be estimated against which progress will be measured.

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 3 Established Enabling Policy Framework for Marine Biodiversity Conservation.	Outputs: 3.1 A set of policy recommendations under implementation to strengthening laws, policies and regulations governing major facets of marine resource management (including fisheries, tourism, coastal resource management, shipping, etc.), to reduce external threats and pressures on MPAs. 3.2 Effective policy and regulatory frameworks in place for the designation and management of MPA Networks (MPANs) encompassing subsets of the national MPA system according to ecological connectivity and/or management effectiveness criteria. 3.3 Existing mechanisms and resources for fisheries and marine PA policy implemented at BFAR and DENR assessed, improved and institutionalized. 3.4 Tools, guidance and best-practice examples available to support LGUs in implementing effective regulations and policies for MPA establishment, management and financing within their local government regulatory frameworks.			
	Presence of a gender- and IP-sensitive, inclusive and comprehensive MPA and MPAN Policy Framework	Policy & regulatory review to be conducted in Y1 of among other the following documents: Fisheries Code, NIPAS Act • Wildlife Act, LGC, Other relevant statutes, EO 578, MOA Lanuza Bay, EO 1234, Davao Gulf Management Council	A comprehensive MPA and MPAN Policy Framework in place incorporating gender equality and IP rights developed and effectively implemented addressing at least 50% of the policy recommendations identified through the policy review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy review study • Policy issuances • Line up of relevant policy recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting positions of stakeholders • Change in political leadership and shift in development priorities of national and local governments that conflict with MPA and MPAN interests, especially with the synchronized national and local elections taking place in 2016 (consider in this respect)
	Number of policies for MPAs and MPANs management that incorporate scientifically-based ecological conservation criteria (species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close seasons during breeding season of particular fish species • Lubang Island declared as climate resilient MPA after a thorough multi disciplinary climate change vulnerability assessment 	All policies for MPAs and MPANs management incorporate scientifically-based ecological conservation criteria (species abundance and distribution, threats and pressures, larval	Revised policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy harmonization and complementation may go beyond project life Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of stakeholders that will champion policy recommendations at the national

INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS (2020)	SOURCE INFORMATION	OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
abundance and distribution, threats and pressures, larval transmission and dispersal, climate change stresses, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified fishery ordinance in Lanuza Bay 	transmission and dispersal, climate change stresses, etc		and local levels

ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS

1. PIF ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
2. UNDP Initiation Plan ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
3. UNDP Project Document ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
4. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
5. Project Inception Report ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
6. All Project Implementation Reports (PIR's) ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
7. Annual and Quarterly Progress Reports (2015-2019) and annual work plans (AWPs) from 2015-2019 of the various implementation task teams ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
8. Audit reports ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
9. Finalized GEF focal area Tracking Tools at CEO endorsement and midterm (fillin specific TTs for this project's ^{[[L]]}_{SEP} focal area) ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
10. Oversight mission reports ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
11. All monitoring reports prepared by the project ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}
12. Financial and Administration guidelines used by Project Team ^{[[L]]}_{SEP}

The following documents will also be available:

13. *Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems* ^[L]_[SEP]
14. *UNDP country/countries programme document(s)* ^[L]_[SEP]
15. *Minutes of the SMARTSeas PH Project Board Meetings and other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)* ^[L]_[SEP]
16. *Project site location maps* ^[L]_[SEP]
17. *Mid-Term Review Evaluation Report*

ANNEX C: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

This is a generic list, to be further detailed with more specific questions by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based on the particulars of the project.

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the SMARTSeas developed good practices in MPA Network planning, establishment and implementation, financing and capacity building suitable and appropriate to local conditions? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has SMARTSEAS achieved mainstreaming of good practices in MPA Network planning and implementation, financing and capacity-building in the Biodiversity Management Bureau's Coastal and Marine Environment Management Program (CMEMP)? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the project design address the needs of target beneficiaries, i.e., DENR-BMB, local government units (LGUs) and communities? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the project adapt to changes in contexts over time? Were there changes which need to be made to respond to potential new needs and/or priorities? 	•	•	•
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What outcomes have the Project achieved, expected and unexpected, positive and negative? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the Project reached its intended beneficiaries, DENR-BMB, local government units (LGUs) and communities? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the Project been effective in building the capacities of key national and local decision-makers, including 		•	•

the communities, in ensuring improved Coastal Resources Management (CRM)?			
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?			
• Was the project implemented on budget? Were the variances between planned and actual expenditure justified versus the extent of achievement of outcomes?	•	•	•
• Has the partnership modality, which was used for project implementation, resulted in efficient use of partner capacities and sufficiently utilized the comparative advantage of the partners involved, including key National Government Agencies (NGAs), local NGA Offices, LGUs, Local Responsible Partners (LRPs), academic institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs) and Peoples' Organizations (POs) and their ongoing activities?	•	•	•
• Did the Project build effective synergies with other existing initiatives?	•	•	•
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
• To what extent are the outcomes replicable and have the potential for scaling-up by DENR-BMB, LGUs and local partners, including local key NGA Offices LGUs, academic institutions and NGOs?	•	•	•
• Was there adequate ownership of the project by end-users/beneficiaries and were there tangible commitments from these user/beneficiaries?	•	•	•
• To what extent has the programme built in resilience to future risks?	•	•	•
Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the Project contributed to achieving results at the impact level? 	•	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the results that are directly attributable to the interventions of the Project? 	•	•	•

ANNEX D: RATING SCALES

<p><i>Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution</i></p> <p>6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings</p> <p>5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings</p> <p>4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</p> <p>3. Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings</p> <p>2. Unsatisfactory (U): major problems</p> <p>1. Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe problems</p>	<p><i>Sustainability ratings:</i></p> <p>4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability</p> <p>3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks</p> <p>2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks</p> <p>1. Unlikely (U): severe risks</p>	<p><i>Relevance ratings</i></p> <p>2. Relevant (R)</p> <p>1.. Not relevant (NR)</p> <p><i>Impact Ratings:</i></p> <p>3. Significant (S)</p> <p>2. Minimal (M)</p> <p>1. Negligible (N)</p>
<p><i>Additional ratings where relevant:</i></p> <p>Not Applicable (N/A)</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A)</p>		

ANNEX E: EVALUATION CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT AND AGREEMENT FORM

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form⁹

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: _____

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at *place* on *date*

Signature: _____

⁹www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANNEX F: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE¹⁰

- i. Opening page:
 - Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project
 - UNDP and GEF project ID#s.
 - Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report
 - Region and countries included in the project
 - GEF Operational Program/Strategic Program
 - Implementing Partner and other project partners
 - Evaluation team members
 - Acknowledgements
- ii. Executive Summary
 - Project Summary Table
 - Project Description (brief)
 - Evaluation Rating Table
 - Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
(See: UNDP Editorial Manual¹¹)
- 1. Introduction
 - Purpose of the evaluation
 - Scope & Methodology
 - Structure of the evaluation report
- 2. Project description and development context
 - Project start and duration
 - Problems that the project sought to address
 - Immediate and development objectives of the project
 - Baseline Indicators established
 - Main stakeholders
 - Expected Results
- 3. Findings
(In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (*) must be rated¹²)
- 3.1 Project Design / Formulation
 - Analysis of LFA/Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators)
 - Assumptions and Risks
 - Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
 - Planned stakeholder participation
 - Replication approach
 - UNDP comparative advantage
 - Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
 - Management arrangements

¹⁰The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

¹¹ UNDP Style Manual, Office of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008

¹² Using a six-point rating scale: 6: Highly Satisfactory, 5: Satisfactory, 4: Marginally Satisfactory, 3: Marginally Unsatisfactory, 2: Unsatisfactory and 1: Highly Unsatisfactory, see section 3.5, page 37 for ratings explanations.

- 3.2** Project Implementation
- Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
 - Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
 - Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management
 - Project Finance:
 - Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (*)
 - UNDP and Implementing Partner implementation / execution (*) coordination, and operational issues
- 3.3** Project Results
- Overall results (attainment of objectives) (*)
 - Relevance(*)
 - Effectiveness & Efficiency (*)
 - Country ownership
 - Mainstreaming
 - Sustainability (*)
 - Impact
- 4.** Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons
- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
 - Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
 - Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
 - Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success
- 5.** Annexes
- ToR
 - Itinerary
 - List of persons interviewed
 - Summary of field visits
 - List of documents reviewed
 - Evaluation Question Matrix
 - Questionnaire used and summary of results
 - Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Annex G. Co-Financing Form

See attached separate form.

ANNEX H: EVALUATION REPORT CLEARANCE FORM

(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final report)

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by

UNDP Country Office

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

UNDP GEF RTA

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX I:

UNDP-GEF TE REPORT AUDIT TRAIL TEMPLATE

Note: The following is a template for the TE Team to show how the received comments on the draft TE report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final TE report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final TE report.

To the comments received on (*date*) from the Terminal Evaluation of (*project name*) (UNDP Project ID-*PIMS #*)

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and track change comment number ("#" column):

Author	#	Para comment location	No./ Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report	TE team response and actions taken

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 2. Itinerary

1. Site selection

A systematic selection of individual MPAs was made based on the difference between baseline (2013) or 2016 METT (only about half MPAs had 2013 values) and the most recent one (2018-19). As described in the report's data collection section, sites were given different weights in function of their population, extension and number of MPAs.

The 18 selected MPAs with their corresponding municipalities are listed in table 1.

Table 1. Selected MPAs and LGUs

Site	LGU	MPA name	METT sc. diff
Davao Gulf	IGACOS	Dapia Marine Sanctuary	-11
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Agdao Centro Fish Sanctuary	-4
Davao Gulf	Mabini	Mabini PLS	5
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Lasang-Bunawan Marine Protected Area	19
Davao Gulf	Santa Cruz	Bato Marine Protected Area	27
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Vicente Hizon Sr. Marine Protected Area	41
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Burgos Birds and Fish Sanctuary	-5
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Tigao Fish Sanctuary	18
Palawan	Narra	Lolo Bay MPA	3
Palawan	Brooke's Point	Brooke's Point MPA	26
TSPS	Moalboal	Tuble Fish Sanctuary	-4
TPPS	Bais City	Capiñahan Marine Sanctuary	21
VIP	Buenavista	Integrated Community MPA	-29
VIP	Banton	Yabawon Fish Sanctuary	-11
VIP	Puerto Galera	Puerto Galera Marine Protected Area	7
VIP	San Teodoro	Punta Ilag MPA	23
VIP	Concepcion	Poblacion Cove Marine Protected Area	33
VIP	Balayan	Carerahan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve	42

As described in the report's methodology and data collection section, interviews were also held with representatives from MPAN management councils, the project's five local responsible partners, and DENR and BFAR regional and provincial offices. Persons interviewed are listed in annex 3.

2. Itinerary

Date	LGU	MPA/ Organization name
08/07/20	NA	Conservation International Philippines
09/07/20	NA	UNDP Regional Office
09/07/20	NA	HARIBON
10/07/20	NA	RARE
10/07/20	NA	UNDP Country Office
10/07/20	NA	WWF Philippines
13/07/20	NA	Davao Gulf MPAN Management Council
14/07/20	NA	Lanuza Bay MPAN Management Council
15/07/20	Batangas City	VIP MPAN and LEN
16/07/20	IGACOS	Dapia Marine Sanctuary
16/07/20	Santa Cruz	Bato Marine Protected Area
16/07/20	Mabini	Mabini PLS
17/07/20	Davao City	Vicente Hizon Sr. Marine Protected Area
20/07/20	Davao City	Lasang-Bunawan Marine Protected Area
20/07/20	Cortes	Burgos Birds and Fish Sanctuary
20/07/20	NA	Southern Palawan Law Enforcement Network
20/07/20	Cortes	Tigao Fish Sanctuary
21/07/20	Narra	Lolo Bay MPA
21/07/20	Brooke's Point	Brooke's Point MPA
22/07/20	NA	TSPS MPA management council (PAMB)
22/07/20	Bais City	Capiñahan Marine Sanctuary
24/07/20	Banton	Yabawon Fish Sanctuary
24/07/20	Moalboal	Tuble Fish Sanctuary
24/07/20	Concepcion	Poblacion Cove Marine Protected Area
27/07/20	NA	Puerto Galera Marine Protected Area
27/07/20	San Teodoro	Punta Ilag Fish Sanctuary
28/07/20	Balayan	Carerahan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve
28/07/20	Puerto Galera	NA
29/07/20	Buenavista	Integrated Community MPA
29/07/20	Mogpog	Mogpog Community Marine Reserve
30/07/20	NA	DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau
30/07/20	NA	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (national)
03/08/20	NA	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
04/08/20	NA	DENR-MIMAROPA
04/08/20	NA	DENR-CALABARZON
05/08/20	NA	DENR-Region VII
06/08/20	NA	DENR-Region CARAGA
07/08/20	NA	DENR-Region XI

12/08/20	NA	UNDP CO
12/08/20	NA	BFAR Region VII
14/08/20	NA	DENR-Foreign Assisted and Special Project Services (FASPS)
14/08/20	NA	BFAR- Region 13 (CARAGA)
19/08/20	NA	BFAR- Region 4B (MIMAROPA)
24/08/20	NA	Project team (PMU)
26/08/20	NA	BFAR- Region 11
28/09/20	NA	UNDP country office
28/09/20	NA	Mission debrief
19/10/20	NA	ERG presentation

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 3. List of Persons Interviewed

Name	Position, Office
International	
1. Gabriel Jaramillo	UNDP Regional Technical Advisor
National Level	
2. Dr. Lilian Garcia	Acting Exec Director, NFRDI
3. Francisco SB. Torres, Jr.	Project Coordinator in Southern Palawan
4. Vanessa Escano	Project Staff
5. Luz Teresa Bakiñas	Vice President, Project Development, WWF
6. Ricky Biyo	Project Coordinator in Davao Gulf
7. Rocky Sanchez Tirona	Vice-President Philippines, Rare
8. Jun Amolo	Senior Director - Program Implementation, Rare
9. Adon Gaudiano	Formerly Coordinator, SMARTSeas – TSPS
10. Rosa Antes	Formerly Coordinator, SMARTSeas - TSPS
11. Enrique Nuñez	Executive Director, CI
12. Augustus Rex Montebon	Project Coordinator, VIP
13. Maria Belinda E. De la Paz	Chief Operating Officer, HARIBON
14. Gregorio Dela Rosa	Project Coordinator, Lanuza Bay
15. Ada Corina Togonon	Program M & E, BFAR CO
16. Germaine Lacsamana	Technical Staff, BFAR CO
17. Ricardo Calderon	Assistant Secretary, BMB-DENR
18. Angelito Fontanilla	Director, FASPS, DENR
19. Eddie Abugan	Division Chief, Project Management Division, FASPS, DENR
20. Floradema Eleazar	UNDP CO
21. Maria Theresa Espino-Yap	UNDP CO
22. Alyssa Carreon	UNDP CO
23. Gabriel Jaramillo	RTA, UNDP
24. Vincent Hilomen	Project Manager, PMU
Regional, Provincial, City, Municipal Level	
25. Francisco SB. Torres, Jr.	Project Coordinator, Southern Palawan
26. Dr. Romeo A Cabungcal	OIC, PAO, Southern Palawan
27. Dr. John Pontillas	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
28. Robelyn Ciriaco-Bacosa	MAO, Brooke's Point
29. Mujaren Tamboling (IP)	President - Samahan ng Mangingisda sa Maasin
30. Noli Dieron	Fisheries Technician, LGU Narra
31. Cyrelyn Laab	MAO, LGU Narra
32. Rollie Golez	President, Malatgao PO (MAPBAHEILA)
33. Rhodora Ubani	Chief, Coastal Development Section, DENR MIMAROPA
34. Rene Parreno	Planning Officer, BFAR Region-4B (MIMAROPA)
35. Rocky Sumaygaysay	Sr. Aquaculturist, Fisheries Management and Regulatory and Enforcement Division, BFAR XI
36. Raul Millana	Chief, Fish Production and Support Services Division, BFAR XI
37. Redentor Magno	Chief, Coastal Foreshore Management, DENR XI
38. Myrna Erlinda Arbiol	Chief, CDD, DENR XI
39. Eufrazio Uy	Kagawad, Barangay Vicente Hizon
40. (?) Estorpe	Kagawad, Barangay Agdao Centro
41. Allan Simo-ag	Bgy. Chairman, Lasang
42. Amalia Amaga	MAO, LGU Mabini
43. Romeo Pua	MENRO, LGU Mabini
44. Quirsito Cajegas	MPA Chairman, (Bato Marine Protected Area; Member-Municipal Fisheries Aquatic Resources Management Council; BASFFA Chairman; Regional Representative of Fisherfolks

Name	Position, Office
45. Gemma Canugkog	Fishery Technician & MPA coordinator, MAO, LGU Bato
46. Junie Mar Montera	Environmental Management Specialist II, Focal Person for Marine Protection, LGU IGACOS
47. Annalea Zapanta	Head, City Agriculture Office, LGU IGACOS
48. Joanne Garcia	OIC, Management Section, BFAR Region 7; Member – PAMB ExeCom
49. Florencia Mepaña	Provincial Fishery Office, Negros Oriental
50. Crejay Lacena	Maritime Police
51. Joe Marie Francisco	MAO, Municipality of Moalboal
52. Rosini Beniega	OIC, MAO, Municipality of Moalboal
53. Prospero Lendio	Chief, BMS, CDD – DENR Region 7
54. Daisy Marie Gesim	CAO, Bais City (Bais City is a PAMB member)
55. Ram Creag	MPA Carerahan Focal Person, PGENRO Batangas
56. R. Pamboya	Barangay Captain; CFARM Chairman; PO Chairman
57. Mildred Cepillo	Chief, CDS (Coastal Development Section), PENRO Batangas
58. Ramil Gutierrez	Chief, CDD (Conservation Development Division), PENRO Batangas
59. Josh Palomar	Chief, CRFMS (Coastal Resources Foreshore Management System), PENRO Batangas
60. Policarpio Pampola	Fisheries Station Officer, Buenavista, Marinduque
61. Hector Ilagan	MAO, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
62. Hermilando Lopez	Chairman, SPTD PO
63. Clarita San Juan	MAO, Mogpog, Marinduque
64. Micah Fallarme	MAO, Concepcion, Romblon
65. Leovic Aranillo	Fisheries Section, MAO, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro
66. Rowena Justo	OIC, MAO, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro
67. Romberto Florida	Chairman, PO
68. Derlma Canuvas	Chairman, MPA Council
69. Angelita P. Meniado (with Patrie Cianne Gelvezon)	Chairman, VIP MPAN and LEN Secretariat; Division Chief, Coastal and Marine Division
70. Marc Luis Ortiz	DOT; Member, VIP MPAN and LEN Secretariat
71. Delfin Mores	OIC, MAO @ Osis Island Municipality
72. Denerin Roselito D.Jamero	BFAR, CARAGA Region
73. Tristan Castano	Provincial Fishery Office, Surigao Sur
74. Gil Escalente	MAO, Burgos, Surigao Sur
75. Ben Dellosa	Chairman, KAAMPAKA Chairman
76. Maryjane Pame	Business Manager, KAAMPAKA
77. Maria Suzette Plaza	BOD/MPA Member, Tigao Fish Sanctuary, Surigao Sur
78. Baby Ganda	Chairperson, Tigao Fish Sanctuary MPA
79. Marilou Macabuhay	Chief, CRFMS - DENR CARAGA
80. Arnold Tiro	LBDA Staff
81. Bernesita P. Rojas	PFARO (Provincial Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Office), Surigao Sur

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 4. Summary of Field Visits

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, field visits were not possible: lockdowns, travel restrictions and health risk to both respondents and consultants advised cancellation of all visits to sites. What follow is a description of the sites where interviews were remotely conducted.

1. List of sites

Site	LGU	MPA name	METT sc. diff
Davao Gulf	IGACOS	Dapia Marine Sanctuary	-11
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Agdao Centro Fish Sanctuary	-4
Davao Gulf	Mabini	Mabini PLS	5
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Lasang-Bunawan Marine Protected Area	19
Davao Gulf	Santa Cruz	Bato Marine Protected Area	27
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Vicente Hizon Sr. Marine Protected Area	41
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Burgos Birds and Fish Sanctuary	-5
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Tigao Fish Sanctuary	18
Palawan	Narra	Lolo Bay MPA	3
Palawan	Brooke's Point	Brooke's Point MPA	26
TSPS	Moalboal	Tuble Fish Sanctuary	-4
TPPS	Bais City	Capiñahan Marine Sanctuary	21
VIP	Buenavista	Integrated Community MPA	-29
VIP	Banton	Yabawon Fish Sanctuary	-11
VIP	Puerto Galera	Puerto Galera Marine Protected Area	7
VIP	San Teodoro	Punta Ilag MPA	23
VIP	Concepcion	Poblacion Cove Marine Protected Area	33
VIP	Balayan	Carerahan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve	42

2. Site descriptions

a. Davao Gulf

Virtually all MPAs in Davao Gulf are locally managed MPAs of small size (<10 hectares). MPAs “visited” in the Davao Gulf face different threats related to their location. In urban MPAs located in Davao City and IGACOS, coastal development and consequent siltation of reefs constitute the biggest threat. In Davao City (Agdao, Lasang-Buwanan and Hizon MPAs), development of road infrastructure and informal settlements are the direct cause of the poor health of reefs and the limited ecological outcomes of those MPAs. At IGACOS (Dapia MPA), it is mostly the construction and expansion of coastal infrastructure that damages reefs and associated mangrove stands. The NIPAS Mabini PLS has the greatest extension of MPAs in the Davao Gulf, at over 60 km². However, its core/ non-take zone is of comparable size to LMMPAS.

Reef degradation and weak enforcement has been the cause of the limited effect of MPAs. In surveys conducted in 2018, reef community was poor, composed mostly of small reef herbivores and planktivores, absent most target fishes, even when the reef was relatively healthy, such as Mabini and Dapia. This was confirmed by the project's FVC surveys of 2016 and 2019-20, that showed declines in target fish biomass at all Davao Gulf sites. Declines and threats do not change with different METT scores (lower scoring MPAs present the same problems as high-scoring MPAs). Yet, MPA managers express confidence in the success of the MPAs and attest having gained capacities thanks to project activities. However, further support is needed. At all sites, LGUs express their commitment to MPAs, but also their limited capacity to counter even the most blatant violations that include direct destruction of mangroves and coral reefs by coastal developers. LGUs and PO trusts that the newly created MPAN will help consolidate their MPAs and diffuse current threats.

Figure 1. Location of MPAs in Davao Gulf, shown with KBAs.

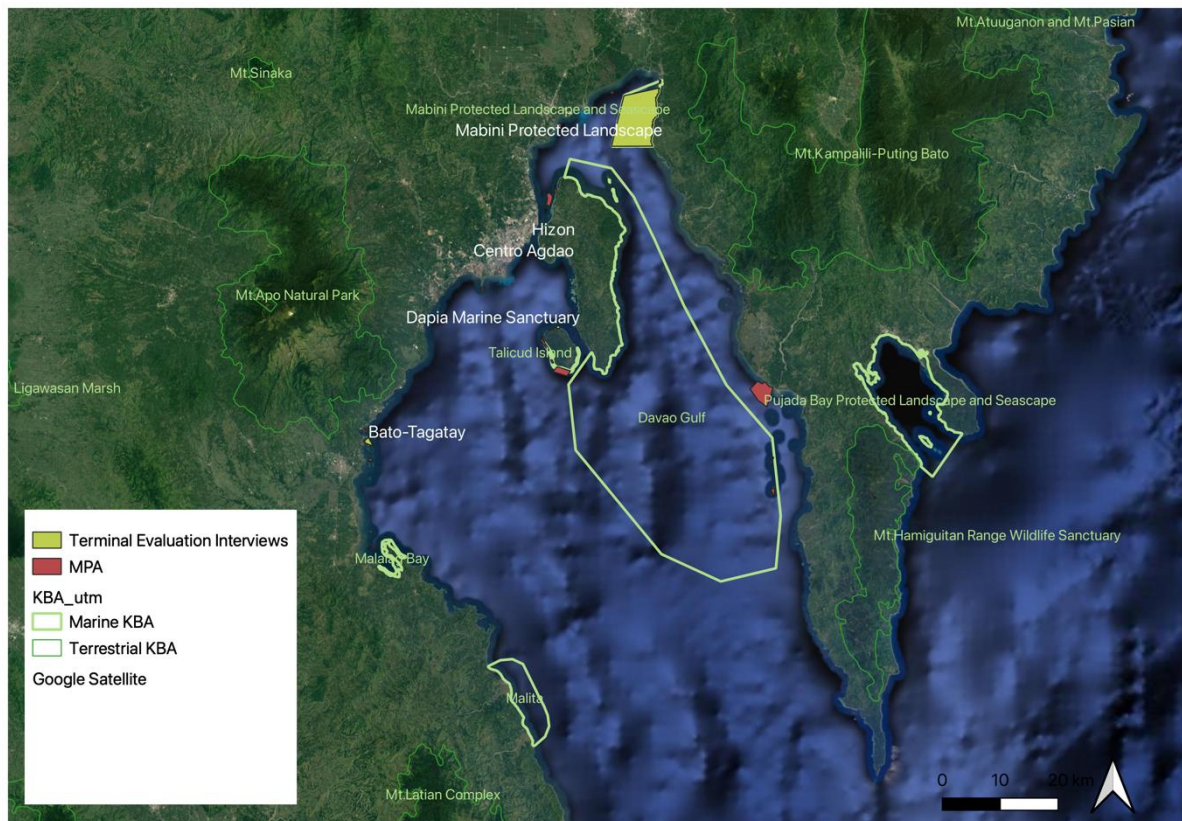


Figure 2. Destruction of ecosystems by coastal development. Here represented is Camudmud MPA, (IGACOS), in 2018, but same happenings have been reported at Davao City and IGACOS MPAs.



b. Lanuza Bay

All MPAs in Lanuza Bay are locally managed. The main threat here is poaching by municipal fishers (i.e. artisanal, non-commercial fishers), but the areas are also affected by siltation linked to land-based activities (mining and agriculture). This area has much less coastal development, with the exception of Tandag city, and has a markedly rural character. Reefs here are in generally better health and sustain a much more robust reef community. Project surveys show general increases in fish biomass.

The Lanuza Bay MPAN has a geographically defined area and it has already proven its capacity to resist political pressure to ease fishery and MPA regulations. Lanuza Bay is in close proximity to the Siargao Protected Seascape and Landscape.

Figure 3. Location of MPAs in Lanuza Bay, shown with KBAs.

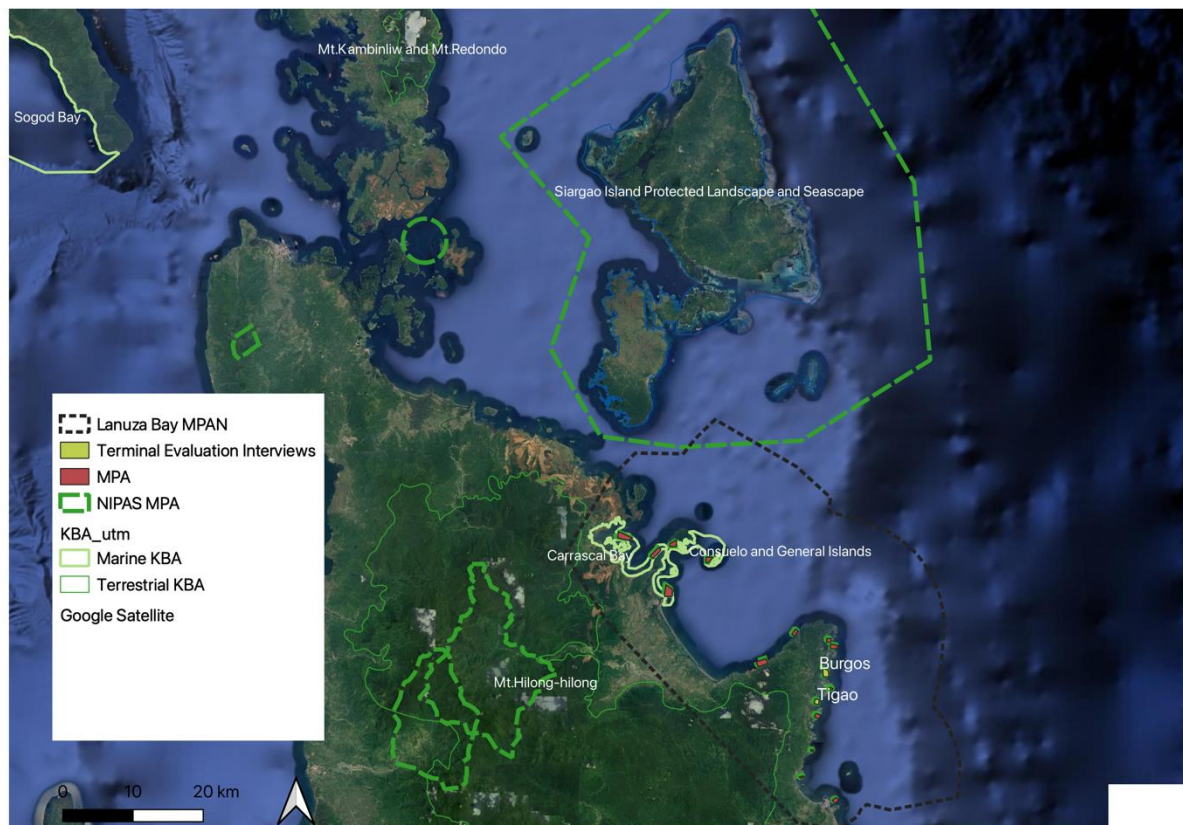


Figure 4. View of the Burgos MPA



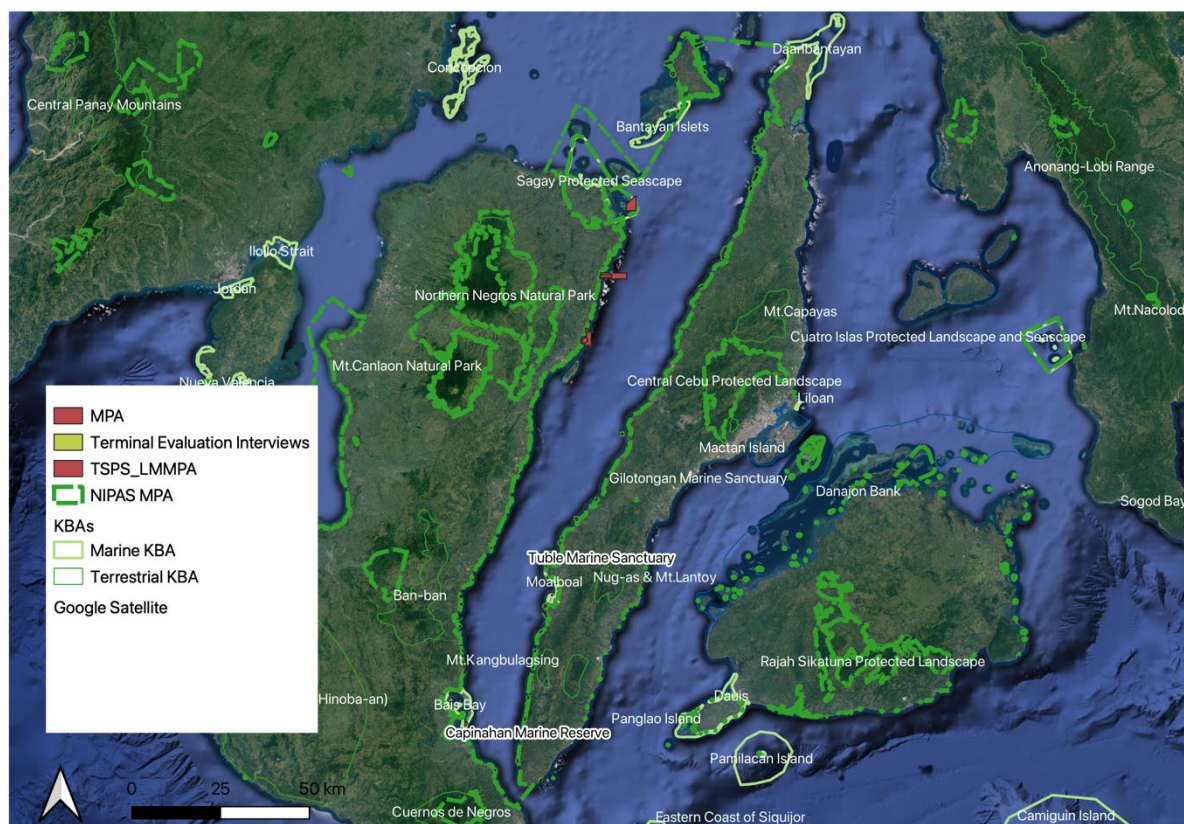
c. TSTP

The Tañon Strait Protected Seascape (TSPS) is a IUCN category V MPA since 1998 and an important marine mammal area. However, there are 71 locally managed MPAs within its limits (only considering project's LGUs). 17 MPAs were supported by the project, as well as the TSPS as a whole. MPAs here protect relatively healthy reefs that host significant higher fish biomass than adjacent areas. Moalboal counts among the world's best dive destinations, and the LGU strongly supports its MPAs. Coastal development, though intense, is here much more respectful of coastal ecosystems and the LGU's zoning is respected. Despite strong enforcement, some poaching by municipal fishers have occurred lately, in the wake of lockdowns related to COVID-19 that have forced a relaxation of patrolling.

As the TSPS is not seen as providing effective protection, municipalities, including Moalboal and Bais City have formed municipal alliances that work as de facto MPANs, coordinating enforcement. Yet, these alliances are formed by like-minded municipalities and are not based on ecological connectivity between their MPAs.

Capiñahan MPA is one of the project's MPAs actually protecting a KBA (Bais Bay). Bais City's coastal ecosystems are relatively untouched by coastal development and are relatively healthy.

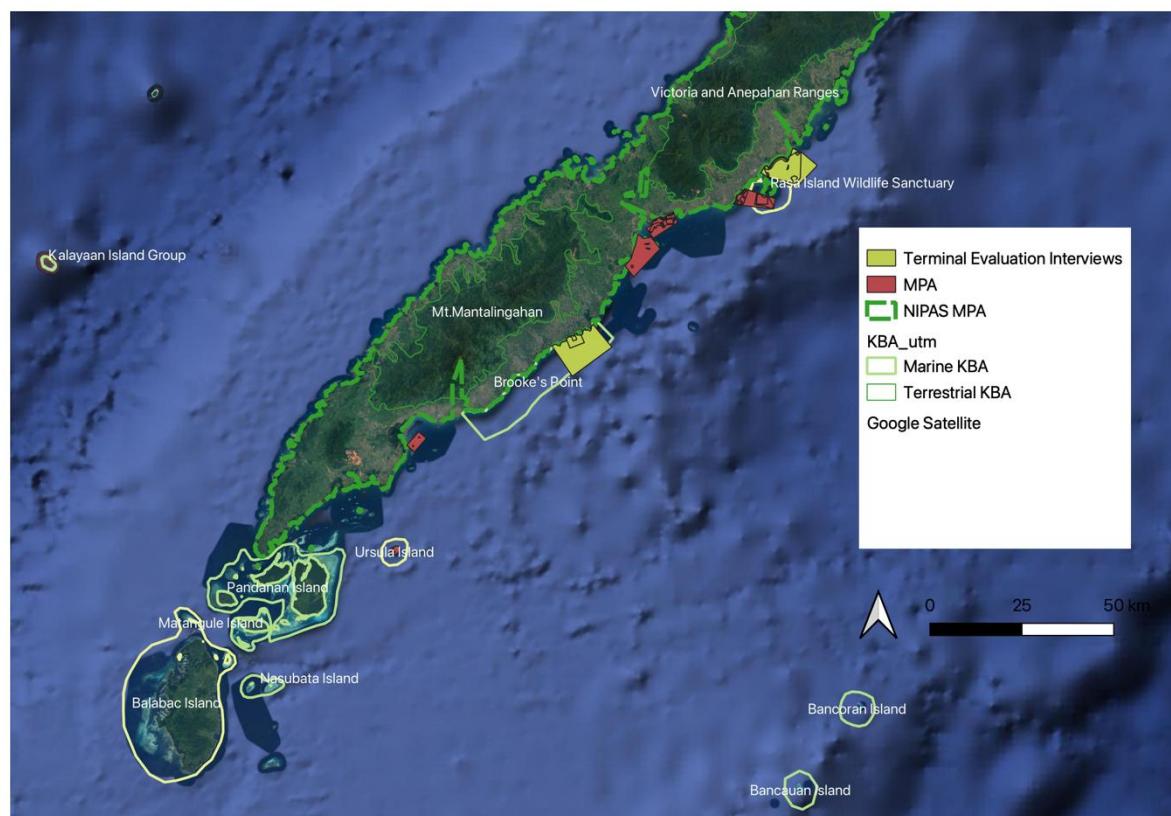
Figure 5. Location of MPAs in the TSPS, shown with KBAs.



d. Palawan

Despite immigration from Luzon and the Visayas, Palawan remains relatively sparsely populated. This is reflected in less pressure on the coastal and marine resources and a generally better health of coral reefs compared to the other three main island groups of the Philippines. In contrast to the well-known sites in Northern Palawan, tourism in Southern Palawan is incipient and limited by the scarce touristic infrastructure. While the whole island is a declared protected area, mining operations are present in Bataraza, one of the project's LGUs. Project's LGUs are strongly committed to MPAs and have expanded their area, including by declaring the totality of its 80,000 hectares of municipal waters, in the case of the municipality of Aborlan. Both Lolo Bay and Brooke's point MPAs have been recently expanded by creating the equivalent of IUCN category V MPAs around pre-existing MPAs, which are now the core zones/ no-take zones of these MPAs. All project MPAs deliver consistent ecological outcomes, including increasing fish biomass. Brooke's point and Lolo bay are also protecting, partially, two KBAs: Rasa Island and Brooke's Point.

Figure 6. Location of MPAs in the TSPS, shown with KBAs.



e. Verde Island Passage

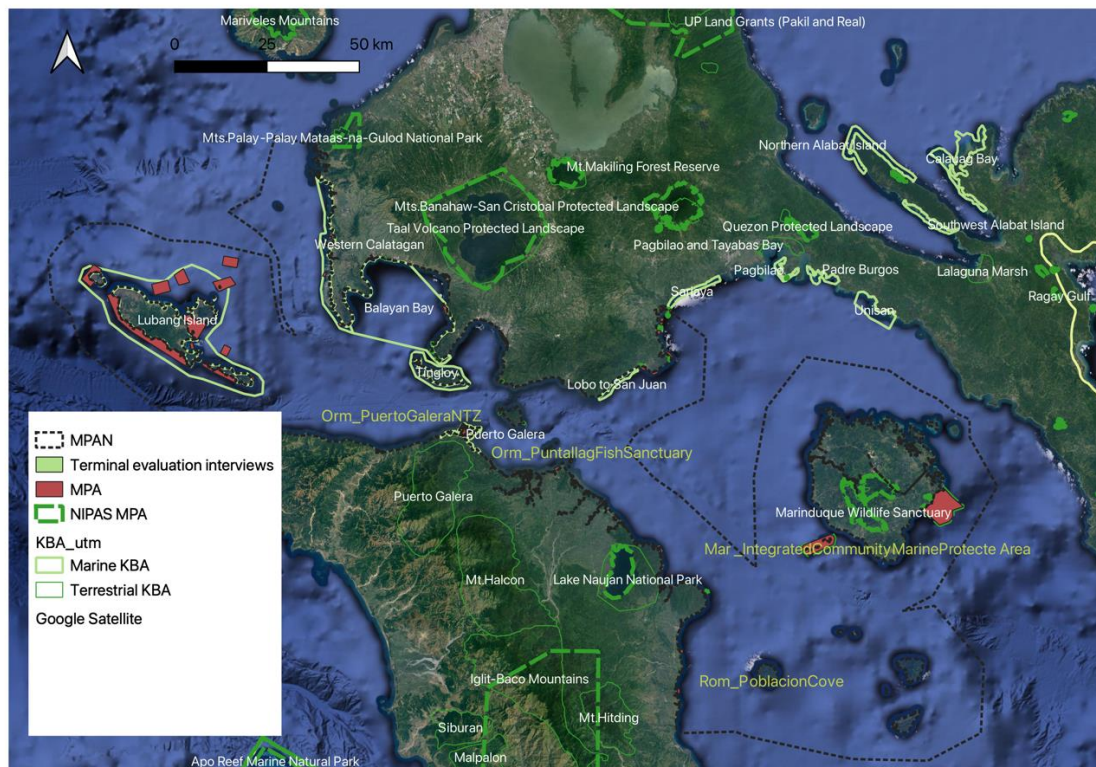
The biggest of the project sites in terms of extension and number of MPAs. It is also the site with the longest experience in declaration of networks of protected area. The intensity of projects and research on the area is partially explained by its proximity to the nation's capital Manila. It is a site of global importance, as the site with the greatest fish biodiversity.

Its MPAs are virtually all small sized (less than 10 hectares) locally managed MPAs located at fringing reefs. Condition of the reefs is quite variable, but there are still areas, especially on island municipalities in relatively good condition.

MPAs in Batangas are among the oldest in the Philippines and are also linked to dive tourism. However, they are threatened by industrial activities, and other pollution-generating land-based activities and coastal development, albeit to a lesser extent than e.g. Davao Gulf. The provinces of Marinduque and Romblon have less experience in integrated coastal resource management and MPAs than other areas of the country. In contrast, they are less threatened by coastal development and overexploitation, mostly due to their relative remoteness and limited communications. All interviews conducted with respondents from two small-island municipalities of the province of Romblon had to be via cellphone, as internet connection was too weak to allow for video calls. However, in all cases, LGUs are increasingly aware of the importance of funding and enforcing MPAs. Municipal allocations have been rising over the project's implementation period.

Sites at the great island of Mindoro are less characterized by well-developed reefs and with more significant mangrove stands due to the presence of important river systems. Agricultural practices inland in this island were identified by the project's pollution model as one of the most important sources of coastal siltation for the entire Verde Island Passage.

Figure 7. Location of MPAs in the Verde Island Passage, shown with KBAs.



TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 5. List of documents reviewed

Alcala, A. C. & Russ, G. R., 2006. No-take Marine Reserves and Reef Fisheries Management in the Philippines: A New People Power Revolution. *Ambio*, 35(5).

ASEAN, 2020. Minimum Wages in ASEAN: How Are They Calculated?. [Online]
Available at: <https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/minimum-wages-in-asean-how-are-they-calculated/>
[Accessed 2020 October 2020].

Cabo, J.A. and Uychiaoco, A., 2019. Midterm Review Report, Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Cabral, R. B. et al., 2019. Designing MpAs for food security in open-access fisheries. *Scientific Reports*.

Chirico, A. A. D., McClanahan, T. R. & Eklöf, J. S., 2017. Community- and government-managed marine protected areas increase fish size, biomass and potential value. *PLOS One*.
Russ, G. R., Stockwell, B. & Alcala, A. C., 2005. Inferring versus measuring rates of recovery in no-take marine reserves. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 1(12).

Commission on Audit Philippines, 2015. Audit Report on Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Commission on Audit Philippines, 2016. Audit Report on Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Commission on Audit Philippines, 2017. Audit Report on Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Commission on Audit Philippines, 2018. Audit Report on Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Commission on Audit Philippines, 2019. Audit Report on Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

Conservation International, DA-BFAR, DERN and HARIBON Foundation, n.d. Priority Sites for Conservation in the Philippines: Marine and Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas. s.l.:s.n.

Conservation International Philippines, 2019. Project Final Report

Dado, J. M. B. & Takahashi, H. G., 2017. Potential impact of sea surface temperature on rainfall over the western Philippines. *Progress in Earth and Planetary Science*.

Davao Integrated Development Program (DIDP) and WWF- Philippines, 2018. Davao Gulf Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN) Management Plan 2018-2027

HARIBON, 2019. Project Final Report

Horigue, V. & Licuanan, W. Y., 2013. Sensitivities of coral reefs in the Verde Island passage to climate change. *Galaxea, Journal of Coral Reef Studies*, Issue Special Issue, pp. 359-365.

Lanuza Bay Development Alliance and Haribon Foundation, 2018. Lanuza Bay Environmental Management Plan

Maypa, A. P. et al., 2012. Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness: Progress and Lessons in the Philippines. *Coastal Management*.

Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015. Population Census 2015, s.l.: s.n

NFRDI, 2019. Project Final Report

Philippine Statistics Authority, 2016. Contribution of Tourism to the Economy is 8.2 Percent in 2015. [Online]

Available at: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/contribution-tourism-economy-82-percent-2015-0> [Accessed August 2020].

People's organizations and LGUs from Davao Gulf, Lanuza Bay, Palawan, Tañon Strait and Verde Island Passages, 45 MPA/ ICM management plans

RARE, 2019. Project Final Report

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019. METT scores. Excel sheets

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2016, 2018. Capacity scorecards. Excel sheets

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2016, 2020. Fish biomass surveys. Excel sheets

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2020. Fish biomass surveys. Final Report

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2015. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 23 June 2015

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2015. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 16 December 2015

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2016. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 23 November 2016

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2017. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 12 December 2017

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2018. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 23 May 2018

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2018. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 6 December 2018

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2019. Project Board Meeting Minutes, 20 August 2019

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2015. PIR 2015

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2016. PIR 2016

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2017. PIR 2017

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2018. PIR 2018

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2019. PIR 2019

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2015. AWP 2015

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2016. AWP 2016

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2017. AWP 2017

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2018. AWP 2018

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2019. AWP 2019

Smart Seas Project Management Unit, 2020. AWP 2020

Tañon Strait Protected Area Office and RARE Philippines, 2019. Tañon Strait Cetacean Survey Report

Tañon Strait Protected Area Office and RARE Philippines, 2015. General Management Plan Tañon Strait Protected Seascape 2015-2025

UNDP, 2020. Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported GEF-Financed Projects, New York: UNDP.

UNDP Philippines, 2012. Project Identification Form: Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

UNDP Philippines, 2014. Project Document: Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas, Manila: s.n.

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2014

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2015

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2016

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2017

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2018

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2019

UNDP Philippines, 2020. Combined Delivery Report 2020

UNEG, 2008. UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, s.l.: UNEG.

UNEP-WCMC, 2020. Protected Area Profile for Philippines from the World Database of Protected Areas. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/country/PH>

[Accessed December 2020].

VIP MPAN and LEN and Conservation International Philippines, 2017. The Verde Island Passage Marine Protected Area Network and Law Enforcement Network Strategic Management Plan

Villarin, J. T. et al., 2016. 2016 Philippine Climate Change Assessment (PhilCCA): The Physical Science Basis., Manila: The Oscar M. Lopez Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Foundation Inc. and Climate Change Commission.

Villanoy, C. L., Maloles J.P. and Gallentes A.T., n.d. Soil and water model for Verde Island Passage, Davao Gulf, and Lanuza Bay, Philippines

White, A. T. et al., 2014. Marine Protected Areas in the Coral Triangle: Progress, Issues, and Options. Coastal Management.

World Bank, 2020. Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average). [Online]

Available at: data.worldbank.org

[Accessed August 2020].

WWF Philippines, 2018. Cetacean Survey 2018 Report

WWF Philippines, 2019. Project Final Report

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 6. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Sources	Evaluation answers
Relevance			
Was the project's Theory of Change (ToC) robust?	The project's ToC contains a clear definition of the problem and its root causes, desired outcomes, analysis of barriers to and enablers for achieving outcomes, how to address barriers, and an exit plan	Project document	<p>Yes, the project document contains a comprehensive explanation of the problems to be addressed, their root causes, linkages.</p> <p>The project strategy is designed to surmount the barriers identified</p>
Were the assumptions logical, well-formulated and linked to the project's results?	Habitats and species respond to MPA management effectiveness within project's lifetime	Peer reviewed literature	The project design foresees rapid improvements in the ecological status of reefs, mangrove areas under protection and surrounding pelagic areas (5% increase in fish biomass, maintenance of population levels of large marine vertebrates). However, the response of ecosystems to changes in management is mediated by confounding factors, including random recruitment processes, climatic factors and others and recovery of areas currently under anthropogenic pressure may take longer than the five years implementation time frame
	Locally managed marine protected areas or networks can grant the same degree of protection of marine ecosystems as protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS)	Local stakeholders National stakeholders	<p>Yes, with proper design (geographical extent and connectivity considerations) and good management, MPANs can grant levels of protection equivalent to areas currently under NIPAS MPAs</p> <p>However, the likelihood of sustaining the MPANs can be increased if national agency funding support can be provided on a regular basis</p>

	LGU/ BFAR/ DENR see MPAs as a useful tool for coastal conservation	Local stakeholders National stakeholders	NGAs and LGUs are aligned supporting MPAs
	Locally managed MPAs/ have the capacity to implement plans to increase revenue	MPA management plans and business plans Local stakeholders National stakeholders	Assumption of feasibility of implementing successful businesses and other forms of financing (carbon markets, PES) only lightly assessed. Assumption did not hold as financing options ultimately transformed into livelihood projects Financial inflows to MPA dependent on financial performance of PO. POs were the direct beneficiaries, and the MPA only a nominal beneficiary i.e. 10% share of net income. Livelihood projects became vulnerable to external factors e.g. pandemic's restrictions on physical activities. Moreover, it is the LGU responsibility to protect 15% of municipal waters according to RA 10654, so they must finance MPAs
Were the perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during the design processes?	Relevant stakeholders were appropriately consulted or included in the project's governance structures at national or local level	Project document Project Initiation Plan Project stakeholders	Project was designed in direct consultation with national government agencies (DENR, BFAR), NGOs (the five local responsible partners) and the academe (UP-MSI). Local level stakeholders (LGUs, People's Organizations) consulted at inception and engaged by local responsible partners during project implementation.

Did the project concept originate from local or national stakeholders, and/or were relevant stakeholders sufficiently involved in project development?	Project conceptualized and developed by diverse group of local/ national stakeholders	Project document NBSAP 2015-2028 MTR report	Project concept based on BMB's targets of increasing representative of PA system by including underrepresented KBAs and enhance connectivity among marine protected areas. In 2014, year of project approval, BMB had created a marine division to institutionalize marine conservation into their mandate. Project conceptualized based on results of expert workshop on marine key biodiversity areas. <i>"The project was identified as the first priority under the biodiversity component of the GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise"</i> in 2011
Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design?	Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated in the project design	Project document	Lessons from other relevant projects were incorporated in the project design, e.g. co-management, increased connectivity
Does the project's objective fit within the national environment and development priorities?	The project supports NBSAP and Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program objectives	Project document NBSAP 2015-2028	Project strategy based on national legislation (RA 7160 and RA 8550) Project strategy aligned with NBSAP 2015-2028 (approved the same year as the project)
Does the project's objective align with the priorities of the local government and local communities?	Project supports LGU's CRM objectives and PO's mission and vision statements	Local stakeholders LGU ordinances and plans	Most LGUs are committed to the protection of the municipal waters, through enforcement of fishery rights (excluding commercial fishers and, in some cases, fisherfolks from other areas, and gear limitations). MPAs and alliances and networks are integral part of the LGU's strategy. While in some cases local communities are divided on the allocation of fishing rights (e.g. establishment of non-take zones), most

			fisherfolks support the establishment of MPAs and networks to ensure sustainability of their fishery
Did stakeholder involvement contribute to the project objectives?	National and local stakeholders reported and provided inputs to the project and received and used reports and knowledge products from the project	Local stakeholders National stakeholders	Municipal and provincial LGUs mostly effectively mobilized to participate in project activities guided by the local responsible partners. BFAR engagement with the project, except for SP, limited to participation of provincial fishery officers in some activities. DENR involvement at provincial and regional level enhanced over the last two years of implementation, but with limited internal coordination
	Partnership arrangements were properly identified, and roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project approval	Project document PIRs Local stakeholders National stakeholders	Management arrangements effective in general terms, and able to surmount implementation challenges.
Does the project objective fit GEF strategic priorities?	The project supports GEF-5 biodiversity strategy targets	GEF-5 biodiversity strategy GEF-7 biodiversity strategy	Project supports achievement of the first objective of the GEF-5 biodiversity strategies: to catalyze sustainability of protected area (PA) systems and the “Marine habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)” outcome of the (current) GEF-7 biodiversity results framework:
Was there coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and/or other initiatives?	GEF funded projects were implemented in a coordinated manner	Project document Project documents and reports from PEMSEA, SSS, CTI,	The project results based on previous experiences including PEMSEA, Sulu Sulawesi, Coral Triangle Initiatives and FISH/ECOFISH. Parallel interventions enable the further declaration of protected areas in Palawan.

		ECOFISH, and WWF and CI reports	
Was the project linked and aligned with UNDP priorities and country strategy?	Project supports specific UNDAF and CPD outcomes	CPD 2012-2018 CDP 2019-2023	Project supported outcome 4 of the Country Program and UNDAF 2012-2016 (extended to 2018) by expanding protected area
	Indicators at CPD/SP/Project level aligned with each other	Independent Country Program Evaluation CPD UNDAF	Project supports CPD 2012-2018 and 2019-23 indicators
Efficiency			
Did the UNDP provide adequate, and timely support to the implementing partner and project team?	Project administration in accordance with NIM rules	2015-2019 Audit reports	Audit reports satisfactory
	Timeliness and realism of Project Implementation Report and ratings	PIRs	PIRs and other reports realistic (general coherence in ratings and with MTR) submitted in timely manner
Were new risks or changes to existing risks reported on in the annual PIRs ?	Risks or changes to existing risks reported on in the annual PIRs	PIRs	New risks and changes in existing risks and mitigation strategies reported in PIRs
Were action executed in response to new risks or changes in existing risks and communicated to the project board?	UNDP and BMB responded to changes in risks and communicated those to the project board	PIRs Project board meeting minutes	Mitigation actions taken by project in response to changes in risk, e.g. political risks after 2016 election, challenges in passing national policy on MPAN, etc. Risks and mitigation strategies addressed during project board meetings
Did the implementing agency and local responsible partners appropriately use project funds in procurement and	Concordance between yearly budgets and delivery	CDRs and AWP	CDRs and AWP in general agreement
	Concordance between planned and actual level of human resources	Project document CDR AWP	Planned and actual HR almost identical with a difference of less than 5%

contracting goods and services?			
Was the project implementation approach efficient for delivering the planned project results?	The M&E plan was sufficiently budgeted and funded during project preparation and implementation	Project document PIRs CDRs and AWP Project board meeting minutes	M&E plan sufficiently budgeted
	Data on specified indicators, relevant GEF/LDCF/SCCF Tracking Tools/Core Indicators was gathered systematically	Project team PIR	Data gathered systematically, but needs yet to be organized, published and disseminated
	Monitoring results were discussed with stakeholders and project team and project board and used to improve and adapt project performance	PIRs Project board meeting minutes	Board meetings with reports on monitoring results and actions to improve project performance
	The project management responded appropriately to recommendations from the MTR, or other review procedures	MTR management response AWPs Project board meetings National project partners Local project partners Project team UNDP team	MTR results debated at board levels and management response actions implemented
Were the project's outcomes supported by the extent of materialization of co-financing?	Co-finance was reported and contributed to project objectives	Project reports National stakeholders Local stakeholders	Co-finance information limited but 92% co-financing accounted by LGU ICM investments

Are expenditures in line with international standards and norms?	Cost of project inputs and outputs relative to norms and standards for donor project in the country or region	Project documents (other projects)	Cost of project inputs and outputs in line with standards for donor project
Was the project implementation delayed? If so, has that affected cost-effectiveness?	Adaptive management measures adopted to address delays	CDR AWP PIR Project board meetings	Implementation delayed one year but action taken to catch up and extension of one year granted.
Effectiveness			
Were the project's objectives and targets clear (clearly formulated), practicable and feasible within its time frame?	Project results are SMART and logically linked (output to impact)	Project document, PIRs	Yes, project strategy robust
	Project's indicators are SMART and cost effective	Project document National stakeholders	SMART indicators
	Project design included a baseline for SMART indicators, data analysis systems and communication strategy	Project document PIR	SMART indicators but link management effectiveness – ecological response exceeds project timeframe Database foreseen? Some delays in baselines
Are the project objectives likely to be met? To what extent are they likely to be met? What are the key factors contributing to project success or underachievement?	Project actions directly contributed to securing protection to for additional 13 Marine Key Biodiversity Areas	Project document MTR report MPA management plans National and local stakeholders	8 KBAs included in MPANs. MPANs not MPAs
	Project sites have experienced a 5% mean increase in the biomass of indicator species	Reef fish assessments	Increase of 7% in average, but with significant variations among sites. Long-term monitoring needed

	Water quality (including sedimentation and/ or eutrophication) has been maintained or reduced respect to baselines in project's MPAs/ MPANs	Soil and water model for Verde Island Passage, Davao Gulf, and Lanuza Bay, Philippines	Model's result link watershed management to coastal resources. Model should be updated with land use data to predict and prevent degradation
	No decrease in changes in sightings of large marine vertebrates (mammals/ reptiles/ elasmobranchs) within the project's KBAs	Tañon Strait 2019 Cetacean Survey Report Cetacean Survey Davao Gulf 2018	Baseline established showing abundance of cetaceans, but apparent decrease in TSPS. Persistence of threats Need to institutionalize surveys
What are the key risks and barriers that remain to achieve the project objective and generate Global Environmental Benefits?	Improved bio-geographic representation and spatial coverage of key biodiversity areas	Project document MTR report MPA management plans National and local stakeholders	Yes, if MPAN effective protection equivalent to MPA
	Improved connectivity of municipal protected areas	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Yes, if MPAN effective protection equivalent to MPA
	Improved and better predictable funding for marine protected areas	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Partially through increased awareness and engagement of LGUs MPAN financing including provinces should be stressed
	Improved enforcement due to coordination of mandates of local government units and national government	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Yes, if MPAN effective protection equivalent to MPA

	Improved management arrangements, as well as clear tenure and use rights over the coastal zone	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Yes, if MPAN effective protection equivalent to MPA
Are the outcomes likely to contribute to the achievement of the project objective?	The coverage of IUCN Category V PAs in the 5 target sites increased by 4,413 km ²	PIR DG MPAN mgt. plan DIDP Resolution No. 2 LB Env. Mgt. plan LBDA minutes VIP MPAN mgt. plan VIP MoA JMC JMC annex A JMC annex B National and local stakeholders	Three project-supported MPAN extent over 1.5 million hectares (6% of the municipal waters of the Philippines) All three MPAN count with management plans and are legally recognized However, boundaries are not legally set. Actual protected area (MPAs) amounts to 1.14% of the total MPAN area and 65% of the estimated reef area JMC: MPANs as other area-based conservation measures
	METT Scores in each of the MPAs (individually and per seascape in Lanuza Bay, Tañon Strait Protected Seascape, Southern Palawan, Verde Island Passage and Davao Gulf) increased as planned	METT reports PIRs	All sites increase above EOP target
	MPA/MPAN management formulated and implemented incorporating gender and IP issues and concerns	MPAN management plans PIRs Local stakeholders	Gender: <i>During the various meetings and workshops in the process of updating the MPA management plans of individual MPAs, the project actively ensured the participation of women, IPs (when appropriate) and other stakeholders (from PIR). Corroborated by interviews</i>

			<p>Indigenous peoples: relevant for Southern Palawan, and to lesser extent Davao Gulf. IPs do not constitute homogenous groups, even within the same IP grouping. MPA management planning in SP has striven to include IPs</p> <p>DG: objectives include empowerment of women and IPs</p> <p>LB: objectives and activities towards women and IP empowerment</p> <p>VIP: MPA mgt. plans include empowerment of women</p>
	Technical and management capacity scores in the 5 target MPA networks increased as planned	Capacity tracking tool PIR Local responsible partners Project team Local stakeholders	Average increase of 38% in capacity score cards of the 5 project sites Capacity development acknowledged by local stakeholders
	MPA Funding gap established and reduced in five selected MPAs per site (25 total) and MPANs	PIR Local responsible partners Project team Local stakeholders	Management and establishment cost established Important gap still present
	50% of resources at five selected MPAs per site (25 total) coming from sources other than local or national government	PIR Local responsible partners Project team Local stakeholders	BDFEs viable sources of income for 23 MPAs. However, BDFEs stopped due to COVID-19. Most MPAs dependent completely on LGUs. RA 8550/ 10654 -> LGU responsibility
	30 participating MPAs have participatory multi-stakeholder systems	MPA management plans	Multi-stakeholder systems present

		Local stakeholders	
	A national policy has been adopted that equates national-level protected areas (NIPAs) and locally managed MPAs	JMC	Policy proposal encourages declaration of MPAN (OECMs), but no link to KBAS
	MPA/ MPANs being set according to systematic and scientific principles	MPAN management plans JMC Annexes Guidelines	Three project-supported MPANs not defined according to systematic principles, yet they contribute to connectivity among MPAs Guidelines include systematic principles
Are impact level results likely to be achieved?	The project has contributed to diminish the level of threats to coastal and marine ecosystems within its five sites	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Yes, through raising awareness and increased management effectiveness, which is linked to ecological outcomes
	The ecological status of coastal and marine ecosystems has improved in the project's five sites	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	Yes, through raising awareness and increased management effectiveness, which is linked to ecological outcomes
	There have been improvements in socioeconomic status or livelihood opportunities among fisherfolk organizations' member households participating in the project	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	BDFE may well support participating households COVID-19 stalling BDFEs
Sustainability			
Did the project have and effective exit strategy	The project had an effective exit strategy	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	TE recommendations to contribute to exit strategy
To what extent are project results likely to be dependent	Positive or stable trend of public (LGU level) budgets and expenditure on protected areas	National and local stakeholders	LGU support increasing

on continued financial support?	Protected areas and people's organization have developed viable biodiversity-friendly enterprises with project support (e.g. LVG)	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	BDFE may well support participating households COVID-19 stalling BDFEs
What is the likelihood that any required financial resources will be available to sustain the project results once the GEF assistance ends?	Local responsible partners to continue working at project sites, and mobilizing funding	National and local stakeholders	Local responsible partners to continue support
Do relevant stakeholders have the interest in ensuring that project benefits are maintained?	Level of initiative and engagement of relevant stakeholders in project activities and results	National and local stakeholders	Local stakeholders engaged with project outcomes and proactively managing risks, e.g. political changes
	Good practices identified and mainstreamed by the project (e.g. connectivity, business plans) are included in new/ updated management plans of MPAs/ MPANs.	MPAN management plans, JMC and guidelines National and local stakeholders	Good practices identified and mainstreamed
Do relevant stakeholders have the necessary technical capacity to ensure that project benefits are maintained?	Project significantly increased capacity of key stakeholders (e.g. MPA managers) enabling them to better take action to protect coastal and marine ecosystems	PIR Capacity scorecards National and local stakeholders	Project significantly increased capacity of key stakeholders
	Local level government support establishment of MPA and MPAN	Local stakeholders	Local level government support establishment of MPA and MPAN
To what extent are the project results dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance?	Current policy and regulatory framework sustain establishment and management of MPAN as IUCN cat. V protected areas	MPAN management plans, JMC and guidelines National and local stakeholders	MPAN JMC and guidelines not necessarily leading to category V protected areas

	Project solutions incorporated into BMB's Coastal and Marine Environment Management Program and BFAR programs	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tb 2017-06_ guidelines on establishing and managing marine protected areas 2. Tb 2017-08_ providing the checklist for the review of protected area management plans 3. Tb 2017-11_ guidelines in the identification and recognition of biodiversity-friendly enterprise (bdfe) 4. Tb 2018-03_ guidelines on the granting and utilization of financial assistance for biodiversity-friendly enterprise in cmemp 5. Tb 2018-05_ adopting the management effectiveness tracking tool (mett) for assessing and monitoring management effectiveness of protected areas 6. Tb 2019-04_ technical guide on biodiversity assessment and monitoring system for coastal and marine ecosystems
Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project impacts and Global Environmental Benefits?	IAS not likely to cause irreversible degradation of coral reefs and mangroves till mid-century	Peer reviewed literature Project documents	IAS not significant threat
	Climate change not likely to irreversibly degrade coral reefs	Peer reviewed literature Project documents	Climate change effects of lesser magnitude than anthropogenic for next decades (at least till 2050)
Gender equality and women's empowerment			
How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Project design included gender action plan and gender indicators in results framework	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	No explicit gender analysis or action plan

In what ways did the project's gender results advance or contribute to the project's biodiversity outcomes?	Existence of logical linkages between gender results and project outcomes and impacts	PIRs Local stakeholders	Empowerment and participation of women at all levels critical for successful management of marine biodiversity as reflected in MPA management objectives, capacity building activities and stakeholder consultations
Was the project aligned with national policies and strategies on gender equality?	The project is aligned with national policies and strategies on gender equality	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team	<p>Basic national policy is RA 9710 (Magna Carta of Women) that created the Philippine Commission of Women (PCW)</p> <p>PCW is a member of the PSC (Board) but has not attended a single meeting thus, no discussions on gender equality</p> <p>ProDoc did not extensively discuss the importance of gender equality in the project</p> <p>Capacity building - HGDT (Harmonized Gender Development Tool) was introduced to familiarize LRPs with the expectation to incorporate gender perspectives and initiate activities to achieve gender parity. Reports show only SP GAD persons participated.</p>
Was stakeholder engagement gender responsive? (ensuring women's meaningful participation)	Stakeholder engagement ensured women's meaningful participation	Project documents Local stakeholders	Stakeholder engagement ensured women's meaningful participation
Cross-cutting issues			
How did the project aim to capture broader development impacts?	Project design and implementation included targets to improve socio-economic status of low-income	Project documents National and local stakeholders	Project design and implementation included targets to improve socio-economic status of low-

(i.e. income generation, improved governance, livelihood benefits, etc.)	household or improve integration and well-being of vulnerable groups e.g. indigenous peoples	Project team	income household and well-being of indigenous peoples
Were environmental and social risks and management measures identified through the SESP in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards?	Environmental and social risks and management measures were identified through the SESP in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards	Project documents	Environmental and social risks and management measures were identified through the SESP
How were vulnerable groups' (including women, indigenous peoples, children, elderly, disabled, and poor) involvement with the project and the impact on them monitored?	Vulnerable groups' (including women, indigenous peoples, children, elderly, disabled, and poor) were involved with the project and the impact on them was monitored	Project documents National and local stakeholders Project team UNDP team	Vulnerable groups' (including women, indigenous peoples, children, elderly, disabled, and poor) were involved with the project but not monitoring of impacts

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 7. Interview Summary

A. National Offices Implementing Partner (BMB-DENR), BFAR-DA CO, LRPs, UNDP CO, PMU) = 8 respondents

In your own assessment, problems and results, future similar projects in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I only reported to this designation last December 2019, whole month of May 2020 was just working from home; Role in monitoring based on reports submitted to BMB by project management Able to participate in field validation, sometimes attend project board meeting
For LRP, what's special about SMARTSeas Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamics on social, political, and stakeholders'/ community attitude towards conservation that were very varied; To find out what these are could very much greatly contribute to learnings for sharing as experiences
How project is different from other projects undertaken by LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During pre-project period, focus were on improving individual MPAs at municipality and MPAN levels. The project was actually a combination of all its experience for the last 30 years on MPA operations, updating policy, research, managing MPA, collaboration with different stakeholders, into one massive undertaking. Referring to just the site alone, one realization at project-end is that we need to work with PLGU towards increasing awareness on expanding MPAs into a network.
Difference of project with other projects in enhancing protection of protected areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not familiar with that part
Difference, unique about SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholders and covers a big area Previous project focused only on Samal island, now covers 10 cities and municipalities, more stakeholders involved now Provided LGUs with technical and financial aspects
What's different about this project that sets it apart from other projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed us to look at the entire site, in terms of the flexibility of looking at a larger group of MPA and combining it by working with LGUs and local communities. A holistic approach to the management of a PA ways to test the NIPAS, and, of significance, allowed us to learn and inform other LRPs on how we were doing all these.

Key project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its concentration on assistance to fisherfolks Indeed a good collaboration with DENR and BFAR During M&E, beneficiaries expressed appreciation of project as it helped increase their income; Replicable, up-scalable? Yes
SS project update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making headway in MPAN pilot sites with DENR able to work with LGUs and POs and communities; the project is winding up their activities;
Main project results that can be showcased, be proud of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making headway in MKBAs; the institutional arrangement that were forged; MPAs in varying levels of improvements; the integrated connectivity study; working closely with LGUs and communities is considered groundbreaking, BDFE too; Project able to promote BFAR and DENR convergence; leveling off on MPAN planning process and use of tools; These arrangements need to be sustained to strengthen marine protected areas under NIPAS and LGU system; Capacity building program rolled out online distant learning session so that the provincial DENR and BFAR offices continue to be updated;
Any broad results to be highlighted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological connectivity study provides rationale for MPAN; Updating of CFARMS Data management; Structure of organization at MPA and MPAN levels BDFEs

Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too big a scope involving national government agencies in terms of harnessing other PSC and Board members to contribute to the project At PMU level, lack of support in livelihood component MTR feedback not immediately done e.g. tools on business planning; similar for other LRPs. LRPs were used to crafting business plans, hence they went ahead even without the tools, with minimal adjustments on prescribed format. Lacked guidance during first months of project, but ProDoc consolidated all components in environmental protection and preservation. Lack guidance in terms of performing in-depth analysis on the use of tools, and only given at the end of year 3 (2018); Cost of establishing / managing MPA according to area size is rising in first 2-3 years due to capital expenditures, thereafter recurring costs are expected to come down; WFP was formulated towards harmonization of local conditions, despite lack of coordination with PMU in terms of flow, content and strategy. LRP can do most of the activities Positive experiences came from support of outcome officers, e.g. coordination with NGAs such as DOLE, NEDA, TESDA LRPs were given information that certain tools were to be used during implementation, but the late arrival of the tools made LRPs use what tools they were familiar with from their knowledge base
------------------------	--

How project was implemented and its value added using LRPs vs government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs has long history in supporting these sites even before the project which only provided additional strengthening support to stakeholders that they have built over the years; if done by an NGA to deal directly with LGUs, it could have turned out quite different • Gained additional trust of stakeholders (social capital already established) by adding value to work already being done; some setbacks though i.e., DENR and BFAR regional offices not involved compared to their provincial counterparts • During implementation, a clearer understanding of roles in implementation can be translated to increasing likelihood of sustainability, post project
BMB presence during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a large extent even at HO Coastal Management Division-we have raised issues like coordination but there is actually a seamless link with what project and CMEMP does, if one tries to really think about it • An issue regarding DENR not talking to itself? The nature of DENR multiple mandates and the way it is structured raises internal issues to the extent that in prior years BMB not pushing much marine protection and conservation, until Asec. Calderon came into office • Always a clash between development and regulatory mandates, but this has changed – since 2010 this has not been the case
Main implementation challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR structure and project coordination with its regional offices which limited the project from doing anything in mainstreaming good practices as DENR place good practices under CMEMP • There could have been more if project worked closely with regional and provincial offices; • The differences on approaches and ways to implement the project between the PMU staff and divisions within the BMB - limited the project from achieving all
Role of PLGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially, to provide a supporting role. Unfortunately, the point person and leading advocate passed away, and all were dependent on him on policies and environmental advocacy. • The good thing is that PLGU stepped up and got involved in project activities especially in implementation work. In the past, PLGU only provided budget allocations. Today, PLGU is directly involved in several projects and consolidated all fisheries projects (not only in the 7 MLGUs of LB) by providing more funding support. • When SS ended, PLGU provided P500,000 worth of equipment (e.g. marking buoys) which was beyond the scope of the SS project. • Integration of management effectiveness has been institutionalized at the provincial level.
Role of MKBAs as managers of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the local setting, LGUs are more concerned about their own municipal waters
Role of LRP; Post-project (sustainability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, it is highly likely sustainability will be achieved • MPANs has been established in 3 provinces and project site-wide • BMB, DA, maritime police, LGUs have significant roles in MPANs • For instance, DENR BMB has a leading role member in MPAN, Secretariat have PENROs and other agencies having respective crucial roles to perform; • LRP will continue its presence in project area post-project phase; and, co-chairs the Secretariat • LRP continues to support new projects (e.g. SPE), and there are a lot more needing doing with new challenges e.g. Covid19, food security, etc; • LRP presence in project site came even before SMARTSeas project; • Project site belongs to one of sixteen global sites;
Role of DENR in trying to solve problems associated with natural resources in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project is important to us considering that it helped DENR in performing our functions in terms of managing the biodiversity and natural resources • Supports us in implementation of biodiversity action plan, PDP, coastal and marine environment plan • This type of project normally are initiatives that cannot be implemented in our regular activity, grateful we have this kinds of projects
Role of UNDP in implementing projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of UNDP is it is a partner of government • Very important in helping us in preparing the proposal to accept additional assistance; DENR needs these funds • UNDP is supportive in establishing relationships with LGUs and other government agencies; linking us with other partners not only in accessing financial assistance from other agencies.

What are 'on-the-ground' changes in ecosystem, POs, fisherfolks - influenced by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of formal process in developing the management plan • The need and benefits of active participation of stakeholders to learn the process of formulating a management plan • Monitoring of management effectiveness scores (by some, not all) • Building capacity of MPA managers at the same level with its LGU to allow for informed discussions • Only half succeeded in improving on management effectiveness, as the other half 'failed' as they remain dependent on the LRP • Effective management, it has been learned, goes beyond individual efforts but largely requires stakeholders participation for it encompasses protection and conservation, among others e.g. financial sustainability
Biophysical results, any changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project commissioned study on fish biomass during 2016-2019; • Out of 8 MPAs, the 3 representative MPAs has initially noted increased biomass • For a habitat, is not that significant as time frame too short (even with biomass); good results of change require 10-year timeframe • An MPA has previous data @ 2011-2012 and showed a good increase based on sampling • For other MPAs, not significant due to short timeframe; 5 years not enough time on biomass and habitat ('means no change is better, steady is good')
Other results need highlighting, network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setup of the MPA network is heightened participation of stakeholders (as what the project wanted to achieve) • At one provincial level, the P-MPAN wants to improve and make certain their marine resources are protected and sustained • One output achievement: One MPA was included in the bi-annual event as one of top ten MPAs in the country - recognition is one way of highlighting (even if it is a small MPA) their efforts to protect their resources • 1 municipality - ecological information like bio-mass of mature size a determinant to limit the catch or not

Changes in relationships i.e. DENR, BFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not much direct support from NGAs because LRP not able to fully utilize their skills and know-how and harness their capacity, except their participation. Their involvement was limited as what are mandated by laws. For the last 2 years, they increased their participation, especially by BFAR on enforcement with the reactivation of coastal enforcement council. About 3 months before project-ended, the new LCE of Municipality that manages the MPA successfully requested BFAR to assign a law enforcement team. The DENR "Agus ng Buhay" program also assigned a staff in the last 2 years for the management effectiveness system, but again limited its involvement to what is mandated with regards protective area.
Improving coordination with BMB-DENR, among LRPs of the 5 sites, and among various actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project allowed different LRPs in all sites to implement and utilize their own approaches with different partners on the ground; and, share their lessons learned among sites, e.g. MPAN; At project onset, LRP and LGUs were doing well; however, coordination among BMB & DA regional offices proved difficult, and although the Regional Offices can impose on PENROs and MENROs because of the bureaucratic hierarchy, there were not much coordination; BMB is a bureau and not empowered to give directions to regional field offices (RFOs) and to PENROs/MENROs; thus, were unable to deal directly with their counterpart sub-national offices; Change in regional directorship in 2018?; (Now ASEC) Calderon was engaging the PENROs which brought good results PENRO's representatives were invited to project trainings but didn't actively participated as they had no prior involvement in project activities;
What can help attain the project objectives, alignment with BFAR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somehow there's an alignment, e.g. assistance to fisherfolks and conservation of MPAs; <i>On LLMPAs, does BFAR prefer small or larger scale NIPAS in effectively protecting marine resources?</i> Actually a holistic approach is preferred among NGAs, but priority is to protect the municipal waters, and on how BFAR is implementing law enforcement to protect municipal waters/surrounding areas
Project objective to strengthen coordination at all levels, not enough clarity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once project ends, then we should find out if project was effective.
Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing coordination and cooperation, what happened in the project was there was good collaboration with BFAR on activities to be conducted e.g. monitoring To harmonize mandates of DENR and BFAR, there should be meetings and consultations, and with concerned stakeholders e.g. BFAR trying to harmonize with DENR work on mangroves
Degree of coordination of national and regional & provincial offices in implementing national programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue I raised in the project - where's the sustainable plan- and the project has just started doing this (should have been done earlier) as SmartSeas is a DENR project; sustainability is always mainstreamed in all development projects!! Field offices in 2 regions expressed surprised that it is a DENR project; their awareness is low as the project coordinated mostly with LGUs, and not with DENR provincial and regional offices; SS is a very good project;
Vision on coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of CRMP has been continually improved in the last 5 years, major issue is how to mainstream this with major programs; Issue not on capacity but on internalizing the project, so at the end a project becomes part of the regular work of DENR;
Project contribution to DENR and BFAR coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some way, developed a draft policy (JMC) - but problem is considered as output, should have been piloted in a project site, to be able to test it at site level-this is how it should have been implemented, i.e. a design on ways to pilot it;
How DENR works? – on some issues on coordination between different divisions within DENR, and coordination challenges at the local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I noticed in the project, PMU headed by project manager who is not organic in BMB There were issues on field implementation concerns-affected the implementation of the project at site level with reference to documents that I read During our meeting last week we examined/ consulted the different political jurisdiction of the country (national-region-provinces) - the coordination problem in implementation in some provinces, but I really don't know why (maybe the pandemic which affected the project implementation?) Not sure how this will be mainstreamed within DENR regular activity, how to have smooth transition to avoid problem with other parties who were involved in the implementation e.g. POs There is the perception that once project is completed due to specific timeframe by September, specifically on the low value grant - now the PO will go to DENR and ask for its release which may prove difficult; some activities which were modified and delayed-we need to look at arrangement; To some extent here in DENR, there are internal issues such as failure to coordinate changes in management of projects thus DENR must be active in updating implementation status like delays; <i>Issues on ownership of project? What should be put in place to assure ownership? PMU?</i> The contribution of project in terms of sustainability e.g. MPA and MPAN somehow ensured sustainability; BMB has a passive response towards including this in their activity as this particular project is implemented by another modality <i>Project is NIM as clarified by interviewer thus directly implemented by DENR</i> DENR is not directly implementing this project; Perception is problem on coordination, for one, project office is not within the bureau (<i>it is!!</i>); On ownership - 2 weeks ago an order was made for the field staff to make a presentation on updates to ensure smooth transition into DENR to ensure sustainability with stakeholders, and to clarify some concerns
Specific learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to bring together the stakeholders, amidst the prevailing conflict between the NIPAS and PA managers who all have to work together; Learnings can be passed on and shared with other areas/sites; Site is a NIPAS area and thus is unique among other project sites
How being a NIPAS, and which model is better as an approach to preservation and conservation efforts With the project, esp. DENR and the LGUS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The constant conflict between LGUs and NGAs over who's got authority over municipal waters and the policy study concluded that there's no conflict but all has to work together. The result of the study was popularized and shared with other PAs as it clarifies their respective roles. In project site, governance can work with the NIPAS model through PAMB (composed of 42 LGUS) by agreeing to protect the very important marine resources.

have they found a better way to cooperate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges include: working on competing policies; so many people involved in managing the area; and, with NIPAS formulating and implementing a network strategy that encompass even beyond municipal waters. Some staff have experience working with LGUs as an alliance (an advantage, at times a disadvantage). Yes, for example, what was progressively emerging in the project was that most now understood their respective roles. The project also initiated a logical way of cooperation among the more than 400 members of PAMB – by breaking up into clusters (total-6) and further into smaller clusters to make the entire area manageable. Meetings can thus be held regularly, and the large big structure merely emphasizes the usefulness of the network strategy maps that espouses coordination even among the smaller MPAs.
DENR role/involvement in PAMB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both regional and national offices are involved in both regions, while city/province/municipal ENROs are involved as smaller support units. This structure became operational with ExeComs handling smaller units – these were enhanced and made effective during the project
BFAR involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They comprised the quick response team performing strict enforcement and part of the executive committee, but their participation were more on attending meetings than performing ground work; the provincial office counterpart units were the ones more directly involved in providing assistance to the municipal MPAs.
The large project area eliminates the need to manage smaller MPAs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Small areas are as important as the larger areas. <i>How does it work? Enforcement?</i> Intrusion of smaller fishers is LGU's concern, and violations committed by commercial fishers is filed in court (about 10 cases so far) by the Coast Guard and DENR. The alliances among municipalities make enforcement possible even along adjacent waters. <i>The old argument – of passing the buck, whose role and responsibility?</i> DENR says it's not them when it comes to municipal waters, but this does not lessen the role of LGU in managing municipal waters as 10 to 15 kms from shoreline is within the latter's own jurisdiction. But this requires closer coordination with NGAs due to cross-border features i.e., the whole larger body of water. DENR stated that they alone can't address all local concerns. Thus, this made the governance structure more relevant for it clarifies roles on who does what.
Different stakeholders interacting - how has it changed at different levels e.g. LGUs, DENR, BFAR during course of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the integrated development plan as the framework or vehicle, the provincial level got more active, as they are really keen on discussing issues, on what's happening at their respective municipal levels At technical advisory group level, LGUs and MPAs were invited resulting to good discussion points on how the province can complement the LGU activities - ex. a province support on enforcement became more pronounced hence, they wanted to create the a province-wide network to police the encroachment of fishers from other provinces (especially from other regions). LRP office coordinates too the collaborative enforcement effort

Fishing gear conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem is political in nature. The current administration attempted to downplay the achievements of the previous administration. Thus, MPA managers were left out by new administration, and deputized Bantay Dagat personnel were even threatened by new administration, with some MPA managers accused of poaching. The administration was also accused of allowing the use of illegal fishing gear 'paling'. BFAR stepped in during the August 2019 consultation to discuss with the LCE to clarify to all about illegal activities (use of paling fishing gear). Today, there's an improved level of successes against illegal activities except for some instances wherein full enforcement is not possible as some fishers are well connected politically. MPA managers banded together to help with this issue and are willing to take the legal route. MPAs remain vulnerable to local politics especially on enforcement. The local administrator advised them the MPAs against taking the legal route as the provincial LGU is strong in pursuing the enforcement of laws.
The vulnerability in politics, its effects, and how it was managed	<p><i>Political changes in leadership is a major factor and concern?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Example: Governor comes from a municipality where commercial fishers do fishing, so he requested to allow commercial fishers within project site but since there was a regulation that no commercial fishing is allowed within the protected area. Being the Governor, the ordinance to ban commercial fishing was rejected by Province. Difficult to apprehend commercial fishers as the Regional Director of DENR would sometimes lean towards (favor) commercial fishers. Change in DENR regional leadership usually changes how enforcement is observed. In the last 2 years, enforcement has been unstable, that makes plotting next steps difficult.
Coastal development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreshore management program classified areas as protected foreshore land, but they consider the existing (already built) infrastructures in awarding of foreshore leases Not supposed to build improvement except piers/ports; public access of foreshore should be present
Foreshore development e.g., illegal structures - what's the situation now and how project was able to address these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRP not so much involved in foreshore issues, but helped 10 municipalities during the survey done by the PAMB area office on the presence of structures. The assistance was provided during the process of LGUs updating their zoning ordinances, and in identifying foreshore areas where enforcement is most needed. However, this remain difficult as building of structures continue, and demolition is difficult especially if these are tourism related facilities.
On foreshore - any change in building activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An LGU (in 2009 to 2013) won a case but tax take issues became the aggravating circumstance. An ordinance was also passed allowing existing resorts (who already invested so much amount) to stay and has to pay something (fines, as a compromise), but mandates no new construction. Some resorts has some existing pending lease agreement applications with DENR to avoid paying fines

Effects to MPAN and project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities still interested in preserving alliance. Coastal protection is only one component. A municipal MPA not actively supportive, and continuing discussions are on-going between parties regarding the effects of its 'withdrawal'. The entire CRMO staff voluntarily transferred to another MLGU, so currently it's only the MPA managing its own affairs.
A province excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on plankton and larvae dissemination sampling; MPAN should be bigger in order to address issues like climate change; Entire RP now divided in to 12 major fisheries areas, including the excluded province; Hierarchically, provincial networks should belong to a wider network Provincial LGUs has seen the benefits in fisheries reproductive studies; More provinces will be forming provincial MPANs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries closure or, close season were participated by commercial fishers as willing partners, started with a smaller time-frame (few days) then expanded/ extended through time since 2014; this started as a social experiment to gauge acceptance, started with commercial then municipal fisherfolks
The project viz promoting MPAs and networks, connectivity and enforcement, declaration as NIPAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established linkages with POs leading towards financial sustainability; Lacking in biodiversity targets and thus not working with DA-BFAR in this regard The project did not cover this thus did not recommend what new areas to be declared as MPAs
Networking start with working with...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on larval data, and working with communities to raise awareness on the need to protect the areas. On program management, project site is lucky to have an LRP who intends to continue working in project site. Perhaps, a criteria that should be included in choosing partners in future projects.
How's network doing now; how pandemic has affected the habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGUs now busy with pandemic, most of their activities is focused on it I think work at MPA is somehow not being addressed due to pandemic Even with the pandemic, the habitats are not being threatened; in some parts of project site fishermen are not allowed to fish (though no proof that habitats have recovered but will ask some people to provide feedback) as this was only heard
MPAN involves all coastal LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technically not yet but based on project it is (to be) included Included are all provinces in the region, and a newly created province was not forced to join or abide with MPAN, anyway they are part of region's integrated development plan. When project started, the new province was already created. <p>Clarifications: The southwest portion (outside of the mouth of project site is not included; network covers only gulf area but will be extended down to include this portion). DENR region is already doing work within the adjoining province waters of another region</p>
Management Council still exists, functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project started thru Councilor (+); stakeholders to create another body or find another body i.e. MC is registered like an NGO; A city mayor now represents MC Using membership of LGUs in the MPAN, MPAN still exists - Provincial Administrator is now concurrent Executive Director

METT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No problem in performing the evaluation, although some portions are not applicable (e.g. LGU not part of MPA management), thus affecting the scores. Administering the tool need some staff knowledgeable on METT to clarify certain portions. Difficulty in understanding and too technical for MPA management body. MEAT is easier since it has been used in the past.
On METT, was an LRP doing it before?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During ProDoc development and project implementation, this LRP was involved and this is the only time METT was used, preferred the MEAT, and it was considered a little annoyance as it was a little less applicable for the smaller MPAs, but the need to translate the results to the MPAs proved beneficial on the other hand. METT is patterned for a large protected area, and should be revised to fit a marine environment. Nevertheless, it became a good eye-opener for some LGUs to determine what needs to be improved on management capacities and strategies.
METT experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> METT is best for terrestrial areas Other projects used the local MEAT tool for locally managed MPA, for monitoring of management but not for entire systems

BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal seed fund for bangus culture, it was found out Benefits includes: grant for a municipal PO in organic meat production (backyard hog raising); now sells meat in their own village; tech-voc training on meat processing; MPA provided freezer; another is value-adding on flying fish (ice-cream product, fish ball) to offer to tourists Still awaiting LVG releases Bangus - 4 cycles; meat - 2 cycles / as of March 2020
Financial sustainability / BDFEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building were performed on the enterprises; they are on their second tranches in implementing the plans - currently doing M&E on business Some nuance in terms of supporting POs. The project component on enterprises was independently managed from UNDP CO (PMU?) who finally agreed that LRP be responsible for 2 enterprises. LRP use some resources like conducting business planning trainings. All these enterprises are continuing and drawing new tranches; LRP - the design of component (outcome?) 2 of private revenues is too ambitious; these revenues goes to PO and not to MPA but nevertheless incentivizes good behavior; showcasing is possible if the definition of private sources of funding is broadened (or, well-defined?). Another challenge is project is defined (focused) into just the MPAs but should go beyond other areas like fishing livelihood of the community and link that to BDFE that enhances other communities livelihood in getting good fishing, in order to tighten the story/ narrative.
Why only one province for enterprise development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several proposals were forwarded for other areas, but the criteria also considered the function of timing (timeliness?), as this component got delayed (with the hiring of a consultant), so POs who were more ied were the ones included. LRP looking at models to replicate BDFEs in other areas.
Any result you can highlight on socio-econ benefit – on BDFE, any remarkable happening here	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supposed to be started in 2019 to pave way for implementation this year 5 POs imbedded in 4 MPAs to benefit. Activities were more focused on strengthening the MPAs/POs on management One MPA made use of an existing eco-tourism partnership between the province and barangay (sandbar tourism) that is adjacent with another MPA; On release of tranches? – (not sure about this, consultant hired to be queried)

Increasing revenues of MMPAs and NIPAS? Observations you had? So part of income for MPA? Opinion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important for coastal communities - as in the country it represents more than 60% of all communities who are dependent on coastal resources to sustain their livelihood. • The project invested in biodiversity protection and conservation. The project site not a protected area, but more of a de-facto area • The issuance of clearances to use port management office to collect users' fees is an option to raise financial support; multi-national corporations are large so they can afford; and/or environmental fees; • LGUs - how much money do they have to support protected areas? We're expecting in 2022 for the implementation of a Supreme Court decision that the internal revenue allocation will be remitted directly to LGUs and this gives more funds for LGUs to allocate for coastal management;
---	--

Rate success on the ground project outcome	<p>5/6 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some POs have not achieved their expected scores • BFAR took measures and facilitated to correct the situation because of the linkages established by the project • Project looked at other existing structures outside of their existing alliance - one of good results. • The livelihood program tide them over especially during this lockdown. • Partners at site level were surprised that the livelihood programs used the profits to provide relief goods to members • Institutionalized finance management systems, skills learned are being used
Overall rating of project results	<p>5/6 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purely part of DENR's scope and mandate even before the project. Different now as there are: a heightened level of awareness, collective actions geared towards common goals, results of biophysical status, coral integrity, change of mindset among LGUs working with NGAs (difficult for LGU to give up/sharing their control with NGAs, coordination among partners – • Project started with low acceptance with communities, but now they are capacitated. Presented the BDFE concept sometime Oct 2019 and the reception was good, and there is now a move to expand/replicate in other areas.
Rating effectiveness - 5/6;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very satisfied with project results, as our deliverables were completed, achieved
Rate this project 1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated 5 as there is still room for improvement. What could have the project done better, differently? • DENR did a great job; project can share database of DENR with BFAR of POs to allow the latter to continue to support POs, and help monitor the sustainability of project
Rate the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitely not 6 and not 1; still looking for final result, • Project too consultant driven - DENR regional and central offices have technical people, unfair for me to rate but rated at 4 nevertheless; 5 possible if sustainable plan is submitted; • Still looking/awaiting the submission of sustainability plans. After the project, BMB will continue the project;
Rate project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU should be part of BMB structure i.e. institutionalized at the very start, low level coordination with field offices of DENR (maybe due to lack of instructions?) • Hiring by UNDP makes PMU not accountable e.g. notable absence during flag-raising
Rate results of project accomplishment 1-6 (4/6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the financial benefit out of 3 outcomes; the time lags (delays?) experienced during the implementation; and out of 19, 14 MPAs exceeded the METT targets
Implementation, governance of project (rating on how the project was organized, administered)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU as functioning - 4/6; ex: not sure if directly linked to MPA, but DENR is contracting WWF and coordinates with DENR regional office, i.e. regional offices will be the ones to cascade to provincial MENROs but LRP was expected to do the coordination. Focal person at DENR should have been the one doing it; no clear cut roles, therefore • At PMU, some activities on outcome 2, study on economic activities (BDFE), no follow-up directions given after the results were submitted, hence LRP doesn't know what the next steps would be. • Business plans were developed based on LRP initiative - there should be more guidance from PMU on how to translate the results of the study e.g. if some economic activities can be supported (a result of miscommunication?); • Also, an overlap of PMU staff on work plan and modality - we did MPA costing on site, but PMU has a consultant onboard (some duplication); not clear cut on how those costings should have been done
Management structure - 3/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This LRP helped developed the project proposal and on geographical coverage; PMU and LRPs agree on how it was operationalized and implemented to a certain extent • PMU and coordinators should have been aware what LRPs have been doing even before the project started, e.g. provinces have started working on their own MPAN establishment, with PMU learning from them on how to establish a network; and, learnings coming from different settings from other sites; • Initial impression was that project will gather and share learnings from other sites; • Cost implications on METT activities since MEAT has been performed previously, hence, not much METT scores were acquired; and, METT budget was not provided. There were other changes in Work Plan activities with cost implications too e.g. financial sustainability scorecard was not initially required; • Management coordination meetings mostly confined with PMU, and only during the latter part of the project with Project Steering Committee; • Inclusion of gender, IP, and other crosscutting themes were required during latter part of the project with no additional funds provided; • PMU implementing activities without prior knowledge and coordination with LRP e.g., mostly in financial sustainability related activities of MPAs i.e. BDFEs. Although, this proved beneficial to the project. • PMU gave the impression that it was a just a matter of implementing the ProDoc and that they were 'missing the objective'. And, PMU outcome officers were contributing to the confusion. (although LRP was part of ProDoc development) • LRP adjusted and re-adjusted their activities to adhere to ProDoc • Overall, the project really helped this project site especially on M&E, others

Value-added in hiring of PMU staff external to BMB vs BMB staff assigned/ seconded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pros and cons - Lean staff at DENR and hiring additional staff can help; should have clear arrangement and clear understanding, what reports to submit - so as not to work independently; updating almost in real time should have been done
PMU was huge team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Did you need a big team?</i> Could have been much better if leveling off expectations between PMU staff and with provinces on how things were to be managed; If PMU staff was reduced, BMB cannot offset/augment
Administration of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the complexity of the project, PMU did a good job harmonizing and putting things together. Quite good in logistics, and assisted in report generation by providing inputs. Not too many headaches as PMU leadership always had a good grasp of nuances and differences among sites that allowed the provision of good guidance. Main hiccup is BDFE, in some occasions there was a bit of panic (due to delay?) and PMU desire to directly control its implementation, but LRP is the main actor facing the communities, e.g. what to tell people. And PMU pulled back when situation called for it. There was also good communications with PMU (esp. on monitoring indicators, conduct of workshops every quarter to exchange views and concerns) RATING - between 4 and 5, leaning towards 5. Missing piece, wish actually there was time and energy to share experiences (considering the differences among sites) across the 5 sites, as a big project ending activity (celebrating success)!!
Suggestions on where TE should focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think it's worth looking on the active participation of players down the line, it was reported that the extent of participation of LRPs is not known among themselves LGUs not in good terms with LRPs must be verified
Coordination across GEF portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closely relate to some extent - the BDFEs started with GEF 4 or 5, then translated to a coastal BDFE, the idea behind ICM from terrestrial to coastal; Master planning now broadly applied; different timeframes of projects is a factor in differing project strategic approaches; The project was also looking at communities in the conservation of an area Linked financing mechanism like what Oriental Mindoro started in the alliance with Blue Finance; Upcoming GEF project incorporates lessons learned from the project
Concern with GEF projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observed that in co-financing that for every dollar, the recipient has to put up a multiple of 5 in cash and kind, and encountered difficulties in such an arrangement as it affects the reporting and documentary requirements
Representation of board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU not mainstreamed into the DENR although they hold offices at DENR premises, but act as if they are not employees with BMB; a major flaw, working with us but not accountable with DENR; Different board representatives due to ex-officio designations. PMU as secretariat to guide the board;
LRP being members of PSC or, observers/ resource persons during PSC meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRPs were always invited to attend board meetings
Tension between PMU and LRPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though quite a bit late, in Q4 of 2019, an open discussion discussed challenges and issues during implementation – things were clarified but admittedly everyone agreed that it was too late in the game The best time could have been when the MOA was signed, should have set the stage where parties got to discuss project indicators; who's responsible for achieving what; LRPs said they have achieved all

M & E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> METT was good as it harmonizes a lot of aspects by adding value to results' analysis that proved helpful during discussions with the MPAs. But, METT was too technical, needing support and some questions were not applicable e.g. Q# 12 sheet 3 i.e., Is there staff assigned (voluntary member) delegation of LGU to MPA bodies
MTR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The findings and recommendations proved valuable especially at the PMU level - feedback at the local level that placed things at perspective e.g., there's an ordinance but will fail due to lack of zones, management body, etc. On livelihood, how to be successful e.g. cycles of business, how to determine if an enterprise is successful, etc. The discussions on how to proceed made an impact as comments were discussed thoroughly.

Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half and half. Presence of a point person may still be needed. About 80% of MPAs and provincial MPANs can sustain their mandates due to continuing PLGU and MLGUs support. POs became too dependent on LRP for day-to-day management but needs to elevate their confidence level in lobbying with LGUs; except for BDFEs Some MPAs can deal with other NGAs, but some still remain dependent on LGUs Use of METT for performing self-appraisal may be handled by management council, but would still need support from LGU or LRP Others: Achieved 7/14 of METT targets
How LRP sees its role during post SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite project ending, LRP's role in project area remains a commitment. They will/ can continue to channel other funding sources to continue their work. They continue will work on what's started on the network strategy map to optimize fisheries. LRP highlights the importance of working closely in the northern part of project site and has engaged 2 new LGUs, while continuing to provide support LGUs they have been previously working with.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joined monitoring last year, and work will continue with the LGUs. BFAR will continue monitoring, in close coordination with DENR and in other areas
LRP post project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will continue working, in the site since 2002 and started with engagement with MLGU. Presently, engaged in new project, an EU funded project on strengthening non-state actors in forest governance; another on a PLGU project on climate change and capacity building (bird-life partnership); and, a policy advocacy project with Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea.

Foresee coastal POs can be left out, any way LRP can continue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still has presence at site, and can meet with local partners; actively looking for funding support for provincial alliance
How new projects carry on the gains of this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden scope of biodiversity areas • The JMC will be approved soon hopefully, to be applied in project sites • On sustainability, revisit biodiversity friendly practices in agri-aquaculture • Embarking on large threatened species in some sites more particularly in DG and LB as these areas are teeming with large marine species • Incorporate interconnectivity in context of management of marine mammals
Preview – project has largely contributed to MPAs network and need continuing support, how UNDP can continue its support?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainability issue? Collaboration between NGAs and LGUs and other local actors; NGO is not only acting as single force; certainly will monitor how this works out
From UNDP, any comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about sustainability, the TE should give us indication e.g., what needs to be in place? what's the likelihood? what needs to be done? - to ensure successes and gains not going to waste • Strengthen relations among agencies; network strengthening
On continuity...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRP core program is registering fishers and behavior change through a combination of helping the 17 LGUs form management bodies and formal policy instruments that is good from a NIPAS perspective. • All realized that it is the community who are most involved and who participate in directing the efforts of conservation and protection
LRP to continue work in project area post-project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post project, LRP will be involved in a plastics project with the City government, funded by the Norwegian public sector. Presence of LRP in project site has reached more than 10 years. • Maybe support MPAs and MPANs, as the new project basically is focused on 'don't let the plastics get to the oceans'

B. Regional and Provincial Offices, MPANs = 11 respondents

Familiarity with project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes we are, we attended many meetings for the best managed MPA for the ocean celebration • <i>Objective of project?</i> Yes, we were told about its objectives
Awareness of project and its objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not very familiar on what exactly the project is all about, only a general idea e.g. a social marketing approach different from BFAR mandate • Project collaboration with BFAR is thru law enforcement as per its mandate to protect and to conserve – project site is under NIPAS thus jurisdiction is with DENR • Before, project site is a fishing round thus BFAR was also very active then; but when it was declared a NIPAS, jurisdiction was transferred to DENR; today, BFAR is more on law enforcement such as illegal fishing thus protected area office of DENR calls BFAR to patrol area but we have limited floating assets and we have to patrol all of region, given this we need to coordinate very well and with other LGUs in project site • On coastal and fishery management, all LGUs need to update their CRM (ICM now) plan, which is usually updated every 2-3 years but proved much more difficult especially for 4th class municipalities due to their limited budget; thus assistance is given by BFAR e.g., satellite provincial offices provide this kind of assistance • Collaboration with LRP is more with provincial offices and during project implementation is more focused on LGUs and their respective CRMs; at the regional level, this is more on law enforcement; LRP also sustained much of the activities on behalf of BFAR • BFAR was not so active with the project but LRP informs BFAR where the livelihood projects; one time BFAR provided a vehicle to transport fish to another municipality to assist in a livelihood project; not so active in attending meetings called by LRP
Familiarity with project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, familiar on involvement of DENR - when project started, oriented by LRP re project MPAs and MKBAs; on capacity building, protected area staff attended orientation on biophysical assessment • LRP instrumental in bringing close collaboration between LGUs and DENR; conducted seminar-workshops for project site • Specific project activities - conducted general assembly of protected area management board; on coastal planning for LLMPA with staff of PAO; project conducted numerous trainings
Knowledge about the SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were engaged with project activities such as in law enforcement training; surveys within project site related to protection and safeguarding the marine biodiversity, and MPAN formation
Familiarity with project (worked with them, involvement in activities?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not directly involved, but knew SS implemented in the province - problem is the person involved in project have difficulty on connectivity for the interview - person involved in project is provincial fishery officer who is not available now
How LRP got involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At start of project, it's mandate was already separate from BFAR but it was only in 2019 that the separation was made official; remains an attached agency to DA; • Coordinator started with project in 2014; objective of project was to develop responsibilities among stakeholders for managing marine protected areas; the entire province ecosystem value is considered as one of the most important and valuable ecosystems • LRP was able to leverage the project objective of responsible management. The province has lots of projects already; out of 4 originally considered municipalities, the project ended up considering 6 municipalities • Other municipalities has lesser involvement in protection and conservation considering most of them are 5th class LGUs with small internal revenue allotments (IRA) and thus were needing support; LRP thought best to have all municipalities included in the project; there was a new MPA in a municipality and the LRP successfully requested its inclusion with UNDP as it was already established and funded by a mining company, so all 5 municipalities were included; the project was unique as it dealt directly with LGUs; • One large mining company in one municipality that operated a nickel extraction activities provided good environmental activities to safeguard and prevent further degradation of the environment • The provincial council was created to act as a watchdog of the entire ridge to reef ecosystem;
LRP established in 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created by RA 8550 in 1998, only late last year in 2019 that the full context of law was implemented • Engaged with SS project with DENR prodding LRP as this was a project that has commonalities for both agencies and at the same time an opportunity to converge resources • Project site was chosen as it was relatively small, with minimal tourism activities and not yet a popular destination, can start from the bottom going up • Mayors eager to support the project, in return they become known to others as another portion of province and may also attract tourism opportunities later on;
Brief history, legal status, functions, relationships with provinces and municipalities, membership, power of resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPAN LEN - pandemic relegated and reduced frequency of meetings, yet still held thru other platforms • So far, municipalities have undertaken what needs to be done, for example PAO, in this instant case, is spearheading the drafting of regulations for the lobster industry for a municipality; another instant in another municipality, and in coordination with a private company – in formulating the regulatory regime, and a municipal ordinance to update its ecosystems approach for their MPA
Interested more in context of understanding the project from your point of view (as BFAR regional office, what are in your views the more important challenges in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the region, no problem in fish production as we have sustainable fishery production; other areas in the province is declining due to increasing population size and reduced fishing ground area • Strengthening of law enforcement activities and apprehending those committing illegal activities • Enhancing aquaculture practices in fishponds; there are many fishponds but outside market demand is weak thus operators are reducing production, they only produce for the local population today

How large are the management areas? More than one LGU? Members of management board?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't know, previously we have 44, now there are only 12 in order to make them manageable • This is based by political subdivision i.e. provincial and region • Per area, there is a BFAR regional office who is in charge • The region has about 100 municipalities, 3-4 provinces; and, there is an interim board in the province to facilitate management of MPAs • On implementation of an ecosystem approach, there may be some changes i.e., after academe will have conducted research with a timeline of 5-10 years (perhaps) • It's more of BFAR taking the lead, with governors and also stakeholders of the area assisting BFAR
Knowledge and assessment of project; main contribution to DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided financial assistance to POs • DENR was present from time to time during the presentation of project updates; • Contribution more on technical matters related to marine protected areas, though LGUs are the ones implementing the activities; • As representative of DENR-CENRO, was involved in TWG meetings; • Not visited the 5 municipalities in the project site • Based in PENRO office, before our CENRO represent PENRO who has jurisdiction of 5 municipalities

Project somehow different from previous models used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project promoted municipal networking • <i>Assessment on network?</i> - the bureaucratic system in the country from the national to the barangay level provides that each LGU unit have their own jurisdictional control, and this gets more complicated as this result to many actors • If one gets to simplify – project site as NIPAS should be controlled by DENR who should be responsible; but being a body of municipal waters, • BFAR should not only rely on other NGAs only but also on local stakeholders, thus collaboration is important. However, effecting strategies depends on the local political will and NGAs does not want to cross the line with LGUs • Most times LGU doesn't file cases as its difficult for them to sustain a case, thus BFAR signs off the case as one of the assistances it provides an LGU; • The protected area have municipal MPAs inside it; MPA is a good strategy to start with and municipal LGUs have been working with MPAs since the 80's; • NGOs come and go and are focused on certain concerns; but NGA focuses on everything
Difference from other initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great impact on implementation especially on how to manage right the MPAs which was needed and this was realized by the MPAs • MPA staff provided with capacity building, assessment tools and M&E, possible livelihood undertakings for stakeholders, and O&M • The project also emphasized a wider participation of other stakeholders in planning and implementation, and the engagement of women, IPs and the youth groups • Project provided empowerment which is important and critical for MPAs' survival • LGUs have improved on their knowledge and skills in operating, managing and maintaining MPAs; they also had the opportunity to attend conferences outside of the MPAs and LGUs (Vietnam) and can now relate how MPAs are operated in other areas • Lakbay Aral of the TWG also saw how MPAs are managed and governed, on M&E and technical capability and how all these can enhance MPAs • MLGUs can now assess and analyze METT/MEAT tools, and know what is needed to be done • Provision of buoys to demarcate areas for enforcement and protection • Linkage and in mobilizing partnership with Boysen – provision of paint for color coding (as the private sector has a stake in MPA maintenance)
What is your assessment of, and benefits derived from project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During implementation, the networking of MPAs brought good results in the city • LGUs have realized the need to provide additional funding for better management of MPAs who are finding ways to attain this, and are motivated by the cost efficiency of networking • In the past, MPAs were not provided with sufficient funding, now there are moves now to increase funding primarily due to the updated management plan
Project accomplishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From time to time, invited to meetings but a different person attends at each meeting; • Good project contribution on implementation of conservation of MPA areas which are important in biodiversity and food security • Important too is the role of the management body and management plan for DENR to pursue coastal and marine protection • DENR - SCREMP is related to the project; while doing CMEMP (lately) require further collaboration and cooperation in activities that strengthen capacity to address problems and issues in the city and adjacent municipalities; • MPAN LEN is most valuable in contributing to awareness of fisherfolks, creation of MPAs; • Hope that the project at the start informed the DENR-Province on supporting BDFEs as it is relatively new to this kind of approach • Hope for more assistance to reach goal of attaining sustainable coastal and resource management, and coastal communities; good to tie-up with other government agencies
Main results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to assess/check marine resources, establish a network although this was not a required result; capacitated established MPAs in formulating plans, though only some MPAs had their plans approved while those with approved plans only had partial implementation • In one area under ancestral domain, the project was agreeable/acceptable with the IP group but the needed application with NCIP proved tedious as part of ancestral domain was within a protected area, and today is still not even near the finish line. The process of validating claims from several tribes is not yet finished after 5 years. Thus, the management plan got stalled in the process.
Assessment of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for the local people, fisherfolks, with regards to biodiversity in marine environment
Rating on project results	5/6; on administration of project – 5/6

LRP assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIPAS vs MPAN - quite different in management and level of funding • Same level of protection due to same collaboration with BFAR, DENR, PCG, maritime police
Value added of LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LRP vs DENR on implementing a project like SS?</i> Perhaps better for LRP who are capable to directly attain the physical results of the project thus delivery is faster - the added value; DENR is undermanned
LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented all project components • Any conflict with DENR are taken up in TWG meetings where issues are brought up with DENR in attendance; • Tourism still being developed in the province
Working with PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small team in project site but able to co-partner with Provincial Agriculture Office who hosted 2 local staff in their office premises to save on travel cost; • Well, no issues with PMU coordination (friend with PMU Head who he has previously worked with in DENR CRMP project; replicated LEN of another province and apply in project site
Why PMU led?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRP does most of the work still but PMU provide guidance or through consultants e.g. BDFE

How's the region, and challenges on marine environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actually BFAR is conducting protected coastal marine environment activities against illegal fishing in the region, so far as of now there were many apprehensions • Also, for protection of local marginal fisherfolks from commercial fishers though their incursions are seldom; no incidences of use of explosives
Current situation on main issues challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biggest 2 issues: illegal fishing, and land use conversion (reclamation and mutilation of mangroves along coastal areas) • Who is responsible for coastal habitat? FLA reclamation is thru PRA (Phil Reclamation authority) which has no regional and field office, hence nobody monitors reclamation activities on PRA's behalf • Others - sedimentation along coastal areas either from agricultural and/or mining activities
Threats today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste disposal but due to community involvement this has been reduced • In the immediate past, there was no budget allocation for the MPA, but now local municipal government provides a fund allocation - P100,000 for operations and maintenance • A center for MPA was also constructed
Actions of DENR in addressing these issues above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing - coordination with BFAR, with LGUs on LLMPAs; DENR on NIPAS MPAs • One activity of DENR - mangrove forest rehabilitation program that accomplished planting of 14,000 tress in 2015 • Assisted POs in coastal BDFEs; 64 BDFEs in the region in 2017-2018 with financial assistance; status today – some progressed while most were failures and not sustained, all under CMEMP • For the project, technical and financial assistance from other sources, with some proposal making funded by DoLE
Enforcement and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement has been without many incidents today. LEN was formed due to the individualistic culture prevailing then, but today has led to a uniformity of implementation, but the concern now is the health protocol restrictions on face-to-face meetings but they still call each other if there are problems • Enforcement within the municipality; discussions on where boundaries are; and networking is doing well
What kind of reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly seawalls, dikes built by municipalities and/or national government agencies
Mayors not supportive of MPA, political problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe what you heard is not in the project site as there are well-managed MPAs • In one exceptional instance when the mayor was replaced, the system was politicized because he wants the management groups changed/replaced as they were supporters of previous mayor but this is protected by municipal ordinances
In your section, what takes most of your time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns on illegal cutting, mangrove but more on upland issues • Scenario re mangrove - composite team from enforcement division investigate (responsible for compliance and monitoring), DENR creates composite team
Main threats / issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion, sedimentation, pollution, illegal fishing • To counter this, and managed within the network is a program to save upland areas through the National Greening Program (NGP); stabilization thru rehabilitation of vegetation of mangrove, riverbanks and urban centers; • On ridge to reef (ecosystems), water run-offs affecting seagrass, corals, etc • Foreshore Lease Agreements (e.g. resorts, wharves) - how is DENR dealing with it? There is another DENR office in charge of processing of application • IEC activities - people are informed on importance of foreshore areas • Environmental management - they conduct assessment before Environment Compliance Certificate issuance; while Land Management Bureau consult other offices on monitoring of compliance
Within project area, is there an issue on rogue mayors questioning the validity of MPAs, and how do you deal with such political risk?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By engaging in dialogue with constituents and stakeholders e.g. commercial fishers - invite them into our office and come to an agreement on what is the best way to fish as we cannot take them away from the fishery sector, an issue between production vs conservation, has to arbitrate/balance these concerns
How clustering of resources in law enforcement is working?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes it is working – meeting called among municipalities on law enforcement within its jurisdiction and now there is uniform enforcement; same in another province but is now inactive; clustering allows for communication among municipalities and they contributed a certain amount for law enforcement; overall clustering is a good idea
Illegal fishing within PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the commercial fishers who are involved as criteria is beyond 15 kms but in the project site there is an overlap that stretches along a 11-12 kms length, thus commercial fishing is technically prohibited along project site, but commercial fishers resort to clandestine operations especially during holidays they take advantage of the absence of patrols - this happens everywhere and is a common issue in the entire country
Other issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no mining activities in the region; • Foreshore development is an issue though in the region, more particularly in one province due to urban in-migration; coal power plants along 2 provinces poses a threat although they have a good mitigation plan but still depends on their level of compliance with PAMB requirements; coal is imported from other countries • As PAMB member, decides to give special agreement to foreshore leases but if one member objects, PAMB defers or disapproves;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAMB monitor compliance and DENR is chair; PAMB facilitate the monitoring of foreshore development; within PAMB, roles are delineated i.e. air pollution is with BMB, mining is with MGB – majority of monitoring activities is done by DENR; BFAR is more on food security
Main issues on marine and coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 illegal activity in the province is illegal fishing using dynamite • Other issues are degradation of mangrove area; sand banding (?), waste disposal despite LGUs already capacitated in waste management; mining activities • During rainy season siltation worsens, and affects the coral, seagrass and mangrove (marine resources); • The operations of a number of mining companies and small scale mining affects the environment
Actions of DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits, Environmental Impact Analysis with mitigating measures are submitted to DENR who subsequently monitors compliance to the terms and conditions, although mining operators comply, their operations still affects the environment. Trees are cut, quarrying happens in mining sites, thus ridge resources are reduced drastically • In the region, illegal fishing in municipal waters due to small-sized fish being caught; siltation of MPA areas; ridge to reef has erosion due to illegal cutting causing floodings as the area is visited by typhoons • BMD requires networking of marine areas and is giving financial aid to establish networks so as to have uniform protection by LGUs (though BFAR) • LGUs are considered the primary actor, DENR just give non-financial assistance only; recently, technical assistance in the crafting management plans to protect marine areas
Current issues in project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always illegal fishing, in 2017-2018 many commercial fishers from other provinces were caught, PAMB filed 12 cases; municipal fishers not considered illegal; joint operations by BFAR, BMB, DENR • During the pandemic – patrolling is now seldom; conducted series of trainings for LGUs as force multiplier on laws • Trend of illegal activities now-many intrusions during pandemic as project site is a large area, with limited personnel to conduct surveillance; • Simmering issue of illegal fishing - not all politicians are convinced that only municipal fisherfolks are allowed to fish, they say commercial fishers in project site should also be allotted an area for commercial fishing; discussed with Congress representative but no action taken • What needs to be done? - constant dialogue with LGU, now collaboration is weakened with LGU and DENR as project is about to end • Small PAMBs like municipal networks is effective in discussing their concerns and resolutions are brought to Execom for final deliberation, as it is difficult for small municipalities to have representation in PAMB
Coastal development issues on foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet complete re baseline study on establishments • Who is responsible, DENR? Policy for special uses to follow, but found out LGUs issue building permits and no longer require special permits from DENR; issuance of FLA is subject to PAMB endorsement; the approved marine cable of NGCP is also a concern
What are the challenges on marine environment, and how the project addressed these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project elevated the confidence levels of LGUs as they now have new ideas in MPA management especially in biodiversity protection • In the past, MPAs were not fully supported by LGUs, now they place importance on the roles of MPAs to perform activities necessary in marine protection
FLA, management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our assessment of the current situation, and role? It's quite topsy-turvy, e.g. on policy i.e. barangay was delineated as a mangrove swamp forest reserve under NIPAS • On DENR part, there is conflict in awarding tenure as this was opposed by the LGU • Now, a protected landscape and seascape is for de-establishment, and the same steps will be undertaken (for establishment of a NIPAS). Now awaiting for this process to be completed; and, CENRO is now directed to start accepting applications for FLAs; the too rapid pace of business development which the LGU simply cannot cope up; • CENRO monitor compliance after issuance of an FLA, and conducts a review every 5 years; many things still needs to be done considering that it has to keep pace with the rapid growth of tourism and business; • In 2016 or 17, a foreshore and management plan for the entire province was developed; currently some resorts started applying and the number of applications have been increasing
Foreshore and effects on coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR strict in giving permits on foreshores, and not all coastal areas can be given permits • Areas without foreshore are restricted; licenses and patent division responsible for issuing foreshore permits (and forest lease agreements) • NIPAS - it is Coastal Management Division who are responsible
Ongoing destruction of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some resort owners have titles to mangrove areas and consider these as their property • Pujada Bay is a NIPAS area, a protected area and PAMB is active and operational but is now developing rapidly, similar to the experience of IGACOS
On depletion of fish stocks-do you think illegal fishing main cause of decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of factors, illegal fishing and other factors like inclemental weather condition that fisherfolks cannot fish all the time, unlicensed commercial fishers
Threats assessment, current status of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from both denr and bfar revealed that protection has intensified and people now know that laws must be enforced • People still having difficulty understanding the logic behind the buffer zone; on restricted gears especially on mesh size; and the benefit of close fishing season for fish to regenerate • Introduced concept that larger fish fetch higher prices; changing the mindset/belief that others will fish anyway if I don't – it is a struggle, but persistence made understanding of this logic improved • 2 mayors are contemplating to conduct a study on close season to drive home the point to prove its logic • Most resident are fisherfolks, with no commercial fishers among them in any of the 5 municipalities • Most common violation is encroachment; incidences of blast fishing has significantly reduced per maritime police, PCG
Mountain ridges and its effects on coastal areas e.g. sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures are being done. • A section within DENR is devoted to mitigating environmental effects e.g. replanting of correct species of trees; • River pollution is vigilantly monitored by DENR and checks upstream activities;; provincial council is also monitoring mining activities. Expansion of mining not allowed within NIPAS
Involvement of section with project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started 2016-17 upon assumption of position; • Field office of CENRO was more involved, regional office is more on meetings (CENCOMM); only in 2017 when the project was highlighted/ introduced when BMB came to regional office; CENRO were more involved and participated in activities

Involvement of DENR with the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus of project is LGUs, while DENR is performing related activities • Sometimes gets invited to attend meetings by project related to coastal management together with NGOs who are more exposed to managing municipal waters • DENR BMB at provincial level are not much involved as the project plan doesn't much involve our field offices
Collaborating with Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better if also were involved, project PMU sort of streamlined our organization • DENR focusing on MPAs, but lack trainings, and need knowledge enrichment on coastal and marine as their staff consisted mostly of foresters • Attended project meetings that oriented us on different concerns • DENR has developed policies and guidance through the issuance of technical bulletins
Meetings with TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes attended by MENRO, at times by PENRO, whoever is available; and, they were oriented/briefed on progress made by the project
Functions of TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and review the implementation activities for possible enhancement, making suggestions especially on legalities and regulations. For instance, LRP presents and TWG comments; states what are the requirements viz activities • TWG capacitate the stakeholders especially the LGUs on protected area management • As NIPAS, we enhance LGUs capacities by orienting them on how to implement so they can in turn enhance their fisherfolks through IEC • The project also conducted capacity building activities for TWG
Under CMEMP, ICM is done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done through SCREMP who conducted trainings in preparation for ICM plans, for review by Sanggunian Bayan of 15 municipalities regarding its proposed marine area management plans • <i>ICM link with project?</i> ICM is more comprehensive while project was focused only in MPA management plan preparation, and in assisting LGUs expand marine protected areas; complementary to the project;
CMEMP on LGU ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 30 LGUs have ICM plans, but some have not been adapted yet; DENR assisted them in crafting their ICMs with help from BFAR as a joint effort, this has been ongoing for years, started as CRM and later converted to ICM; because of ICM LGUs becoming more aware of their responsibilities in coastal management
MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between BFAR, DENR, NGO and LGUs – BFAR helped in drafting the MOA more particularly for data accuracy and editing; a new approach to law enforcement which is relatively new to the province; BFAR also acts as the secretariat in this cluster approach to enforcement among municipalities
Cooperation between DENR and BFAR, has this changed over the last 4 years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the provincial level - mangrove planting is in coordination with DENR, BFAR can only plant after a certification from DENR is secured that an area is designated for mangrove planting • Public land for fishpond development is also under DENR jurisdiction, while the technical side of aquaculture development is with BFAR - always there is coordination; and, in law enforcement there is always coordination
Relation between DENR and BFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't know now
How is regional office involved in providing support to MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing alternate livelihood opportunities in performing bantay dagat work by giving bancas and paraphernalia needed for strengthening law enforcement • Provision of marker buoys to delineate the MPA boundaries • Some municipalities do provide support too e.g. allowances, one sack of rice every month for their bantay dagat personnel
Mayors support to MPAs, is there a political angle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGUs are normally supportive especially with the revised WFP that elevated the funding level • The only noticeable problem during a change of LCEs is the change in personnel e.g. the composition of the bantay dagat organization
Relationship and coordination with DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project is good for project site, as I was told • Less illegal fishers in project site than in other areas so we don't give much attention in project site • Not invited to any project activities, only read ProDoc last night (by RD) • Provided technical assistance on MPA monitoring; and, provincial coastal deputization on enforcement • <i>Monitoring of fish catch?</i> Yes, we have included that as part of management plan of each MPA for the national fish stock assessment by accounting of municipal fish landings' catch level • <i>How do they monitor?</i> Using tools given like measuring size, sampling in fishing boat every 2 days in fish landing area; data is then shared with regional office for processing and available for anybody and to PSA and LRP; to become official data available upon official request
Example of cooperation with BFAR and LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrolling is convergent point together with other agencies • DENR in terms of technical monitoring e.g. DENR on turtles and dugong, other marine mammals with BFAR; e.g. on mammal sightings, BFAR's attention is called; confiscation of wood transported by boat by PCG for turnover to DENR
Intra DENR coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMB CO and DENR regional office - no gap as the entire regional office is BMB counterpart; project PMU oriented the regional office about the project; training received by regional office staff from the project number about 6 on validation, monitoring and a training in Cebu
The project and relationship with BFAR and LGUs - same or changed with project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal routine to meet with LGUs and BFAR, not much different unless LGU controls municipal waters, we are grateful that BFAR helps in coastal and resource work • BFAR converges and complements activities for LGUs e.g. expansion of MPAs, and new proposals are discussed; BFAR conduct assessments to assist LGUs • On collaboration, many policies of DENR, BFAR and DA converge to ensure no duplication, a MOA between LGUs and NGAs to avoid duplication and ensure harmony work hand in hand, e.g. MPA formation is BFAR, technical assistance by DENR
Relationship and coordination with DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So far so good as BFAR and EMB discuss their respective roles e.g. monitoring to ensure no overlapping • BFAR and DENR has agreed that BFAR capacitate the LGUs on sampling of water quality
Relationship between LGUs and BFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project further strengthened this partnership which in the past have been strong already • One issue that mutually concerns them is on how to sustain project gains, post-project phase
Involvement of DENR in project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional office to assist in establishing MPAs • Provide technical assistance inputs during workshops and in any activity during project life • During conceptual stage of project was already involved in 2014 with UNDP on gathering and providing basic information and data on MPAs • During project pre-implementation, involved in workshops, when project was approved, attended the inception activity in Tagaytay in 2015

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of DENR re-organization and rationalization, the LRP took the lead during implementation, with DENR no longer the lead in extending assistance to MPAs
Relationship between BFAR and DENR during the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger ties with BFAR, there was a joint agreement to jointly implement the MPA as the alliance was already in the works BFAR was more on protection and enforcement as mandated; while DENR was more on conservation and management of MPA areas and in NIPAS areas in project sites There is only one NIPAS in project site – DENR assisted in biophysical baseline assessment, provided inputs on business plan and BDFE, in crafting of MPAN Management Plan; and, is a member of TWG of MPAN
What is involved in ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from DENR in coastal barangays, BFAR, PCG and maritime police and LGUs This initiative of DENR-BMB started in 2016; from ridge to reef with management plan-almost similar to CMEMP Also requested assistance from the project to support ICM; PMU gives lectures on management; ICM has to be adopted by the LGU, and whatever the project has started can be continued by ICM;
BFAR role in MPA areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the MPA, assist LGUs on their request for assessment, monitoring BFAR more on technical assistance, currently BFAR is providing management approaches in fishery management areas (FMA) There are 5 FMAs in the province
Involved in determining allowable catches?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In due time maybe, but now still organizing management board composed of members representing fisherfolks, commercial fishers, academe and other subsectors – to provide policies and directions
Relation with DENR, interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think there are interactions, e.g., management of fishpond areas DENR also monitors FLAs especially on violations; unutilized portion for return to government; implementation of MPA; coordination also being conducted <i>Regular meetings?</i> As the need arises, we have different mandates, depends if we need to collaborate if an issue arises; we also coordinate with the provincial council
What should have been done differently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with DENR local offices started only mid-project life Promoting ecosystem approach in fishery management; the MTR recommended that DENR and BFAR do convergence work, and much better if involvement of local environmental offices and officers were engaged at the onset There are 2 different clusters, one facing Sulu Sea and the other the WPS; not our cluster says the other NGA (DENR); but time is of the essence despite the lack of resources
Convergence with DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both are meeting regularly, already had 3 meetings but this has ceased because of the pandemic; at the national level, the project and other ongoing projects especially on sustainability plans, discussions are on equipment turnover, that donations be made known to local stakeholders; baseline work was able to engage local academe
Straddling 2 project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR regional office was not involved until recently about 2-3 years ago, attending meetings and workshops Involved in one project site composed of 5 municipalities; as one of the representatives of CENRO for technical-related activities during project implementation; DENR sits in the TWG
Role of partners (LGU, BFAR, DENR, Coast Guard, PNP, others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement by Phil Coast Guard and PNP-Maritime BFAR - provide technical assistance, DENR - collaborating in network strengthening; LEN organized in July 2019 strengthens the capabilities of individual MPAs
IPs and status on ordinance passage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCE will link with NCIP-national and local offices, still under negotiation Sentiments of IPs - traditional activities may be curtailed, in contention is the use of poisonous plant element which is contrary with national laws and municipal ordinances Their participation in BDFE continues and LGU is convincing other IP community members on alternative livelihoods; other community engagements are invitation in meetings, in information dissemination on enhancing protected area

Aware of network of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, they are composed of 7 municipalities
Will network improve protection, functionality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well, part and parcel as BFAR is a member especially the provincial fishery office <i>Know level of how active, pooling of resources, what's happening there?</i> Yes, it is active as we also partner with development agency and they always involve the provincial fishery office in activities such as in meetings to discuss problems and issues on implementation and we help them in any way; BFAR was part of the selection of good practices and gave a fiberglass boat with engine and helmet for livelihood; at times counter-parting in catering services during meetings, hosted one municipal meeting
NIPAS and MPAN, can be compared, similar or different? Assessment of 2 models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIPAS is expanding membership to include congressmen and other policy making bodies to strengthen terrestrial management, and MPAN is a good example worth replicating Different – MPAs and network working with partners such as BFAR, LGUs, PCG, maritime police; whereas DENR takes care of NIPAS Choice for a new area to be declared as NIPAS or LLMPA? Better to declare as MPA, as NIPAS is a tedious process, whereas declaring an LLMPA requires a municipal ordinance only, however, there are activities like consultations with DENR to study a declaration
MPAN as protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecologically, we need to protect a seacoast and terrestrial heritage, and LGUs will follow if there are implementing policies and guidelines; need to harmonize policies e.g. tourism spots
Why form the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although not an outcome of the SS project but due to necessity as project is not permanent but they have to ensure sustainability. Took advantage of the project resources that allowed them to achieve a more comprehensive and effective implementation, through a network The issues and concerns are inter-related anyway, and almost similar conditions are shared by the municipalities Initiative of PAO thru the provincial government saw the importance of forming the network; at the same time the provincial government was already planning to form a network. The PLGU also saw that smaller networks in the group of islands and another in the northern part of the province were operating efficiently. Smaller networks are what is needed due to differing geographic conditions in the province

Comparing MPANs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar with respect to the commitment to protect their own marine resources in their localities
NIPAS as applied in project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before, ridge to reef approach reviewed by LRP who conducted updating on coastal resource fishery • LGUs implementing coastal fishery management plan who even provide annual budget, more than half of LGUs have FRMPS
Network of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial networking is just starting but have a head start over another MPAN as most LGUs have seen the advantages of provincial networks too • LGUs are convinced that networking even at the provincial level will improve conservation and protection efforts, and the need for collaboration is an important factor
MPAN vs NIPAS in terms of level of protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of this time, MPAN is not yet operational thus cannot be compared, while PAMB is already operational on enforcement; • Majority in MPAN is LGU managed • DENR emphasizes a bottom-up approach knowing that the 'dirty work' is done at the municipal levels; while LGUs' approach is top-bottom and the first step was for all governors (and Mayors) to reach an agreement; LGUs are still working on the management guidelines as of now • In the sub-MPAN level - structure is a province composed of smaller MPAs' clusters; some provinces have not formed sub-clusters; all the provincial LGUs said it will be beneficial organizing the MPAN, concern is end project and it has not yet been operationalized - i.e. enforcement not yet done by MPAN • Phase2 project, if ever there is one, is to operationalize the MPAN. How to operationalize the MPAN? MPAN will be subsumed into the LGUs' development strategy that will provide the guiding force, don't know mechanism yet but it is good that DENR is a member of the LGUs Management Board
Assess pros and cons of MPAs in NIPAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in project site supports the concept for the local governance managing protected areas. • In a town, they must do their share in preserving an island, engaging them in several meetings with a Foundation for several days as there was apprehension among locals that they will lose some livelihood activities but were later convinced it will benefit them in more ways • In the island, another specie was discovered; population have accepted the fact that the group of small islands is a nesting ground of marine turtles • Problem of NIPAS is downloading of services from national to municipalities, several bureaucratic layers as this passes through the regional and provincial offices before it reached the municipalities; better to be directly under the municipality, thus by-passing the regional and provincial layers
Issues affecting area e.g. in NIPAS and LLMPA management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W/in the periphery are forests where illegal cutting and wildlife collection persists; a recent death of a DENR patroller by tree cutters • In coordination with LGU, PAMB has a multi-sectoral representation with DENR acting as Chair, other members include LGUs, NGOs and other NGAs and are guided by existing national policies; • Problem within DENR is the limited number of permanent employees, thus always resorting to job orders hiring to be able to conduct activities like enforcement, detailing staff with tourism offices, and monitoring of biodiversity activities • Enforcement is very necessary because of many illegal activities as area is rich with natural resources; another problem is easement violations - tourism is booming, difficult to balance LGU (tourism promotion) and DENR (conservation); another problem is waste water treatment of tourism establishments
Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be a protected area, but a large conservation area as LGUs oppose this for they manage the MPAN; it is more strict in NIPAS vs MPAN; • NIPAS is guided with policies, while MPAs are guided by political priorities and sustainability is dependent on the Mayor (political angle); • However, there are only a few additional steps to become NIPAS and DENR will guide them if they opt to becoming a NIPAS
Participation in network and TWG management - how do you see link, relationships have changed with other stakeholders due to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good participation of DENR, but limited role with the project as DENR deal with NIPAS, municipal waters are with LGUs • The issue from DENR central office on sustainability plan of MPAs is difficult, as this is outside the jurisdiction of DENR; it is the LGU that addresses this concern but they have no funding appropriated • The project is a DENR project but the project is focused outside of NIPAS, despite knowing the connectivity exists as ecosystem is ridge to reef - protection covers entire ecosystem • On jurisdictional issues, DENR need clarification too; advantage of NIPAS is it is funded by regular appropriations while MPA depends on LGU's financial condition and priorities • Some LGUs may be willing to sustain but DENR has no budget for MPAs thus, provides mostly technical assistance • Planning for similar projects like SmartSeas – is confined from the top up to the regional offices only, the provincial offices are not consulted, and only learn about a project when the regional office informs them, and usually the project design may not be reflective of field situations and conditions • 2 networks for expansion and DENR provides fund through CMEMP; ICM done in 4 provinces;
Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong relationships with provinces and municipalities; consulted all BLGUs re connectivity of municipal waters; capacitated with MPA management plan through CMEMP that was used to establish MPA and network;
On networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial fishery offices would know • As long as there is a request, we can provide assistance

Livelihood activities of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove planting; not familiar with BDFE
BDFE on tourism, aquaculture and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 BDFE projects - help MPA operate their management bodies • Emphasized that MPA can continue only if mangrove is preserved, with pandemic they hope they can still operate after • More than monetary benefits, it's conserving that matters; need to secure tenurial instrument is not necessary during pandemic as long as no destruction is done
BDFE by LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably, LGUs are directly implementing the program
Fishing activities during Covid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no ban on fishing, however health protocols are observed e.g. social distancing in fish landing areas • BFAR is also conducting an information campaign on COVID
BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In mangrove areas, tenurial instrument is required; e.g. the mudcrab application was not approved since it was in a mangrove area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of BDFEs goes through a composite evaluation by the LGU, BFAR, DENR and there's a checklist • BFAR has technical guidelines on aqua marine culture for small creeks in mangrove areas, and the entire BDFE was determined to affect the growth of mangroves • Technical bulletin for BDFE states that it should not engage in extractive activities, should be inland base but problem is there's no land base business in coastal areas, should be bio friendly • Mat weaving was proposed but there is no raw material source; however, in a tourism related business plan, DENR trained former fisherfolks in snorkeling as this was considered most viable i.e. converting a marine protected area into tourism sites • And, DENR provided the equipment as women were made in charge of catering - food prepared should be locally produced and BFAR provided chicks for poultry-raising, connected with NGP for coffee and cacao - - this is the concept advocated by BDFE • Sustainability of BDFE require the support of LCE with the MPA promoted as ecotourism destination
BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome - these were considered left behind and has not yet been operationalized by PO in crab fattening in mangrove areas. LGUs will have to produce a tenurial instrument from DENR who suggested an 'adapt a mangrove' as proposed by PENRO • But during mapping CENRO opined that this suggestion not in accordance with existing guidelines and policies • Since BDFE has been aligned with the project, but should have been discussed beforehand thus delaying its approval and project is about to end • Project planning process should have included consultations with the field offices (and, project is about to end thus success cannot be ensured, much more with the pandemic) • PMU should have discussed with BMB as they are in one office premise • BDFE is illegal in mangrove areas; DENR to remedy the situation by justifying thru a special land use agreement; the 'adapt a mangrove' is not official - still a suggestion, but tolerated as long as there is no cutting of mangrove trees • BFAR provide fingerlings, have hatcheries for tilapia and milkfish, provide livelihood to reduce fishing efforts in the area. Thus, they advocate seaweed farming, crab fattening, tilapia in ponds - produce more on aqua culture not from seas, assistance more on inputs not financial, coordinating with DA for financial assistance on inputs and for other fishery activities
Status of BDFEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4 recipient POs - 1st tranche, delays in release due to preparation of accounts • Recipients will continue with their livelihood projects • PO has harvested crabs - no updates on other applicants if they have received their 1st tranche
How LVG was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted initial trainings on administration, others. One difficulty was on bank requirements (quite tricky) especially on putting up the equity for bank account opening • First harvest for mudcrabs has been accomplished but pandemic has held up succeeding deliveries and there has been a reduced demand; seaweeds (I think) is continuing; no knowledge regarding the release of succeeding tranches

Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended lots of trainings – assessment of biodiversity; target participants of most of these trainings were LGUs to capacitate them as most municipalities are not so equipped on conservation and management; project even had a scholarship program
Training of DENR personnel viz project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified by RED during presentation of LRP's completion report to stakeholders - LRP failed to conduct the trainings - this issue has not been fully clarified since.

METT tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No experience; on first run, local coordinator facilitated and conducted it on entire project site; most affected were the MAOs as there were varying degrees of knowledge in MPA management, from sanctuary to the organization • METT scoring for MPAs and towns worked well despite having many towns covered- suggest some local tweaking to do the scoring with less bias, did it twice; appreciate it especially when it was introduced in other MPAs in other areas through cross site visits • This is what happens when we monitor and track our activities
Did project ask for data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LGUs requested for NSA enumerators • <i>Do you know what they did with data?</i> No, but maybe it was used for CRM planning
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submissions of reports does not pass through the regional office; only the WFP and accomplishment reports but not a recipient of regular and periodic reports;

Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the network and during the exit meetings with the concerned LGUs, the LCEs discussed how each LGU can continue and enhance the network • They concluded that with each municipal CFARM ordinance should be implemented and a specific ordinance be enacted on lobsters farming and seaweeds livelihoods • Each LGU will continue supporting the MPAs by providing AIP fund allocation on enforcement and on rules and regulations • PAO is a member of the TWG and was part in the formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) to ensure activities are included in Coastal Resource Management and MPA support • The network will welcome a Phase 2 project similar to the SS project as LGU resources are not sufficient and the Provincial LGU will assist any future project • To recognize LGU efforts on the protected areas, the PEARL(?) award intended for MPAs has been organized, and invitations have been sent out for the best MPA (criteria are on best managed categories, etc); year 1 is 2020
What can be done by next project, if ever there is now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcome hindrances in implementation i.e. stakeholders analysis especially the IP groups, with prior consultations as this was one of the major constraints • Another is maybe on the BDFE by enhancing community building and empowerment • On MPAs establishment - examine the potential of clustering small MPAs into one MPA within the municipality for more impact

Issue on BMB/ New projects change management structure? Other changes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All projects consider directly using DENR existing organizational structure – under the project, this was an issue during MTR as the presence of LRP is not felt especially by the bosses i.e. Regional Director, as they go directly to LGUs and beneficiaries; the bosses just received reports done by DENR staff assigned to the LRP; • New projects should have direct participation of DENR organization; could be the reason why during this evaluation interview RD did not participate; perhaps arising from a reduced sense of ownership and responsibility
Continue to use tool post- project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We hope that commitment of environmental persons in regional offices will continue providing assistance to fisherfolks • Protected areas is a convergent point for DENR and BFAR, and this should continue • If all MAOs will create a section unit on monitoring of MPAs, this will be a welcome development mayors says the work must continue; and, stick to the plans laid out already
MTR-anything useful among findings, recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, recommendation to engage local environment offices, strategies should be developed to implement especially the consultations with stakeholders, not only from PMU but also with local officers; sharing is beneficial to both DENR and BFAR
Joint Memorandum Circular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulted with TWG to study further since there are many provisions that were placed and no word yet if this has progressed so far
Additional comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For future similar projects - the regional office must be involved; what happened was LRP always invited CENRO, while the regional office only got invited during steering committee meetings, and during presentation of accomplishments, not so much on field activities

C. MPAs / POs / Management Councils / Local Government Units = 18 respondents

SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted in financing for enterprises to generate profit Project provided trainings to upgrade their management knowledge; the setting of the protected area boundaries that proved beneficial for the intensified protection and conservation of the mangroves, seagrass
Project contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the activation of the development agency - relationship now among stakeholders starting to be very more active in terms of protection and conservation; Development agency is comparatively more advanced than the other alliances in central and southern parts of the province as they are less active; The interventions of SMARTSeas project contributed to enhancing protection and conservation efforts of the province as MPAs now are better managed with improved capabilities and confidence brought about by trainings and deputization; All the 7 municipalities and 1 city of the development alliance have enacted revised CFARM ordinances, and the development of the CFARM Primer
SS contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced by LRP through DENR; provided capacity building, technical and financial assistance through LRP; conducted very close coordination of activities and is very approachable; helped MPAs in drafting their management plans
SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Able to network MPAs to strengthen protection and conservation e.g. surveillance and patrolling, enhancement of knowledge of government personnel and fishing communities on MPA management including students, the youth and private citizens; the academe is a partner and is involved in fishery profiling Skills improved on checking and reporting and we have revised our reports and in the process of enacting a revised ordinance
Project contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to council on a seminar on pointers on mangrove technical aspects, in formulating the MP together with MAO; seminar on topic on capacity building, interconnection of tourism on protection and conservation; on what can be offered to tourist/tourism There is a mangrove nursery but mangrove is fully populated already
The project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learned how to do marine protection through meetings and consultations and constant follow-ups Good results on strategies, format, content; difficulty to discuss the past accomplishments due to lack of project documentation in the municipality
SS project contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO- leadership and business trainings, climate change info on impacts on corals; learned options and management of livelihood, participated in community activities for development unlike in the past when everyone was just passive; sustainability is assured because of the introduction of more livelihood activities, existing businesses enhanced like t-shirts printing and tailoring
Unique about SS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing to the achievement to some of the targets of the Philippine Biodiversity plans in addressing the drivers of degradation; Focused on biodiversity areas (5 sites) MKBAs; contributed in resource assessment, identification of threats, established baseline condition; established MPA network; Did open distance learning participated by regional counterparts and output is to develop a roadmap on marine area protection; The MPAN LEN also prepared its regular counterpart on the connectivity study before project ends; Developed policy on establishment and management of MPA The JMC is still awaiting approval by DENR Secretary since this is also needed by its regional counterparts, so they can prepare a technical bulleting as guide; Contributed to human well-being through the BDFE, by alleviating the pressure of fishing through the support of biodiversity friendly enterprises, and this is one of the components of DENR programs, thus a complementation; Developed a policy on BDFE and now being reviewed by DENR as it contribute in reducing stress and LGUs are part of the bantay dagat approach; launched clean seas Philippines on plastics; Partnered with academe; established partnership with private sector from Boysen on banca color-coding scheme; Strengthened the conservation of MKBA Use of METT; DENR to continue use of METT
SS project contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge contribution on human resource and their managers have capacitated us; technical aspects include how to use a scientifically based approach on marine management, how to determine if area is suitable for what fish specie Fisherfolks and other stakeholders - on knowledge by giving technology and methods on how to monitor status, on what are the impacts through the use of M&E tools, a simulation was shown to MPA personnel and the community like what is the scenario if we establish an MPA. The biophysical assessment enabled us to practice and determine if progress is being made using the tools to find out if how the MPA is performing;
SMARTSeas contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Been great and appreciated One way to make municipality known to other municipalities and MPAs Provision of technical knowledge, directions, updates on implementation, served as an advisory body
SMARTSeas project/contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster coordination among LGUs (municipal); provide avenue for learning and sharing ideas through meetings, workshops; Provided logistics and trainings. In a barangay, helped access livelihood projects, New set of BLGU officers given knowledge; Some examples – coordinated with LGU alliance in a law enforcement program (not aware though if plan has been finalized) LGUs held meetings as convenor to fast-track MPAN plan
SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions included capacity building. The project instilled the sense of ownership, and management given to them by the LGU; Project started culture of crab on a 500 sqm area The MPAs learned to assist each other than the monthly meetings, the project also assisted them in formulating their management plans.
SS as compared with other similar projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More hands-on by the project staff. Performed prior consultation and assessment of POs re BDFE with series of trainings and M&E, and tapped other institutions

SS project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is exact data yet but from observations of the fishing community, they have better fish catch vs previous years • Today, they are better informed, higher levels of awareness, law enforcement is implemented better, opened the minds of communities on how to protect, conserve, funding on fish aggregating device per barangay; learned that fish fries adds to income
Project contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big help, with the conduct of seminars and planning exercises, provision of materials (telescope), overall the project was well organized. Others include raising of awareness especially on illegal fishing and illegal fishers are announced (made known to the public). In the past, the attitude was more of being passive. Today, they know what fishing gear to use. Opposition to these changes still exist but they are not vocal • Seminars opened their minds on how to manage MPAs. Every month, a coastal cleanup of mangrove areas is performed, even non-members help the MPA on this. • Large contribution, aside from the physical accomplishments arising from better practices, like planning for the future of the MPA; opened up minds of people to protect and conserve, prevent illegal activities e.g. 2 months ago nabbed compressor hose fisher; social cohesion – much arguments among members initially but later on reached a consensus;

Programs, priorities, resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the 8 LGUs provide annual funding support of P150,000 to the alliance; this is to increase to P200,000 starting in 2021 • The allocation of budgetary support together with the promulgation of CFARM, provided a more vigorous initiative especially on protection, more so in the fight against illegal fishing, both from commercial (seldom) or municipal fishers (often). • Today, higher levels of priority on protection and conservation, with the assistant efforts initiated by the SS project – so their aspirations to reduce illegal activities can be attained
Sanctuary areas enough to perform protection and conservation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using data from researcher (18 years ago) as guide to delineate coral reefs, sea grass, mangroves, etc. • An LGU believes these areas need protection to sustain and maintain biodiversity, and the data remains relevant until today
No MP? A Guide in Legislating an MPA Ordinance was already drafted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have management plan in 2015 (old, not revised or updated); it is on file and will only be updated if there are revisions to be introduced; maybe it was not submitted to PMU
MPA ordinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though old, it is considered a complete ordinance so no need to revise
Ordinance @ 2001-04; MPA MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been amended in 2014, including penalties; another ordinance passed in 2016-06 but not aware what the revisions were. • The MPA management plan has been updated until 2022, but not aware if the local legislature (Saggunian Bayan) has approved it
MPA plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management plan was able to allocate work among members and other stakeholders with the formation of committees such as on enforcement; livelihood programs (as supported by the project, BFAR and PLGU); retooling the work of fish wardens; enlargement of funding support – ex. Deployment of buoys is ongoing to establish municipal boundaries; • LGU has allocated P800k for the MPA; the PLGU only provide technical assistance; the private sector notably the Rotary Club assisted in the crab culture fattening;

Role of partners (LGU, BFAR, DENR, Coast Guard, PNP, others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial coastal LEN council is a composite body acting as the management body whose membership includes BFAR and DENR, and in partnership with LGU alliance and the SS project – so that enforcement become synchronized. The provincial council also partners with the other 2 alliances in the province.
Partnerships Rotary Club; CENRO; BFAR; PO; CLGU; MPAN LEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits - knowledge sharing (what is happening inside each MPA), seminars on MPA management • Planning on doing a Training of Trainors on mangrove planting and rehabilitation; mangrove expansion in river banks; water sampling • RC-provide funds for buoys and markers, was active last 2 years only and attends meeting of the CFARMC • Seasonal closure benefitted the fishing community that led to much better catch, with many species now thriving • BFAR provided patrol boats through the bottom-up budgeting program of the national government, including marker buoys, fishing gear, others • On establishing new MPAs through biophysical assessments through assistance of divers from private sector; this assistance is crucial as LGU not yet capacitated especially on diving • Plans for expansion of size of the sanctuary is on-going, no estimate yet on how large the expansion is; all still being discussed and under study
Role of partners (LGU, BFAR, DENR, Coast Guard, PNP, others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handled day to day operations of management board beyond the requirement of the MOA • Mandated bantay dagat, collaborated with PCG, members of the management board, DOT on tourism who also have a mandate to protect the area, not only because of the MOA • DOT is closely coordinating with the board on dive assessment of sites, and also coordinating with the Phil. Diving Assoc. on this dive assessment - during a meeting, DOT programs were presented to the secretariat
Private sector member of PAMB?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are not, but this is a good point. I really don't know if they're a member now but the private sector and academe are included in the membership per the law, I presume
Role of LGU, BFAR and DENR, PLGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the pandemic, the network of 5 municipalities and law enforcement activities were proceeding well, with the network doing education, training and research activities in accordance with the management plans • PLGU facilitated and provided the lead especially on law enforcement, and on livelihood undertakings • DENR took care of legal matters, particularly on permitting; and shared its expertise on training on protection and conservation efforts; they used to offer livelihood programs but now are more focused on mangrove reforestation

BFAR and DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR more focused on the ecosystem (terrestrial and marine) approach with training; while BFAR is on supporting livelihoods (fish cages, fish nets) DENR-conduct water sampling; livelihood assistance on bagoong and patis; provided capitalization for multi-purpose production center that buys tamban; it is a business enterprise and workers are paid; Last Nov, 28 drums of bagoong/patis were produced, sold 21 drums with each drum equivalent to 300 bottles of bagoong; bagoong has a 6 months gestation (fermentation) period; this is by far the largest production cycle; the center was established in 2018 BFAR – led in coastal cleanup, mangrove planting, expansion and rehabilitation
PGENRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor, during the meeting of the provincial development council, was convinced of effectiveness thus requested the mayors for the strict protection and surveillance of the protected areas; Plans were discussed for the rehabilitation of corals 3 weeks ago and the provincial government is supporting the program Last year presented the seasonal fishing closure but only 2 municipalities implemented it because of the elections as this will surely get community resentment, today, still in the process for enactment into an ordinance; Meanwhile, an information campaign to the communities and in the wet market; there is initial resistance from communities who requested for alternative livelihood assistance; As in the past, the PLGU is coordinating with national government agencies such as DTI, DOLE for bagoong food processing, livestock distribution, hog-raising From the provincial government but still for procurement - coral rehabilitation; for marine protection maritime patrol boat for enforcement to repel encroachment; provided training, upgrading of the FARMC
Role of DENR with PENRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working closely in terms of responding to calls of MLGUs on violations e.g. last November 2019, two marine vessels (tugboats) run aground on the coral reef area near the shoreline. MLGU requested DENR to assess the damage to the corals, later estimated at P250,000. Action taken by MLGU - it was agreed with shipping company that it pay for damages but negotiated that the vessels be allowed to leave. Further action is for lawyers of both parties to confer, and further development of this is not known. The vessels were en route for repairs when it run aground due to strong winds.
Role of BFAR in helping MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Bantay Dagat through the assistance of BFAR by providing logistics e.g. personnel, with the BLGUs augmenting one more personnel Technical and financial support through the Bottom Up Budgeting program of the national government, specifically a P4 Million assistance for the purchase of 10 BLGUs' patrol boats, construction of guardhouses, conduct of monitoring and use of data and information and materials
Role of DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide intervention support which are accessed through the CENRO. Assistance extended include: mangrove protection (sea grass and corals in coordination with BFAR), in the proper utilization of coastal foreshore areas, remapping of boundaries, underwater surveys, in 2018 extended assistance in 1 barangay to develop its management plan
DENR and pandemic on sample taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation exists, but in addressing issues it takes time (forever) i.e. on mangrove cutting issue they attend hearings; they usually state that there too many cities and they are spread too thin organizationally The City works with the PENRO which endorses to the regional office especially on enforcement issues. Enforcement is with its central office; for issues on mangrove cutting with PENRO; for industrial waste with regional office through the PENRO
denr & bfar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate, coordinate, provided needed funds, technical people
DENR and BFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove rehabilitation in coordination with MENRO; BFAR provided hook and lines (though very limited) to fisherfolks; Mangrove site, though small in size, mudcrab culture was assisted by BFAR and DENR and PLGU
BFAR and DENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFAR - technical support like diving to evaluate the area DENR - active in coordinating diving with BFAR
Relationship of Municipal MPA and PAMB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our PO attends federation monthly meetings proved useful, usually attended by the PLGU and NGAs BFAR provincial office also visits the municipality concerning the municipal mangrove reforestation project through its P2M award; monthly reports are submitted by the MLGU to BFAR DENR regional office and PLGU coordinate on delineation survey, does dives for coral assessment, and rescuing stranded turtles; Municipal ENRO office not fully functional; MPA data from DENR
Relationship between small MPAs & pamb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One thrust of PAMB is to manage the marine resources, another is to provide sustainable livelihood City has 13 coastal barangays, with fishing as one of the main livelihoods The 2006 assessment (and used as benchmark) observed that fish catch has been decreasing, prompting the LGUs to manage well its marine resources which was already a protected area The City has established, through an ordinance, an 86-hectare 'no fish' zone within its MPA to allow restocking, being an egg/ larvae source, and contribute to entire project site as restocking;

Provincial LGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of fish warden and provincial patrol; provides materials depending on MPA requests
MLGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in logistics for enforcement (seaborne and foot patrolling) such as food, equipment (binoculars, go-pro camera, megaphone, handheld radio, GPS) MLGU is classified as regular 1st class municipality; provides legal support for delineation as sanctuary Directive from LCE is to preserve the sanctuary despite many interest from investors; the critical areas are the irrigated lands and the sanctuary, and the zoning ordinance does not allow for industrial development e.g. pier, and any structure that can have destructive effects on these areas within the periphery of the MPA; farmer and fisher groups support zoning Water sampling always taken near sanctuary; zoning plan is now expanded to include marine (sea use plan); expansion of sanctuary to about double its present size is being discussed and provides an opportunity for private enterprises a site for their CSR activities such as artificial reef, and for tourism development in the future

Current plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To employ more staff for fishery within MAO due to lack of personnel; not many applicants despite a fishery school who prefer to work elsewhere and for other companies; The priority of CRM project is the issue on the entry of commercial fishing vessels very near the province; No budget for CRM as we are a Class 3 municipality Commercial fishers welcome the MPA concept; other fisherfolks not yet appreciative of concept coming mostly from other barangays thus, BFARMC should be reoriented on MPAs Need for close monitoring and orientation; improve on accessibility and mobility, personnel augmentation MAO maintenance and operating budget more focused on agriculture than marine activities
Cooperation/ linkage with other Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCEs regularly meet but not aware whether MPA concerns are included in the meeting agenda Municipalities has formed an association, but not aware of this No knowledge on MPA Management Plan status on completion
Provincial budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 sources i.e. AIP (for coral rehabilitation) = P900,000 and, disaster funds (for provision of fishing implements) = P400,000; Other external sources: DTI, TESDA, DOST, DOLE e.g. product upgrading-packaging and design; vacuum equipment, technology on processing
LGU support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past, a P3k monthly allocation was provided to support bantay dagat who are volunteers with honorarium
LGU support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P100,000 provided a 1-time support in August 2015 to management council as initial fund
LGU allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO given lot area for building; no longer required to remit share of government as this is its contribution to POs
BLGU CRM budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allotted P150K / year for mangrove propagation; no budget / honorarium for bantay dagat, only one remaining active member, the other died, others less active (about 11 members), only relies now with police officers and the police station police with 17 personnel is located in front of the cove
MLGU support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided P100k counterpart for livelihood activities for building additional tourists huts, for honorarium payment of bantay dagat of 20 personnel; loaned 15 units of kayaks to PO for rental to tourists; maintenance and operations of patrol boat. Provide in AIP another P100k for maintenance of sanctuary. There is another proposal this year for the declaration of another protected area of about 120 hectares in the barangay, now the ordinance is on its 3rd hearing, consulted with community already about this new MPA area; Assist NGO projects (Malampaya, et al). One activity is the dives to do initial survey with preliminary results showing possible 60% rubble (non-living) of corals due to illegal fishing
LGU budget on CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't know
The city budget on CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated P7.5M for 2020. Under the CAO, programs include mangrove reforestation, bantay dagat, MPA management on the sanctuary, on patrol boats maintenance, on conservation, use of eco-domes as artificial reefs, livelihood for seaweeds growers, buoys, coastal law enforcement for 53 bantay dagat personnel, ordinance enforcement 24/7 watch of sanctuaries Coastal zoning ordinance already enacted through the enhanced zoning ordinance. The city is planning to enact an integrated zoning ordinance. Has asked help from EMB to focus on water quality as LGU don't have the facility
Role of LGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city government was made more active by the SMARTSeas project with more activities i.e. trainings (fishery law enforcement, placement of marker buoys) made them more aware to protect and preserve the MPAs On provision of support and with so many priorities, not much support to project because LGU focuses on food production; but there are moves to amend the MPA ordinance to include budget support The separation of 2 areas into 2 MPAs made each more effective in running their respective operations; Budget support for MPAs at present is about P200,000 annually; proposal starting in 2021 is about P2-3M to provide about P100,000 for each MPA 2 hectare, small MPA; tightly watching the MPA, corals are soft corals, larger fishes, seagrass belt with corals growing
Ways barangays and City assess the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted foreshore survey together with DENR to determine foreshore land, currently awaiting results, but there are only few residents; Around 200-300 families live in the foreshore areas
Funding support from others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's hard to source from others but a private company is helping e.g. signages on, rehab warning signs, leisure swimming is disallowed Relies on surplus budget for maintenance of sanctuary
Annual budget allocation	<p><i>Any idea on annual collection on environment users' fee from visitors?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated P30K monthly on average which is remitted to DENR For now no specific amounts on annual allocations; - we don't know how DENR uses it but is in the bank An EU funded scientific study valued at P700K was done for mangrove reforestation and coral rehabilitation <i>NIPAS doesn't provide funding for MPAs?</i> PAMB has limited funds;
Sufficiency of funds for enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For now provincial government provides fuel allocation of P12K/month
Municipal annual budget for MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, for maintenance of riverbanks and roads leading to oceans
Plans to increase fund allocation for MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, 4 barangays submitted a proposal to the city for funding support to implement environment protection through the collection of user fees, and was implemented starting in May 2019, with collection done upon arrival with a single point of collection

Condition of protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove protected already, no more cuttings. Seagrass and corals are now protected, and since the community more aware now that these are still part of the ecosystem. Observably, there are more fish today Another MPA expanded their mangrove area
MPA condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MPA management plan (2019-2024) not fully implemented as there is no Executive Order yet; not functional as there are no assigned personnel; the management council not yet operational too; In 2016, SmartSeas purpose was to consolidate all MPAs; but prior to that conducted METT assessment, an inventory of areas outside and inside of MPAs together with some personnel from the barangay and municipality.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this period changes in political structure and personnel occurred For the MPA plans of other municipalities - some were implemented and included in their AIP; and 3 of them were not implemented despite having it included in their AIP as the Mayors wanted to organize first the communities
MPA condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many visitors; 20% of funding from barangay share; 55% from management council for O&M, salaries and wages of bantay dagat; boat ticket issuing person; payment for protected area maintenance as legislated; Threats - fishers using fishnet and spears, hook and line is allowed; MPA not declared as no take zone - plan to write SB to declare this as a no-take zone but Covid19 delayed this During the start of the pandemic, fishing was banned but in June this was lifted During low tide, corals appear and people gather seashells (gleaning)
Effect of MPA efforts to protect and conserve on members' income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once MPA is adequately protected, fish will thrive more, as there is a noticeable spillover of fish from the sanctuary to the designated fishing areas;
MPA Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGU has no fishery officer However, with the data gathered we now know where corals are located Implementation not yet done but recommended to mayor to hire fishery officer I'm a newly appointed MAO in February 2020 only An allocation of P100,000 for MPA was given in 2019; for 2020 this was realigned to livelihood project, with nothing for MPA activities this year; budget for 2021 only for MPA activities Today, organizing barangays who will manage the MPA Four BFARMCs are involved with motorized bancas from BFAR to perform monitoring activities by volunteers who have also requested honorarium; In the past, there were 10 bantay dagat volunteers, now none Previous MAO did not prioritize fishery
Effects of pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFAR allows fishing, and there is also farming activities despite the pandemic Big effect on livelihood, as funding is prioritized now for food distribution, shift of priority of barangay
Condition of MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MPA is manageable and the local ordinance is implemented accordingly, yet there are still violators There are many MPA activities to conserve the coral reef, seagrass mangrove areas Prohibited is net fishing and spear fishing inside the cove, only hook and line, gleaning is allowed; penalties are P500, 1,000, 1,500 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd offenses. Municipality is able to collect; otherwise their paraphernalia and boat are confiscated. These violations continues especially at nighttime as it is easy for them to fish within the cove because there are no waves and fish abound; Both the MLGU and BLGU manages the MPA, with Bantay Dagat and PNP doing patrols. No idea if all residents are members of the MPA. The physical appearance of the cove remains good (the interviewee is one of the gleaners), but the difference is productivity has been reduced, even fish has deteriorated in size and quantity. The docking of bancas along the beaches is destroying the seagrass The mangrove has a project funded by MLGU and BLGU called the 'mangrove reforestation and propagation' project. The on-going nursery component was devastated by a typhoon destroying about 1,000 propagules. Last year, partnered with Sagip Bakaw organization to assist propagate, and participate in a voluntary clean-up drive. NGO funded by both LGUs provided trainings on how to plant mangrove to 25 community members and 3 staff residents of the MPA and to residents of other barangays The 1998 ordinance-declaration as MPA is not strictly implemented. This may be caused by poor coordination among the office of the Mayor or MAO, and the PNP. The MAO has to first inform the Mayor and the PNP before any action is taken. There is no working protocols among enforcers. The level of involvement of fishing folks in managing the MPA is very low, and their involvement so far is to make a report on spearfishing
Recent changes in coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big changes - fisheries: in the beach areas there used to be many big fishes, now they go offshore to catch - 4 to 8 travel hours to catch big fishes, unlike before only 2-4 hours of travel and they are able to haul more fishes; In the past, fish were found in seagrass and catching only made use of bolos only; now, very few near the shore; endangered species not seen any more like triton shell trumpet (a predator of the crown of thorns that devastate coral shells) Giant clams were large before, now smaller; corals-underwater we used to see different species, but now destructed already, very few left mostly offshore; Another threat is docking of vessels in the port: the anchors hit the corals of small pumpboats and cargo ships that deliver sand and gravel (due to road project); river runoffs from solid waste from households
Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markers and buoys and a guardhouse have been place to help the entire MLGU, rehabilitation efforts underway after typhoons destroyed these equipment and structure Barangay budget from municipality AIP; a priority with more allocation of about P250,000 because BLGU is active in enforcement patrolling; this MPA was established in 2004, Island is a fertile turtle nesting area but no funds are allocated at present, but in 2022 funds will be made available, and protected by 'no entry' markers, it is hardly inhabited and designed by nature as such as it's far from potable water sources, it has coconut plantings;
Overall condition of protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pandemic has delayed plans to hold a discussion between fisherfolks and barangay LGU for the expansion of the sanctuary to 40 hectares via an ordinance Fishing not allowed inside the core zone; and only hook and line within the buffer zone that is 30 meters beyond the core zone; marker buoys of buffer zone serve as mooring buoys of bancas
History, status of integrated MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, 16 sanctuaries assisted by PLGU and BFAR as these sanctuaries had no management and technical capacity and could not get this type of assistance interventions from the MLGU These 16 sanctuaries became 3 separate MPAs
MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRP trained the personnel and staff; established enforcement and protection system implemented by fish warden together with LGUs and the Phil Coast Guard and the Maritime Police for all 3 MPAs In 2018, won best PO or peoples' organization during the PALAY festival, the same year the MPA started their replanting program of mangroves;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the MPA, there are 5 sanctuaries, with only 1 bantay dagat composite group, and there is 1 community group in each sanctuary
PA condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously, there was no assessment done due to lack of equipment • Based on observations, the number of intruders have declined with the establishment of 3 stations in each of the MPAs • Mangrove planting/reforestation program by the LGUs coincide with the celebration of “Arbor” Day every June 19; about 100,000 mangrove propagules were planted in 15 to 18 hectares • On seagrass, there have been sightings of dugong (sea cow) which they feed on, and dolphins • No underwater assessment has been made yet, hopefully this year 2020 if there is a supplier and assisted by divers from the project • Problem of LGUs were responded to through interventions by NGAs and LRP to capacitate fisherfolks and their organizations. The recipient-beneficiaries were truly appreciative for it is only lately that they learned how to properly protect and conserve, and why these are necessary
MPA condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per assessment done last year, the preliminary findings showed that levels have increased
Why choose this MPA as core zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think based on survey done by the resource assessment before 2002; • Sentiment of people there was to initially resist. But the LGU launched a community organizing effort thru enforcement • Benefits were felt after 5-6 years, in terms of fisherfolks' bigger catch, better knowledge on conservation and on mangrove protection, conservation of corals and seagrass; introduction of livelihood programs along the coastal areas; involvement of women (PO members) in protection and conservation activities who were just staying home in the past and, advising other women, and the OSY youth; new behavior and attitude towards protection and conservation
Community impact and transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO spearheaded/ initiated the ‘Bantayan ang Lugar’ (watch the place), and planted lots of mangroves in 1995. That is the reason they thought what project to put in the mangroves, as the mangroves is the focus of their efforts until today.
Brief history, legal status, functions, relationships with provinces and municipalities, membership, power of resolutions // SS support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPAN started with issuance of EO 578 declaring it a bio-conservation area; • From 2005-2015 DENR and LRP took initiatives, with 5 provincial LGUs embarked in a structured approach to protected area management • SmartSeas was one among foreign-assisted projects at DENR and other partners established MPAN LEN thru a MOA between DENR, BFAR and the 5 provincial LGUs • The management board constituted the Secretariat w/ DENR serving as Chair by the Secretary of DENR • The secretariat regularly held quarterly organizational meetings (last meeting was in Feb 2020), but due to COVID19, it continues to meet, albeit virtually • Currently, they are discussing the feasibility of collecting users' fees of shipping lanes and has mobilized 5 legal officers to assist the secretariat; and it seems the private sector is amenable to the idea – and are actually willing to provide this form of assistance for the protection of area. The operations of the secretariat is supported by funds from DENR, BFAR and the 5 PLGUs • The project site has been of interest to many companies on energy development of LNG
The MPA Plan / integrated approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For period 2015-2019, meets regularly due to assistance from LRP, but last year met once in August 2019 after LRP assistance ended; LRP responsible for integrating 3 MPAs; • Activities allowed outside of no take zone, with local ordinance established buffer zones from perimeter of no take zone by another 100 meters for hook and line fishing, only allow use of nets beyond the perimeter zone • Municipal fisher folks are not using illegal gear that catches beyond 3 gross tonnage, manual operated nets is okay by paddle banca that are not engine powered, no nets allowed that uses hydraulic power; • On compliance and enforcement - enforcers come from local police force and maritime group assisted by the Phil Coast Guard who respond to mobile phone calls from local communities • In the previous 2 years, there were recorded incidents, apprehensions by municipal station but no exact figures, nor estimates
General condition of PAs and MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the early 70s to 80s rampant illegal fishing in the province, mostly coming from other provinces; Commercial fishers then used dynamite, cyanide, moro-ami • Limited enforcement then due to lack of resources i.e. honorarium, equipment • Some municipalities declared/ established MPAs from consultation with different stakeholders. MPAs are managed by local communities and their LGUs provide funding, Frontliners are the communities who watch what's happening in their respective communities; • Establishing small MPAs is at trial stage, experimental due to limited resources although they know that larger MPAs means more impact- • The biophysical coral cover @2016 was rated from fair to good condition- • Plans to establish larger network were discussed before, but no progress until now; • Issues include how will the LGUs finance, and who will organize 3 more networks • Difference between MPA and entire island network is MPA is locally managed by individual LGUs, and the role of the provincial government in the network is to facilitate meetings of network members; the network is relatively very young; • Main issue of network is in terms of fund sourcing, as the priority now of the PLGU is infrastructure, hospitals, roads concreting; • Support for the island network comes from the budget of the Office of the Provincial Governor and not from regular appropriation/ allocation; • Contribution of province to network is the hosting of the network meeting last year; no funds available for its contribution under the MOA as province is a 4th class province;

How is this NIPAS doing, challenges and issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are a member of PAMB Problems do exist because of illegal fishing in the coastal waters, and poaching in mangroves that destroys plants and animals in the protected area <p>Is illegal fishing done by commercial or municipal fishers? From other neighboring municipalities? Poaching, for firewood? Construction activities of buildings, housing? Poaching by neighboring municipalities, and approach was not to apprehend but convince them (during the MTR), same approach today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program on reforestation is done by PAMB, NIPAS and academe There are still minimal cases of illegal fishing but number of cases are declining due to patrols, maritime police have a sub-office in the adjacent municipality LGU still patrols too; last January the Philippine Maritime caught an illegal fisher w/o a permit within the protected area Protection of our municipal waters is thru constant sea patrols; <p>Issues on coastal development; fish cages; beach resorts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developers have to undergo a permitting process with PAMB, SEC, ECC, etc. All project proponents in the protected area should be able to convince PAMB, and await approval e.g. cages. For building construction, a permit is required before they start construction. The municipality occupies large area among all other coastal municipalities All activities are monitored by PAMB members; with 5 barangays with FARMCs meeting regularly <p>How do you assess the support of the community/ies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported by 6 barangays covering about 6k hectares of mangroves <p>Any opposition from coastal barangays?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically, barangay heads become members of the PAMB, and during meetings representatives of barangays attend. <p>How do you compare LLMPA and NIPAS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantages of NIPAS is there are strong linkages with other related agencies e.g. DENR, NGOs, wherein some goods and services can be availed of in behalf of fisherfolks NIPAS, bring managed by DENR provide a bridge to local and foreign NGOs e.g. GTZ (advocacy) NIPAS provide a focal person, strengthen capabilities by SMARTSeas trainings; Per LCE, better for municipality to annex the protected area from DENR because there are many different offices to contend with, prefer to be managed by LGU, not DENR; accessibility of other offices e.g. Office of Civil Defense is far from the municipality
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many sightings of whale sharks Foreign visitors show their concern with marine life Conflict of foreign resort owners and local fisherfolks do arise, but differences (issue of fishers fishing in waters fronting the resorts) immediately settled; Bantay Dagat and MARINA informs the resort owners that fishing in that portion is permitted and legal
Is the MPA approach working? Ex. more fish, seagrass, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is less abuses on the protected area with increased activities like egg spawning in area, good approach MPA disciplines ways of fishing, for seaweeds and grass, improvements seen based only on observations
How is the coral rehabilitation doing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of now, it is working well; and, on last dive corals were reported to have more branches
Informal impression on state of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the ecosystems - for now good production Additional mangrove areas, larger catch volume, more knowledgeable than before and participative Fishers observed increasing coral cover known as jewel of the project site Considered good for the ecosystem as seagrass now protected by fisherfolks Good for managing and developing for the future
Assessment of current marine situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still a challenging one. Still asking for budget for underwater assessment to update profile to validate improvements, if any. But the city can't afford, hoping we can link with other sources (especially more difficult now with the pandemic that eats up the city budget) hence is not a priority Idea and impression – With the active participation of barangays and with the logistics provided, areas are improving due to guarding, barangays are now participating more due to the provision of logistics e.g. radios, guardhouse; funds that the city provides; some MPAs are already working effectively; LCE provided P3M partly for anchor buoys for anchorage (under procurement now); the BLGUs who are in the forefront in the biodiversity efforts are also empowered to confiscate e.g. compressor units

MPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings for the moment has stopped due to covid Meetings became the venue for the exchange of information, discussion of issues and concerns and solutions, on how their members can benefit if proper protection and conservation are done; sharing of what are needed; sharing of good practices, example-sanctuary protection will lead to better catches; Although covid has stopped many of the initiatives for advancing MPAN, the support of the provincial government is expected to continue once normalcy is back, while the national agencies is also expected to provide grants
MPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts remain on-going led by LGU alliance and a City-partner The advantage is receiving financial assistance, learnings on ideas on protection, updated on linkages of other MPAs, showcasing of other MPAs; sharing of best practices;
MPAN, how can they help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPAN really helped us. The network i.e., 6 barangays with its Executive Committee headed by a lady Brgy Captain, is able to regulate island hopping activities, with do's and don'ts – and this was implemented (with a success rate of 6/10 scale) Yes, in empowerment of each area and network is crucial in use of resources i.e. personnel, materials (radios), floating assets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In use of CLUP to establish MPAs, and in protection and conservation? All MPAs have ordinances at the barangay, and city levels. Also, some MPAs have their own management plans (but not all, and some have lapsed). • The city provides budget for enforcement/guarding • The city to review and revalidate management plans. And, if there is a change of barangay leadership, another management training is conducted to make the barangay leadership empowered • An annual city budget of P200,000 is provided for 2 sanctuaries; Reason is the existence of an agreement reached by the city and LRP to sustain this project formerly implemented by the LRP. This has run for the last 3 years. The city has budget for MPA reaching about P3 million.
Provincial network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plotted well the MPAs within the system; supports local planning; good linkage at province to project site to global linkages; • Importance is highlighted as protection more critical now • Well protected by PCG and BD • PGENRO has established a bantay dagat and MPA network; in 2007, there were 1,461 hectares of MPAs, now it's 2,054 hectares with 54 MPAs in the entire province; • BMD (biodiversity management division) shares info with MPAs on what available resources there are e.g. trainings, logistics; capacity building
MPAN governance manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLGU provided lots of assistance e.g. info sharing advice to check corals; monitoring and sharing of info on illegal fishing activities; information on new projects; idea sharing; search for investors; provision of baseline data; awareness that there is an International Mangrove Day, celebration and observance of Ocean Day; sharing of info on results of connectivity survey at the PLGU level; benefits include observance of close fishing season
Provincial MPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings are being held to evaluate programs of MPAs - by facebook now due to the pandemic • Activities include: coastal cleanup; IEC in areas with turtle sightings – to inform the communities that the coastal ecosystem cover areas even outside of the MPAs; use of METT tool for MPAs and assist in the analysis as one staff attended ToT conducted by SS • The MPAN is now included in their provincial plan; most municipal CLUPs submitted to the province now include their MPAs, already at the regional committee for review; 2 out of 6 municipalities have updated their CLUP; • The entire municipal waters is part of the project site corridor; • There are other areas identified as tourism sites, shipping lanes; • Another proposal under study is a tourism development plan in its coastal ecosystem that include large structure on stilts
Advantages/ disadvantages of the alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages - efforts in law enforcement within project site and in the municipalities now stronger because of the collaborative effort as there is strength in number; there are LGUs but cannot advance their achievements in CRM, while others can advance - so the 'big brother-small brother' is made to work; the common fund allows for organizational capacity development, enforcement, CRM programs, IEC, sustainable financing of the alliance coming from different organizations • Disadvantages - more work
Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to membership with other LGUs; it is not geographic
Better strategy? Declaring more MPAs or expanding the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen network due to effort, unified management, harmonization of plans and strategies
MPAN	<p>Value added with membership to MPAN?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity with other MPAs, information exchange within MPAN, i.e. status of other MPAs; regulations on illegal fishing; provision of updates
NIPAS area inside an MPA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is, and PAO is a member of PAMB; underneath it is a reef, thus is a part as reserve portion for multiple purpose such as refuge during typhoons

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are still encroachers to the sanctuary due to lack of enforcement assistance as bantay dagat functions are now being performed by PO alone with the maritime police and PNP assigned to other tasks (checkpoints) because of Covid19. Encroachers are fishers from other barangays mostly artisanal. Non-MPA members go to their fishing grounds; problem is fishers from other municipalities • Problem usually occurs at night as patrol boat is being repaired and normally patrols at night; resorts also pose threats especially those that are LGU-operated, and so are other private resorts • No more dynamite fishing
Enforcement and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty is usually on the lack or incomplete prima facie evidence which when deemed weak by the judiciary leads to non-conviction or, to amicable settlement • Political interventions is not as high now as compared prior to the strengthening of the LGU development alliance, with the atmosphere being better now. • All LGUs has given their confidence to the law enforcement body, enforcement now in the hands of law enforcers
Foreshore issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violations in foreshore areas remain rampant due to the tourism push in the province • Encroachments in foreshore areas remains the responsibility of DENR • <i>Is the private sector part of alliance or participate?</i> Mostly the private sector is with POs association, other than them there is no information that other private sector groups is part of the alliance
Foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of foreshore areas remains a problem • Foreshore users/ occupants do not comply with legal requirements i.e. ECC from DENR • Many closure notices served by MLGU in coordination with DENR and in most instances lead to voluntary dismantling. Still to see a demolition by government being done, why? I don't know.

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Waste (industrial and domestic); rising waters and climate change?</i> Illegal fishing, illegal entry of fishers from nearby towns; loss of fishing livelihood; lack of community awareness; lack of community support; coral bleaching likely due to climate change, only noticed now during last dive on July 10, 2020, the previous dive on April 2017 found no bleaching then, but no data to prove it; waste from barges, and large vessels dumpings; next nearest is an MPA which also noticed bleaching, and has same problem on waste • Bantay dagat does monitoring with 28 volunteers w/o honorarium (all men); violations are considered few with 1-2 incidents per month; there are no penalties under their ordinance and violators are simply shooed away
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no mining operation, and 10 years has passed since a 50-year mining moratorium was put into effect; quarry areas for construction aggregates are in designated areas; no quarrying along coastal areas
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing, poaching from neighboring municipalities as there are too many fish; MLGU has mandate to conduct 24/7 patrols and watch by bantay dagat • In this pandemic there are more poachers now, many apprehensions now with 2 last month, and filed cases against marginal fisherfolks, and a penalty P1,000 for first offense; illegal municipal fishers were from other municipalities, and maybe members of MPAs too • Coral bleaching happening now and other areas have reported bleaching, maybe effect of climate change? • Use of fine fishnet is banned by national laws, but only allowed if to catch anchovies, and fries of jack... and pelagic fishes, the proposal to include fishnet in the MLGU's revised ordinance has been forwarded as other MLGUs may be allowing its use
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many typhoons; drums/buoys were affected and damaged, slowly rehabilitation and replacement work • PCG and maritime police are active on illegal activities; fishnet used by fisherfolks remains a recurring problem; BFAR gave grace period to shift gears (from fine mesh net), recommended #29 a larger mesh for anchovies for bagoong making; • Close season of 3 months but difficult to implement, apprehensions made but penalty remained negotiable
Issues within the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently visited by typhoons, the eruption of a volcano early this year, and the many marine vessels plying through the passage with boats passing by creating conflict with coastal managers • In the strategic management plan, each PLGU has a role regarding their contribution on what is to be done, though no reporting done yet on accomplishments viz the strategic plan • Sedimentation by quarrying and mining • BMB mandate is to formulate policies and implement plans; the DENR regional offices and regional counterparts (DOT, PCG, BFAR, et al) to implement plans;
Coastal development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid19 resulted to total lockdown of resorts; • Provincial Governor met with resort owners on December 2019 for dismantling of illegal structures with some voluntarily taking heed but presently there is no dismantling activity due to the lockdown • Resort owners now knows where to build their structures • Implemented national zoning laws; currently there is no municipal zoning ordinance; initiative to follow zoning laws upon initiative of the Provincial Governor, together with DENR, DTI and the MLGU Mayors • Municipal LCE also owns a resort;
Threats/ Situation at MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pressing problems and issues with fisherfolks; • During covid, reportedly illegal fishing by municipal fisherfolks using small bancas was happening, thus area being watched now and no illegal activities were detected; • Usually, illegal fishers are non-members of the MPA; • EO drafted to declare 'no trespassing' in marine protected area, and only in identified areas using proper gear; spearfishing is allowed • No regular monthly meetings now with fisherfolks and farmers
What issues prevails, and how these are addressed e.g. enforcement by MPA, PAMB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPA has a deputized bantay dagat inside the 'no-take' zone who are mostly fisherfolks • Within project site, collaboration with alliance partners (PCG, MARINA, others) and with the LRP central office • <i>How good and functional is the PAMB within the project site?</i> They are active but requires that 'heads are banged' as the LGUs have authority over them; they usually request that a formal letter be sent (but this takes quite some time and when appropriate action is ever taken, this has no effect as the infraction has already been committed, e.g. illegal fishing), and if a phone call is made the usual response is they don't have any transportation means to go to the site • To address this, the alliance was created among the 5 municipalities; and proved effective as 'many voices can be heard' and these allied agencies are now more responsive. The LCEs of the alliance are also members of PAMB; • Another main issue is the entry of commercial fishers from other areas. There are many fishers simply because there are many fishes • The second concern is industrial pollution as the city has 2 sugar centrals and a bioethanol plant, consisting of waste water and effluents leaking to the seas. The pandemic has deterred gathering water samples which is difficult to gather, and when DENR comes the effluents are no longer there • Stilt houses built by fisherfolks along the foreshore areas. Not much on tourism as city has not yet developed the planned board walks, etc. Migrants from the mountains/ uplands end up living in the mangrove areas- and they are many in numbers too; they are warriors and armed at times; requested assistance from DENR (expecting no action given the pandemic situation). The city is looking for a relocation site but this poses a legal hurdle as the migrants are not from the city. • The city expects that laws and policies be applied, including the CLUP
Political risk, change of leadership (LCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actually, one threat is political intervention as priorities can change and weaken the implementers e.g. transfer of key personnel can hamper operations. The alliance can force the LCE to show support through peer pressure among other LCEs • The presence of NGOs can help due to no political affiliation and can solicit support from a politician • The PENRO assisted in creating the alliance, and BFAR also helped

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing has been reduced - filing of cases; MPA president immediately acted and called the maritime police and the office of the city's agriculture office • Marking buoys got washed away • Prevailing problem now is reclamation works of a coastal development for a private-port construction; complaint filed with city government who opined that there should be no more foreshore lease; there is no permit issued from city hall, but DENR issued foreshore lease agreement w/o proper approval from city hall; DENR said no need for an LGU permit • In the process corals were destroyed and this will be brought to the attention of BFAR; mangrove backhoed, seagrass destroyed; • Another threat is the coastal road construction project, especially in one barangay • We have 3 concerns; namely: erosion run-off of chemicals from banana plantations (aerial spray and waters go to the rivers); the development of a subdivision, 3,000 housing units whose domestic wastes could affect the protected area; and, the proposal of national government for a floating airport for small airlines. On the encroachment of fishers from another island, we don't know what the rules are e.g. demarcation lines, nevertheless the Coast Guard apprehends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal bridge/road development project which is on-going now; • From the barangay council point of view, there have been improvements to protect the MAP - no more illegal fishers; other fishers visit the MPA but are shooed away with the assistance of the maritime police (811 squadron member of alpha guard-cg auxiliary group, mostly volunteers with patrol boat and arms); • There are many fishes now due to the use of good fishing methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is none like illegal dynamite other illegal activities due to Bantay Dagat who are paid by barangay • Lately is bridge to be built and this will hit the fish sanctuary, talked with consultant who said that contractors and engineers will have to quantify damages to corals for remuneration determination and other forms of help; • On sentiment of fisherfolks – only 30% will be affected due to dislocation of houses but willing to relocate as long as they get paid; but the community will largely benefit if bridge will not continue due to benefits derived from fish sanctuary (large fish, corals) • Large improvements on corals condition and seagrass is growing and expanding, fish getting larger/much improvement due to project help which has big impact - placing artificial coral reefs (dome type cement) resulted to corals growing
Effects on nearby fishponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not much except feeds waste, and human dumpings
Issues confronting MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing; • Coastal development like bridge, waterfront hotel, yacht landing area, conflict among users on use of coastal areas, pollution • Garbage at the bottom that kills fish, potential problem in near future as can be seen in other areas where plastic in fish entrails have been observed
Main threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing (commercial and municipal), understandable because it's main livelihood of municipal fisherfolks • <i>Coordination with nearby MPAs?</i> Yes, with nearby MPAs • <i>Still lots of fishcages?</i> There's a municipal Mariculture Plan to relocate mariculture (to mitigate effects like algae?) as part of LGU efforts to regulate fishcages • LGU did the mariculture plan, heeding advice of project for area to rest. Some farms have been removed and transferred to another place. The plan has been carried out without an enacted ordinance
Main threats and issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographical location –there are commercial fishers from these LGUs who surround the island city, with some residents using compressors • Being only a First Class LGU, it has not enough budget and with its municipal waters about thrice the size of its land area, it is difficult to police • Garbage from other LGUs brought by the channel current; agricultural waste coming from river basins from the northern side of the gulf • Booming tourism industry, and how to modify existing ordinance considering some resorts already in existence and developed • The City has identified fishing and passenger docking areas in each barangay but BLGUs cannot implement, and there is a conflict on boat fishers docking sites and location of resorts • National government also constructing coastal road to attract investors, with excavations on side of roads, and the City have no control of these activities • Some areas are sloping thus there is less sedimentation • Some NGAs are directly handling threats e.g. Phil. Coast Guard doing simultaneous sea patrols to assist fight illegal fishing activities under the Task Force. The declaration of MPAs in 14 coastal barangay LGUs help thwart illegal activities
Encroachment of foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CLUP clearly places a delineation e.g. 10m coastal easement, sad it runs in conflict in the actual use due to tourism, but the local chief executive still working to cancel the business permits, but is proving difficult to implement e.g. existing structures in the coastal areas
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher-intruders from other municipalities; even if there are efforts to protect the area from them; difficult to perform enforcement as the municipality has a landscape and seascape to watch • Thus, teams are helping each other to monitor activities; logistics support include bancas from P/MLGUs
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing of municipal fisherfolks are now under control because of the project, but encroachment from other municipalities remain a problem every now and then, however the bantay dagat are strict on enforcement • Another is from the palm oil plantation in the mountains-with waste water and materials going to the MPA but thru dialogue with barangay officials and DENR – both parties inspected the area for waste after the plantation's attention was called which led them to repair their water treatment facility. This problem has ceased and DENR didn't impose any penalty. • The long dry spell whenever this occurs • Overfishing outside of the core zone but at times they encroach if there are no guards; remedy is for the guard-enforcers pursuing them; • Another threat is the use of toxic baits by the IPs - with the MPA and LGU trying to convince them by explaining the bad effects it brings on the ecosystem. IP and other offenders are becoming lesser due to the increased level of awareness

MPA membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly fisherfolks (total=35) and fishpond owners have expressed their interest to become members and the MPA will welcome them. There are many women members (some are spouses of male members) who buys and weighs fish, or sell them fresh as ambulant vendors who receive a 20% commission; Women does gardening and coastal cleanup of plastics etc. Division of work usually is women do daytime work while men do nighttime work i.e. fishing. Women in the MPA and PO do office work such as bookkeeping and secretariat
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO covers 11 coastal barangays composed of about 1,000 members who are engaged in bagoong and patis from fish catch of tamban) Membership composition male:female:youth estimated at 600:300:100 Management Council composed of: MLGU (executive and legislative branches), MENRO, MPDC, MFARMC, MAO, PO, PNP, PCG, and Rotary Club
MMPA and PO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-membership, but some exclusive within some MLGUs There is a province-wide Council for Environmental Concerns
PO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small membership as others look for daily wages, community not interested in the past but seems to be improving now that PO shows sustainability; community still supports the POs though Membership same with another PO with membership fees; management council for 2 POs in accordance with SB ordinance Pervading mentality that government assistance is always there Concerns are on 10-20% barangay share from MLGU
How active is the MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propagation of mangrove; implementation is vested upon the MAO who lacks manpower to effectively perform coordination with and among barangays Activity of the MPA largely depends on efforts by the MLGU
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main occupation is fishing; Sex (FEMALE:MALE) PO – 63:7; Management Council – 47:12 with cross membership; There are more female members due to more time on their hands, trainings attended by females, perform coastal cleanup but reforestation activities are done by all members; Repairs of facilities and bancas done by men, and mangrove reforest expansion (cutting is strictly prohibited for many years already). Barangay LGU penalty for petty violations is to do community service in reforestation of mangrove. There is a nursery so it is easy to get propagules Management of fish sanctuary jointly done by PO and management council Attendance to meetings is now expanding; some IPs are interested to join membership due to IEC, in the past they were disinterested. There are also senior citizen members numbering 11
Membership and beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has 42 beneficiaries, all MPA members, total area being utilized is 7,000 sqm; main livelihood of members – fisher folks, women as fish business vendors; Another PO has 8 fisher folks and vendors associations In the coastal areas, there are many coastal settlements built upon the sea, and the 2 MPAs are no exceptions with their members also residents of these areas -- in foreshore area Fisherfolks – 35 men; 50 women - and they live in the foreshore area; there are more women and they are the fish vendors and mostly wives of fisherfolks; Livelihood activities mostly consist of daily wage earners, workers, drivers, office workers. Mall development brought in the workers; fisherfolks were also hired as workers (bad for fish-eaters as there are less number of fisherfolks)
Influence and participation of fisher folks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large degree of influence as a result of the project, and joined the MPA voluntarily Empowerment allowed folks to implement what they've learned; Members became active and a unified force dedicated to protection and conservation composed of IPs, academe, womens' groups Coast Guard, with support of LGU able to perform enforcement; they want to share (showcase) their experience with other MPAs Project provided direction in their lobby efforts with LGU
Effects on outlying community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led to an increase in membership as they know what MPA is doing on enforcement;
BASFFA members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the illegal fishers are now members, a testament to the influence of learning undertaken by project; Transformation happened; make use of learnings which were appreciated, most were illiterates so all they know was that fishing can be done any way Hope others will follow their footsteps as seas are really suffering; there are still those who run counter to the MPA efforts but their numbers are dwindling (about 80% of the community members are on their side)
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay is the center of an MPA consisting of 56 members; another MPA has most members with 120 BFAR also saw aquaculture as a business opportunity and have provided nets but impact cannot be determined yet due to the onset of the pandemic Cross membership between the MPA and PO is not a requirement Both spouses can become members, and many are in fact couples IPs, the youth and vulnerable groups (senior citizens) are also involved in the MPA. Youths from the primary and secondary schooling levels and through the 4H Club does volunteer work during Arbor Day's coastal cleanup. Most members are senior citizens

BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past, they were into fish processing (dried); today, fresh fish is now sold, with the unsold stock made into dried fish; this conversion of product was reached by consensus among members; 2 weeks in operations, with sales bookings, purchased from owners of fish corrals. PO buys at good market (exact) price and corral owners are happy. PO and MPA are also both happy as their share of profits is assured; 2nd tranche will be sent with start of trading (as a condition for release); trading with another big city has been halted due to covid but efforts are underway to reconnect with buyer and delivery will be done as a return load of trucks that bring vegetables from this city
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLGU and MLGU allows entry of visitors soon Plans to do benchmarking from other LGUs on mangrove management
BDFE tranche 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a UNDP commitment, but project said that construction is ongoing on 2 huts and that will be funded (not sure of this though) Huts completed this week, to be followed up by a seminar on tourism and placement of signages; focus now is on the 34 hectares MPA area
Livelihood of municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copra; many fish available but catch getting smaller
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many visitors, locals and foreigners; there are resorts but MLGU cannot give business permit w/o ECC from DENR as they failed to apply; beach cottages are made of light materials; Today, a travel ban on going in and out of the province is enforced; fishing still allowed and transfer of fish catch allowed using only one banca
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected by pandemic. DOT is formulating a national response and recovery plan focusing on farm tourism diving - challenge is marketing again with safety and security imbedded in the plan, with DENR and national partner agencies helping DOT on a convergence approach
Impact on livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bit better but now less with Covid; Connected tourism and protection of sanctuary, increasing income as a result Tourism is a province initiative, today no tourism due to Covid
Livelihood of PO members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice retailing, rice paddy, tailoring, t-shirt printing (souvenir item)
Close fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now fish is abundant as fisherfolks embraced close season fishing
Community benefits of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to interviews of fisherfolks - increase their catch compared to previous years, but no data yet as the LGU has not conducted a formal monitoring of fish catch Tourist arrivals has increased, often by foreigners who does scuba diving; actually there are 2 dive shops one owned by a Vietnamese, the other by a local (?) but the dive instructor is a foreigner
BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO has sent proposal for funding support for plastic poles for crab fattening; production trial result is okay
BDFE - PO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crab fattening project has already received their 1st tranche It is only in one area were members are engaged in crab fattening; whereas, in another 2 areas members are engaged in farming, seaweeds, fishpond operations (bangus and tilapia);
What is needed to improve socioeconomic situation of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Hall - provide alternative livelihood programs to ease pressure on fishing e.g. aquaponics, Value added approach on current production e.g. mudcrabs, bangus Seaweeds exists, maintain size of area, stop encroachment
Entrance fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is none as banca fare revenues are enough. <i>Other strategies for alternative livelihood? BDFE- How' is it?</i> Will await opening of economy, post-covid; for now, passengers still are coming for leisure fishing
BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started with procurement of net and cage materials when the 1st tranche was released; already sold one cycle of production and harvest that earned a little for its 22 members The PO organization is for the livelihood activity, while the MPA is organized for the larger community, with the latter getting a 10% share from the PO as additional fund support for ecosystem maintenance
Additional narrative on BDFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In one MPA portion, there is no pollution When mining came it split the IPs, as the mining company is able to control other people, but there are others who are anti-mining There's a lot of fish fries, fish became abundant because of the non-use of fine fish net

IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not members as they live in the uplands; they know what fishing methods are prohibited; did not join the MPA as they don't want to be controlled by another group; spearfishing is not banned.
Municipal ordinance clearly elaborated that the MPA Management Council should have members from all sectors- women, youth, IP, senior citizen, LGU, health, religious sectors -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP-those knowledgeable are welcomed as members except those who are afraid; there are IPs who live along the shores but are not fisherfolks
Gender, cross-cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women active in POs due to loss of mining jobs which also led to the formation of the PO Learnings from capacity building is shared with others including the youth and even during barangay general assembly activities
IP members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPs are members of management committees in the MPA and there is no conflict. In fact, one IP member is the warden IP living near the coastline knows they will benefit if they watch over the resources One MPA is where they have many IP members
Conflict between IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are divided between the pro-mining and anti-mining groups, with influencers supporting each group The mining company has claims (pre-dates the NIPAS law) over a certain area (cannot determine whether this will become a small scale or big company), but mining has a DENR moratorium. Mining company continues to conduct exploration activities. The mining issue cropped up again lately again - this time, the mining company is planning to construct a wharf on a parcel of land in another municipality – which further aggravated the conflict
IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA has conducted consultative meetings with the IPs in all barangays about 6 times.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal LCEs were around during the consultations • The LCEs are determined to enact/amend the fishery ordinance but the pandemic has left it unfinished
Sustainability of PO and MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members are committed to continue; the PO will proceed to handle the MPA because they are determined to protect and conserve the sanctuary
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For now, the budgets provided by the LGUs for the management of LGU alliance is one proof • Another assurance for sustainability is that the provincial government is allocating an annual budget to support the MPAs and the MPAN, with P500,000 for LGU alliance. This allocation is separate from the budget the province provides for enforcement. • Incentives for deputized fish wardens are also given budgetary support by the provincial government • Another support stream from the provincial government is on livelihood e.g. fish cages for marginal POs for bangus raising and other species (polyculture) in areas determined suitable; also, housewives of fisherfolks are provided start-up capital for small businesses
Future of MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional areas for MPA; • No collection of user fees; Acceptance or opposition to establishing an MPA depends largely on the LCE
SS support, now it is ending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed the survey last year. Coral nursery funds were allocated and funded by MLGU @ P275,000
Proposal for 4 barangay reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal being formulated with funding; not an MPA yet but is inspired by another barangay; not certain if the political leadership was critical for this welcome development
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bit challenging but depends on the political will, and DENR assistance at the national, regional and provincial levels • Project site is considered as similar to a NIPAS area although it could be under NIPAS but considering the importance of the area, it is hoped LGUs are supporting this • NIPAS and network enough to protect the area • LRP made mark in project site, and has been a partner since then; helped in tourism development into ecosystem-based tourism; LRP also a partner in other conservation areas, is one of its development partners
Special purpose entity accomplishments so far?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Finance-last meeting of MPAN Secretariat, BF presented the project, the pandemic has delayed the MOA signing with LGUs
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes we can but it's nicer if there's a shepherd who can push us • The LGU is dependable, the monitoring team is functional and knows the M&E tools; but need to be exposed more with to enhance expertise; • Knowledge confined to a few people • Other organizations are always gladly welcome to share considering limited LGU resources • Different mayors have different priorities and programs • One of cities extended by LRP on a project on management beyond the core zone (specific target results include: regulating the number of fishers in access areas, what gears to use for a specific area, catch monitoring;
Post SMARTSeas project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot do all what the project has done since we are a small municipality; but initiatives by the project on communities involvement will be sustained to extent possible
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will continue with the MPA even w/o project to further pursue learnings and implement them • New mindset of people; IP as fisher folks had initial reservations but what they saw and they understood the benefits
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since it started its operation up to now, they still need to go to the LGUs (barangay and city) for additional support • It can do sustainable agriculture and fisheries and understand they need to do this as their area is large. City hall and barangay provide budget and from many residents who can support. • Not as much assuring compared when project was around but will make do, much better if there is funding support. • All funding comes from barangay; not yet from city • MPA created through barangay ordinance, and thus is not city MPA • The city is in the process of enacting an ordinance to include other MPAs to allow for funding support; status of amendment has been delayed due to covid19 • LGU alliance has adopted sustainability by networking MPAs – this remains a work in process but due to lack of support is very challenging; City government is supporting mariculture projects
Vision for the future, what should happen, plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sustain biodiversity, maintain the resources at its present state to foster ecofriendly tourism, no touch policy, how to implement strategies; grow forward, add additional areas thru barangay initiatives to have their own MPAs, empower other MPAs; barangays to also declare their own MPAs but needs partners to empower them
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA will continue thru self-help among its members • With the transfer of technology and expertise/ knowledge gained, the members foresee an improvement from the capacity building trainings, and through the continuing assistance of the MLGU • Confident that MLGU will continue to provide funds as they are aware of the benefits arising from the MPA • This MPA is the most ideal location and cross visits by the other 2 MPAs to share their experiences will be pursued; a learning site also for other MPAs; tourism is still a growth industry but with covid19, its growth will not come within the coming years
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoping for the passage of the ordinance so regular funding can be provided and allow the MPA to pursue its plans according to the management plan, although some portions of the plans are being implemented as written • The MAO is the lead department in implementing the MPA MP

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 8. Tracking Tool

Site	C/MLGU	MPA name	Ha.	Status year	Score 2013	Score 2016	Score 2017	Score 2019	ΔMETT
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Camudmud Marine Protected Area	30	2010	60	42	25	63	21
Davao Gulf	Digos City	Punta Biao Fish Sanctuary	30	2010	0	63	43	68	5
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Dadatan and Mansud Coral Garden Marine Protected Area	26	2010	60	60	39	67	7
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Dapia Marine Sanctuary	22.45	2010	59	79	42	68	-11
Davao Gulf	Sta. Cruz	Tuban-Tagabuli Marine Protected Area	50	2008	no data	61	53	72	11
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Linisutan Coral Garden Marine Protected Area	35.5	2010	60	62	51	72	10
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Cogon Fish Sanctuary	34.88	2010	60	61	0	75	14
Davao Gulf	Island Garden City of Samal	Sanipaan Marine Park	158	2010	70	72	76	90	18
Davao Gulf	Lupon	Lupon Fish Sanctuary	1000	2008	62	72	77	85	13
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Vicente Hizon Sr. Marine Protected Area (Davao City)	2.7	2013	61	44	70	85	41
Davao Gulf	Maco	Saint Vincent Marine Protected Area	5.33	2007	no data	47	42	68	21

Davao Gulf	Sta. Cruz	Bato Marine Protected Area	25	2001	no data	57	65	84	27
Davao Gulf	Mabini	Mabini Protected Landscape and Sescape (NIPAS)	6106	2000	50	74	72	79	5
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Punta Dumalag Marine Protected Area	37	2007	45	68	87	77	9
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Agdao Centro Fish Sanctuary (Davao City)	21	2007	33	62	38	58	-4
Davao Gulf	San Isidro	Tinaytay and Burias Reef	40	no data	33	62	38	58	-4
Davao Gulf	City of Panabo	Cagangohan Fish Santuary	58	no data	35	56	63	62	6
Davao Gulf	Tagum City	Liboganon Fish Sanctuary (Tagum City)	22	2007	40	76	66	79	3
Davao Gulf	Davao City	Lasang-Bunawan Marine Protected Area (Davao City)	415	2007	34	53	62	72	19
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Burgos Birds and Fish Sanctuary	67	2006	75	85	99	70	-5
Lanuza Bay	Tandag City	Buenavista Marine Protected Area	27	2006	47	61	61	53	6
Lanuza Bay	Lanuza	Lanuza Marine Park and Sanctuary	111	2002	77	88	86	87	10
Lanuza Bay	Tandag City	Mabua Marine Protected Area	28	2006	48	50	44	56	8
Lanuza Bay	Carrascal	Adlay Marine Protected Area	82	2006	59	54	55	70	11
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Capandan Fish Sanctuary	42.5 3	2006	75	62	83	90	15
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Mabahin Fish Sanctuary	30	2006	65	37	46	78	13

Lanuza Bay	Carrascal	Carrascal Marine Protected Area	70	1999	59	51	52	73	14
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Tigao Fish Sanctuary	57	2006	65	77	77	83	18
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Uba Fish Sanctuary	40	2006	75	86	81	96	10
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Poblacion Fish Sanctuary	35	2006	63	87	81	81	18
Lanuza Bay	Cantilan	Ayoke Marine Protected Area	42	2005	54	89	87	74	-13
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	Tag-anongan Fish Sanctuary	12	2006	63	68	57	87	24
Lanuza Bay	Cantilan	General Island Marine Protected Area	48	2005	55	85	85	85	0
S. Palawan	Narra	Antipuluan - Taritien Seagrass Sanctuary (ATMM Cluster)	19.95	2005	no data	40	50	53	3
S. Palawan	Narra	Arena Island Fish Sanctuary (ATMM Cluster)	156.563	2005	no data	40	50	53	3
S. Palawan	Narra	Malatgao Taritien Sanctuary (ATMM Cluster)	860.25	2005	no data	40	50	53	3
S. Palawan	Narra	Tenga Reef Fish Sanctuary (ATMM Cluster)	42.812	no data	no data	40	50	53	3
S. Palawan	Narra	Tinagong-dagat Fish Sanctuary (ATMM Cluster)	26.934	no data	no data	40	50	53	3
S. Palawan	Aborlan	Gosong Fish Sanctuary	26.048	2011	no data	43	47	57	14
S. Palawan	Bataraza	Seventehan Reef	7.38	no data	no data	35	40	50	10
S. Palawan	Bataraza	Small Sand Bar Reef	6.83	no data	no data	35	40	50	10

S. Palawan	Narra	Puntod Reef Fish Sanctuary (PPC Cluster)	27.2 17	2005	no data	35	45	51	6
S. Palawan	Narra	Rasa Island South Western Fish Sanctuary (PPC Cluster)	63.8 76	2005	no data	35	45	51	6
S. Palawan	Narra	Aramaywan Fish Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	204	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Bob Reef Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	3.8	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Kapid Reef Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	18	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Lipasana Fish Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	17	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Manlapo Reef Fish Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	17	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Santos Reef Fish Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	6.7	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Narra	Tawing-Tawing Reef Sanctuary (BTAC Cluster)	3.8	2005	no data	35	46	53	7
S. Palawan	Brooke's Point	Maasin Fish Sanctuary	150	2005	no data	35	39	61	26
S. Palawan	Sofronio Espanola	Sapah and Sarimburawan Fish Sanctuary	320. 99	no data	no data	35	39	61	26
TSPS	Toboso	Sagahan Marine Protected Area	950	2012	no data	55	63	48	-7
TSPS	Bantayan	Guiwanon Marine Sanctuary	12.4 9	2003	no data	53	30	48	-5
TSPS	Moalboal	Saavedra Fish Sanctuary	8.1	1986	no data	87	55	83	-4
TSPS	La Libertad	San Jose Marine Sanctuary	10	1996	no data	76	67	73	-3
TSPS	Guihulngan City	Malusay Marine Sanctuary	6	1998	no data	74	72	76	2
TSPS	Santander	Pasil Marine Sanctuary	20	2002	no data	69	70	71	2

TSPS	Ginatilan	Ginatilan Marine Sanctuary	12.05	2006	no data	64	71	70	6
TSPS	San Jose	San Jose Marine Protected Area	23.28	2001	no data	57	68	64	7
TSPS	Aloguinsan	Kantabogon Marine Sanctuary	10	2005	no data	63	66	72	9
TSPS	Calatrava	Calatrava Reef Complex (Tinangisan Island)	236.15	2010	no data	56	68	67	11
TSPS	Samboan	Colase Fish Sanctuary	13.3	2002	no data	54	53	66	12
TSPS	Amlan	Tandayag Marine Sanctuary	9.22	1996	no data	77	90	95	18
TSPS	Sta. Fe	Marikaban Marine Sanctuary	15	1998	no data	54	46	67	13
TSPS	Bais City	Capiñahan Marine Sanctuary	54.6	2014	no data	69	75	90	21
TSPS	Alegria	Sta. Felomena Marine Sanctuary	10	1998	no data	47	37	63	16
TSPS	San Remigio	Maño (Biasong) Marine Sanctuary	13.51	2002	no data	57	61	86	29
VIP	Batangas City	Nalayag Point Fish Refuge and Sanctuary	16.26	2007	68	no data	52	49	-19
VIP	Banton	Yabawon Fish Sanctuary	5	2006	no data	52	no data	41	-11
VIP	Nasugbu	Cutad Marine Reserve	52.62	Municipal Ordinance No. 23-2009	no data	73	69	73	0
VIP	Nasugbu	Pinagdakutan/Santelmo Marine Sanctuary	13.93	Municipal Ordinance	no data	73	69	73	0

				No. 23- 2009					
VIP	Nasugbu	Taytayen/Etayo Marine Reserve	40.4 9	Municipal Ordinance No. 23-2009	no data	73	69	73	0
VIP	Mabini	Arthur's Rock Marine Sanctuary	17.9 84	1991	88	91	no data	98	7
VIP	Mabini	Barangay Ligaya Marine Protected Area/Batong Buhay Marine Sanctuary	43.0 06	2009	88	91	no data	98	7
VIP	Mabini	Cathedral Rock Marine Sanctuary	15.3 95	1991	88	91	no data	98	7
VIP	Mabini	Twin Rocks Marine Sanctuary	22.9 15	1991	88	91	no data	98	7
VIP	San Juan	Abung Marine Sanctuary	87.5	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Barualte, Bataan, Nagsaulay, Subukin Mangrove Forest Conservation Area	73	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Calubcub 1st Marine Sanctuary	75	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Catmon Mangrove PA	104	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Catmon Marine Protected Area	49	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Imelda Mangrove PA	91	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Imelda Marine Protected Area	58.4 4	2010	no data	69	76	83	14

VIP	San Juan	Laiya Aplaya Marine Protected Area	75.5	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Laiya Ibabao Marine Protected Area	62.3	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Laiya Ibabao Submarine Garden	54	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Pinagbayanan Mangrove Forest Conservation Area	8.6	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Puting Buhangin Marine Sanctuary	55.5	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Subukin Mangrove Forest Conservation Area		2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	San Juan	Ticalan Marine Sanctuary	69.1	2010	no data	69	76	83	14
VIP	Naujan	Masaguig Fish Sanctuary	16	2011	59	59	75	79	20
VIP	Naujan	Tujod Fish Sanctuary	30	2005	59	59	67	80	21
VIP	San Teodoro	Punta Ilag Fish Sanctuary	23.1	2014	57	57	no data	80	23
VIP	San Teodoro	Tamauyan Fish Sanctuary	89.3 7	2014	57	57	no data	80	23
VIP	San Juan	Hugom Marine Sanctuary	11	2010	58	69	76	83	14
VIP	Looc	Looc Marine Park		2010	39	no data	no data	60	21
VIP	Nasugbu	Punta Fuego Sanctuary	6.45	Municipal Ordinance No. 23-2009	42	73	69	73	0
VIP	Concepcion	Masadya Fish Sanctuary	16	2011	25	no data	41	49	24
VIP	Concepcion	Poblacion Cove Marine Protected Area	70	1999	34	no data	61	67	33

VIP	Lobo	Biga Fishery Sanctuary	20.6 5	2006	43	71	96	98	27
VIP	Lobo	Lobo Mangrove Forest Reserve	69.7 9	no data	43	71	96	98	27
VIP	Lobo	Malabrigo Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary	25	2002	43	71	96	98	27
VIP	Lobo	Sawang/Olo-Olo Fish Sanctuary	16.7 4	2001	43	71	96	98	27
VIP	Lemery	Sinisian Marine Protected Area	6.2	no data	40	43	no data	94	51
VIP	Balayan	Carerahan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve	37	2003	33	43	76	85	42

TE PIMS 4389. Smart Seas Philippines. Annex 9. Code of Conduct

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: José Antonio Cabo Buján

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed in *Mexico City* on June 15th, 2020



Signature:

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: Roberto Maria R. Aquiza

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed in *Davao* on June 26th, 2020

Signature:

