



**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

10873

**Project Type**

FSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

**Project Title**

Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN ENMAPS)

**Countries**

Regional, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

**Executing Partner Type**

Others

**GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Sector****Taxonomy**

Sustainable Development Goals, Focal Areas, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Biodiversity, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Conservation Finance, Conservation Trust Funds, Biomes, Sea Grasses, Coral Reefs, Mangroves, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Tourism, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Sea-level rise, Livelihoods, Community-based adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, International Waters, Seagrasses, Polar Ecosystems, Mangrove, Marine Protected Area, Learning, Pollution, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Large Marine Ecosystems, Coastal, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Large corporations, SMEs, Capital providers, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Awareness Raising, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Education, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

No Contribution 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Significant Objective 1

**Biodiversity**

Principal Objective 2

**Land Degradation**

No Contribution 0

**Submission Date**

8/30/2023

**Expected Implementation Start**

1/2/2024

**Expected Completion Date**

12/31/2028

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

1,129,397.00

## A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,818,127.00	10,995,848.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	4,000,000.00	16,493,773.00
IW-1-1	Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities - Sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems	GET	3,500,000.00	18,250,815.00
IW-1-2	Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities - Catalyze sustainable fisheries management	GET	3,230,734.00	12,167,210.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>12,548,861.00</b>	<b>57,907,646.00</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To develop and improve the management of networks of marine protected areas and marine corridors within selected Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the ASEAN region for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and support for sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas	Technical Assistance	<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualized through ecological, socioeconomic and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors	<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Scientific studies and modeling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs	GET	1,000,000.00	4,614,546.00
Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks	Investment	<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability	<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> MPA management plans enhanced and priority actions implemented, recognizing ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities  <b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Integrated management approaches strengthened and	GET	8,500,000.00	39,223,900.00

implemented in at least one site per country

**Output 2.1.3.** Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities

**Output 2.1.4.** Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives enhanced, helping local communities and partners be more meaningfully engaged in MPA management, with an emphasis on inclusion of women, Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups

Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and networkin	Technical Assistance	<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Capacities in integrated marine ecosystem management strengthened through trainings on the application of tools and methodologies such as ICM, MSP, nature-based	GET	2,451,361.00	11,312,000.00
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**Outcome 3.1:**  
Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring & evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide learning

solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive fisheries management

**Output 3.1.2.**  
Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented

**Output 3.1.3.**  
IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings

**Output 3.1.4.** Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported

	<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>11,951,361.00</b>	<b>55,150,446.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>			
	GET	597,500.00	2,757,200.00
	<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>597,500.00</b>	<b>2,757,200.00</b>
	<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>12,548,861.00</b>	<b>57,907,646.00</b>

Please provide justification





**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,315,800.00
Recipient Country Government	The Philippines, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Bureau - Biodiversity Management Bureau	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,501,721.00
Recipient Country Government	The Philippines, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Bureau - Biodiversity Management Bureau	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,225,187.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Ligao, Albay, Region 5	Grant	Investment mobilized	121,148.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Bato, Camarines Sur, Region 5	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,859.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Bato, Camarines Sur, Region 5	Grant	Investment mobilized	76,940.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Government of Pangasinan, Region I	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,464,040.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Dasol, Region I	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	102,368.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Dasol, Region I	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,200.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Burgos, Region I	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	339,259.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Agno, Region I	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	73,999.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Unit of Agno, Region I	Grant	Investment mobilized	79,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Local Government of Pio Duran, Albay, Region 5	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	130,768.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government of Pio Duran, Albay, Region 5	Grant	Investment mobilized	99,240.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government of Balatan, Region 5	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,277.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government of Balatan, Region 5	Grant	Investment mobilized	48,629.00
Recipient Country Government	The Philippines, Tubbataha Reef National Park – Protected Area Management Board	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	155,321.00
Recipient Country Government	The Philippines, Tubbataha Reef National Park – Protected Area Management Board	Grant	Investment mobilized	345,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Thailand, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,966,890.00
Other	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,678,441.00
Other	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,321,559.00
Other	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) Resource Facility	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Other	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) Resource Facility	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP – Ocean Innovation Facility	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,850,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP – Ocean Innovation Facility	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,600,000.00

GEF Agency	UNDP – Bangkok Regional Hub	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
			<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>57,907,646.00</b>

### Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized contributions have been committed from several project partners. The contributions from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of the Philippines include planned complementary investments by the Biodiversity Management Bureau, Knowledge and Information Systems Service, DENR Regional Offices I, IV-B and V, local government units, and the Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board. In-kind (recurrent expenditure) co-financing contributions have also been committed from the three recipient country governments, including the Thailand Department of Marine Coastal Resources and Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. From the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, the in-kind contributions include expenditures associated with the operation and monitoring of the Togean Islands National Park and the Wakatobi National Park, as well as the Conservation Management Program managed by the Directorate of Conservation Area Management – which are particularly aligned with the outputs under Components 1 and 2 of the ASEAN ENMAPS project. The investment mobilized contributions committed from the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) are earmarked from several sources, including the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund project “Improving Biodiversity Conservation in Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region – Phases I, II & III (on coastal wetlands and migratory seabirds conservation and ecological connectivity)”; the ASEAN-Norway funded project “Science-based Decision Support System for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Environment in the ASEAN Region – Phases I & II”; the KfW Development Bank financed “Small Grants Programme I & II (on improving METT score, AHP RAP support, biodiversity-based livelihood development)”; the Pew Charitable Trusts funded project “Expanding Protection and Conservation of Coastal and Marine Environment of the ASEAN Region (ecological connectivity study to inform establishment of MPA networks)”; the GIZ managed project “Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in the ASEAN (ISB) Phase II (on mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries and tourism, capacity building on gender mainstreaming, AHP RAP support, youth sector engagement support)”; the EU-ASEAN funded project “Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN (BCAMP) (on improving METT score, AHP RAP support, Tarutao Marine National Park capacity building, MPA patrolling tools, protected area gap analysis, gender mainstreaming and youth engagement support)”; and annual grants mobilized on mainstreaming biodiversity in development sectors including fisheries and tourism – from ASEAN and Development Cooperation Partners (ASEAN-Australia, ASEAN-France, ASEAN-India, ASEAN-Japan, ASEAN-Norway, and ASEAN-USA). Contributions from PEMSEA are associated with complementary investments across the region, including in the three participating countries, on integrated coastal management (ICM), which is aligned with Output 2.1.2 of the project. The grant (investment mobilized) co-financing from the UNDP corresponds to contributions from the UNDP Ocean Innovation Facility, which is dedicated to identifying and financing a suite of pilot initiatives that demonstrate highly innovative approaches to ocean sustainability, cutting across most of the SDG 14 targets and associated sustainability challenges. The strategy of the ASEAN ENMAPS project is directly aligned with the goals of the UNDP Ocean Innovation Facility, including facilitating multi-stakeholder collaboration on conservation of globally significant marine biodiversity and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources. Synergies and collaboration opportunities with the Facility are particularly relevant under Output 2.1.3 (Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities). Potential investments include fisheries improvement projects, fisheries certification, blue carbon initiatives, among others.

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,801,296	162,117	1,963,413.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,126,037	281,343	3,407,380.00
UNDP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	890,794	80,171	970,965.00
UNDP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	6,730,734	605,766	7,336,500.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>12,548,861.00</b>	<b>1,129,397.00</b>	<b>13,678,258.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

## F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

289,100

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

26,019

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	33,566	3,021	<b>36,587.00</b>
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	84,972	7,647	<b>92,619.00</b>
UNDP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	20,562	1,851	<b>22,413.00</b>
UNDP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	150,000	13,500	<b>163,500.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>289,100.00</b>	<b>26,019.00</b>	<b>315,119.00</b>



**Core Indicators****Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
4,873,572.00	2,659,459.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created**

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
MPA 1 (New) - Indonesia			20,000.00			
MPA 2 (New) - Philippines			20,000.00			
MPA 3 (New) - Thailand			20,000.00			

**Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness**

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
4,813,572.00	2,659,459.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
*Tubbataha Reef Natural Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	555715065		451,601.00	97,030.00					
Agoo - Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape	5208		10,775.00	10,775.00					

BBBIDA Marine Protected Area Network: Bani- Bolinao- Burgos- Infanta- Dasol-Agno		254,920.00	572.00
Biosphere Reserves Ranong Thailand	145594	11,707.00	31,007.00
Con Dao National Park	10111	5,830.00	
Kepulauan Togean National Park	20429	362,605.00	365,241.00

Kepulauan Wakatobi National Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	198427	1,390,000.00	1,320,987.00
Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape	101392	7,558.00	
Mu Ko Similan National Park	555705578	13,836.00	14,000.00
Mu Ko Surin National Park	4673	11,688.00	14,125.00
Nha Trang Bay Protected Area	303035	10,500.00	

Tarutao National Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	928	171,850.00	149,000.00
Teluk Cenderawasih National Park	8102	1,453,500.00	
Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape	555715057	414,244.00	413,746.00
Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	198475	242,958.00	242,976.00

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided**

<b>Disaggregation Type</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>

**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**



Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

Title	Submitted
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**Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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	13,313,181.00		
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**Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Type/name of the third-party certification

## Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
4	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
<u>Bay of Bengual</u>			
<u>Indonesian Sea</u>			
<u>South China Sea</u>			
<u>Sulu-Celebes Sea</u>			

## Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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## Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Shared water Ecosystem</b>		Bay of Bengual, Indonesian Sea, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea		
<b>Count</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgth participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Bay of Bengal		4		
Indonesian Sea		4		
South China Sea		4		
Sulu-Celebes Sea		4		

#### Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	227,662.00		

#### Fishery Details

Stock sizes are unavailable at the sites targeted by the project. Fisheries data for the Indonesian sites are more updated and applicable as compared to data sets in the other two countries. For this reason, the target for Core Indicator 8 represents expected results in the two sites in Indonesia. The targeted fisheries are reef fisheries in Fishery Management Areas 714 and 715 in Indonesia. Available fisheries data will be compiled and analysed for each of the three countries during project implementation. Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) will be used as a low estimate of stock size and the 5-year trend of catch per unit effort (CPUE) will be used as the metric to measure progress towards moving the fisheries to more sustainable levels.

## Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	600,000	3,120		
<b>Male</b>	400,000	3,120		
<b>Total</b>	1000000	6240	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The primary sub-indicator under Core Indicator 2 is Sub-Indicator 2.2 (Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness). The median baseline METT score of the 11 target MPAs is 52.53%; the proposed median end target is 84.85%. Newly created MPAs are not envisaged under the project. The end target for Core Indicator 5 represents the integrated marine area (also referred to as marine corridors) – excluding MPAs - that make up the proposed MPA networks. The estimated end target for this indicator is based on preliminary delineations of the MPA networks and associated integrated marine areas / marine areas. The delineations will be elaborated in more detail as part of Output 1.1.1, based on scientific studies on connectivity and assessments on institutional arrangements, governance opportunities and socioeconomic conditions. The end target for Core Indicator 7 is four (4) shared water ecosystems, including the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (LME), South China Sea LME, Sulu-Celebes Sea LME, and Bay of Bengal LME. Regarding Core Indicator 8 (Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)), stock sizes are unavailable at the sites targeted by the project. Fisheries data for the Indonesian sites are more updated and applicable as compared to data sets in the other two countries. For this reason, the target for Core Indicator 8 represents expected results in the two sites in Indonesia. Available fisheries data will be compiled and analysed for each of the three countries during project implementation. Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) will be used as a low estimate of stock size and the 5-year trend of catch per unit effort (CPUE) will be used as the metric to measure progress towards moving the fisheries to more sustainable levels. The project direct beneficiaries (Core Indicator 11) are defined as those people who “receive a high intensity of support”. For the ASEAN ENMAPS project, this includes women and men working in a strengthened agency managing protected areas at the site/local, country and regional levels, as well as community members involved in protection and enforcement work, including those who may benefit from sustainable livelihood or enterprise development support. People in the fishing sector, while not considered as direct beneficiaries, will receive a medium intensity of support. This includes women and men whose livelihoods depend on an area being placed under sustainable fishery management, as well as people with access to the project’s 11 protected areas/sites across the three countries. The project will also contribute to achievement of the targets outlined in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework , particularly Global Action Targets 3, 5, 8, 10, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### *Changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF:*

Changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF are described below.

PIF	At endorsement
<b>Component 1: Science-based approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)</b>	<b>Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)</b>
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Building on results of LME TDAs/SAPs, reference derived on: a) ecological, social, economic and other linkages across MPAs within LMEs or parts thereof; b) marine corridors defined by the linkages that will guide activities in Component 2; c) additional MPAs to strengthen the network.	<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualized through ecological, socioeconomic and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors.
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Conducted supplementary scientific studies and analyses and validated applications of current MPA science (including connectivity research, information on disruptions and threats to connectivity, economic, social and institutional linkages) to inform functional connectivities and fisheries potentials within LMEs; identified potential new MPAs essential for the network.	<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Scientific studies and modeling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs.

The phrasing of Component 1 was revised to reflect other aspects associated with the design and establishment of MPA networks, i.e., apart from scientific analyses on ecological connectivities, institutional arrangements, governance options, and socioeconomic considerations need to be taken into account. The outcome statement for Outcome 1.1 was streamlined, emphasizing the expected result of having new or strengthened MPA networks conceptualized through

the studies and analyses conducted under Output 1.1.1. Similarly, the description of Output 1.1.1 was revised, focusing on the expected outputs; the PIF version of the output included descriptions of some of the activities that were planned to be carried out.



PIF	At endorsement
<b>Component 2: Enhanced management of the network of MPAs in selected LMEs</b>	<b>Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks</b>
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved management of a select set of MPAs, taking into account linkages, marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) and other national priorities for conservation.	<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability
<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Enhanced management plans recognizing the ecological, socio-economic, and institutional linkages and strategies to address threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities; implementation of the priority elements of the enhanced management plans.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Adopted and implemented integrated coastal management (ICM) strategies, in at least one site per country, that include marine spatial planning approaches, ecosystem-based conservation strategies and other related approaches.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Feasibility studies completed for the development and financing of priority conservation investment projects, at least one for each participating country, within MPA networks to: a) contribute to the sustainable financing of MPAs; b) demonstrate the benefits accruing to local communities as well as to the global community from investments in MPA management.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.4.</b> At least one investment project per country developed, pilot tested, monitored, and evaluated, proceeding from the feasibility studies in Output 2.1.3.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.5.</b> Created or enhanced entrepreneurial skills of local communities and partners to help them sustainably manage MPAs.</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> MPA management plans enhanced and priority actions implemented, recognizing ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives enhanced, helping local communities and partners be more meaningfully engaged in MPA management, with an emphasis on inclusion of women, Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups.</p>
<b>Outcome 2.2.</b> Initiated management of the networks of MPAs including the associated marine corridors to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries management.	<b>Outcome 2.2.</b> Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and associated marine corridors initiated
<b>Output 2.2.1.</b> Marine corridor management interventions at two geographic levels (multi-country and national) agreed	<b>Output 2.2.1.</b> Marine corridor cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by stakeholders at

d upon by countries individually and collectively.

**Output 2.2.2.** Cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by country partners in the LMEs for corridor management at appropriate governance levels.

appropriate governance levels.

**Output 2.2.2.** Marine corridor management interventions designed and implementation initiated.

The phrasing of Component 2 was modified to also reflect the governance aspects of the MPA networks. The outcome statement of Outcome 2.1 was rephrased, with the addition of enhancing financial sustainability of the target MPAs, not only improving management effectiveness. The description of Output 2.1.1 was streamlined, with no significant changes to the focus of this output. The term “integrated management approaches” was used in Output 2.1.2, instead of “integrated coastal management (ICM) strategies”, as ICM may not be the only integrated approach implemented under this output. Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 in the PIF were combined into a single output in the CEO ER (Output 2.1.3), capturing the feasibility studies, development and implementation of the priority investments into one output. The description of Output 2.1.4 (Output 2.1.5 in the PIF) was revised by reflecting on the emphasis of women, Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups.

The outcome statement of Outcome 2.2 was revised, reflecting the governance arrangements associated with the MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas outside the MPAs in the networks). The output on identifying and agreeing upon governance mechanisms (Output 2.2.1 in the CEO ER) was listed as the first output under this outcome. The phrasing of the output (Output 2.2.2 in the CEO ER) on designing and implementation marine corridor management interventions was streamlined, excluding the term “agreed upon by countries individually and collectively”. When the version of this output was formulated at the PIF stage it was envisaged that additional countries would be engaged in the project, providing more opportunities for cross-border management and governance of the MPA networks. There will be some opportunities to explore transboundary cooperation; however, most likely with countries that are not participating in this GEF-financed intervention.

PIF	At endorsement
<b>Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and net working</b>	<b>Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and net working</b> ( <i>no change</i> )
<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Improved stakeholder capacities in the integrated management of MPAs and marine corridors through the use of knowledge platforms to bring about behavioral change towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries management.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring &amp; evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide learning.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Strengthened core capacities and skills in integrated management of MPAs, network of MPAs and marine corridors through the application of tools such as ICM, MSP, nature-based solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive sustainable fisheries management schemes.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2.</b> Developed and disseminated knowledge products to facilitate scaling up and replication of conservation and sustainable management of MPAs, MPA networks and marine corridors including collaborative and innovative development through ASEAN CHM, ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard, PEMSEA's SEAKB, other LME knowledge platforms and other online national platforms.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Allocated 1% of IW resources for IW LEARN and IW portfolio-wide activities, particularly on cross LME learning exchanges, IW Conference, workshops, webinars, and training, among others.</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Capacities in integrated marine ecosystem management strengthened through trainings on the application of tools and methodologies such as ICM, MSP, nature-based solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive fisheries management.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2.</b> Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.4.</b> Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported.</p>

The outcome statement of Outcome 3.1 was revised with the inclusion of monitoring & evaluation and learning. Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 were streamlined, with no substantive changes in the focus of these outputs. A separate, dedicated output on M&E (Output 3.1.4) was added under this outcome.

**Changes in end targets of the Core Indicators:**

The indicative end target presented in the PIF of the combined total hectareage of MPAs under improved management effectiveness (Indicator 2.2) was 4,797,242 ha. The target end target at endorsement is 2,659,459 ha. The difference is primarily attributed to the decision of the national government partners to exclude the Teluk Cenderawasih National Park in Indonesia and the Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape in the Philippines. Also, the areas of the BBBIDA Marine Protected Area Network and the Tubbataha Reef National Park in the Philippines were corrected during the PPG phase. Although the end target for Indicator 2.2 is lower than the indicative figure included in the PIF, the end target Core Indicator 5 (Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity) is 13,313,181 ha, compared to the indicative figure of 9,412,414 ha presented in the PIF.

With regard to Core Indicator 11 (People benefitting from GEF-financed investments), the indicative end target in the PIF was one million, of whom 600,000 were women. This is a very large number and more associated with the total population of coastal communities across the target sites in the three participating countries. The end target proposed at endorsement (6,240, of whom 50% or 3,120 are women) was formulated according to the GEF-8 guidance.

#### **Changes in co-financing:**

There are some changes in the committed co-financing described in the CEO ER compared to the indicative figures presented in the PIF. With respect to contributions from recipient country governments, the committed co-financing from the Government of Indonesia, namely the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is USD 16,315,800 (recurrent expenditures), which is lower than the indicative amount of USD 28,258,650 in the PIF. One reason for the change is related to focusing on two MPAs rather than three, as described above under the discussion on changes in the Core Indicators. There will be opportunities during project implementation to mobilize additional co-financing in Indonesia, including possible contributions from local and provincial governments, which will have an important role in the management and governance of the proposed MPA networks.

The committed co-financing contributions from the Government of the Philippines are higher than the indicative amounts presented in the PIF. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources significantly increased their investment mobilized contributions from USD 2,687,500 to USD 7,501,721. Also, the Tubbataha Reef National Park Protected Area Management Board has committed USD 1,750,000 in grant (investment mobilized) co-financing.

The Government of Thailand has maintained their co-financing contribution indicated in the PIF, at USD 4,966,890.

Committed co-financing from the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), the project Implementing Partner (Executing Entity) includes USD 11,678,441 of grant (investment mobilized) contributions; this is an increase from the indicative figure of USD 9,190,400 presented in the PIF. Investment mobilized contributions from ACB include complementary projects funded by international donors, including the European Union, GIZ and the KfW Development Bank. Separate co-financing from international donors was not secured during the PPG phase; for example, the indicative co-financing from the USAID included in the PIF was

associated with a project in the Philippines that is operating in an area that is not covered by the ASEAN ENMAPS project (after the decision not to include the Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascope). There are opportunities to mobilize co-financing during project implementation from international donor funded projects, including, for example, the proposed USAID Kolektif project in Indonesia that is slated to focus on some of the same fisheries management areas, on strengthening MPA management and sustainable financing.

The USD 2,000,000 in co-financing contributions from PEMSEA is significantly greater than the indicative USD 500,000 presented in the PIF.

UNDP has committed USD 1,850,000 of grant (investment mobilized) co-financing and USD 1,900,000 of in-kind (recurrent expenditures) co-financing. These contributions were not part of the indicative co-financing presented in the PIF.

Co-financing from civil society organizations and private sector partners was not secured during the PPG phase. CSOs and private sector companies were consulted during project preparation and the stakeholder engagement plan outlines how these partners will be engaged during project implementation. Opportunities for co-financing from CSOs and private sector companies will be advocated during implementation.

### ***1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)***

#### **Global Environmental Problem:**

Southeast Asia harbors a third of the world's coastal and marine habitats that include coral reefs, mangroves, estuaries, sandy and rocky beaches, seagrass and seaweed beds, and other soft bottom communities which provide important ecosystem services to the globally significant biodiversity and local communities in this part of the world. Services include provision of breeding, nursing, and feeding grounds for fisheries, which support local, national, regional and global value chains. A study of Burke et al (Burke et al., 2002) estimates that the total potential sustainable annual economic net benefits per square kilometer of healthy coral reefs in ASEAN ranges from USD 23,100 to USD 270,000 arising from fisheries, shoreline protection, tourism, recreation, and aesthetic values (ACB, 2017). Coastal ecosystems also provide critical habitat for terrestrial biodiversity, including migratory shorebirds, as well deliver important regulatory services, such as protection against storm surge and other factors that are increasingly more unpredictable due to the impacts of climate change.

The geographic focus of the ASEAN ENMAPS project includes seascapes in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand (see *Project Document Figure 1* below), covering four large marine ecosystems (LMEs), namely the South China Sea LME, Sulu-Celebes Sea LME, Indonesian Seas LME and Bay of Bengal LME.



Project Document Figure 1: Regional map

This project follows the NOAA delineation of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) which has been guiding GEF programming in the International Waters focal area since the beginning. LMEs are regions of ocean space of 200,000 km<sup>2</sup> or greater, that encompass coastal areas from river basins and estuaries to the outer margins of a continental shelf or the seaward extent of a predominant coastal current. LMEs are defined by ecological criteria, including bathymetry, hydrography, productivity, and trophically linked populations. The LME concept for ecosystem-based management includes a 5-module approach focused on productivity, fish and fisheries, pollution and ecosystem health, socioeconomics, and governance. Foundational projects in the LMEs have supported the formulation of Transboundary Diagnostics Analysis (TDAs) and Strategic Action Programs (SAPs). The TDAs have identified transboundary concerns that include, among others, fisheries and ecosystems health and biodiversity which are two important aspects that this project proposes to build on.

South China Sea LME (SoSLME). The South China Sea accounted for 12% of the global fish catch in 2015. Annual fish catch showed a steady increase from 490,000 tons in 1950 to over 6 million tons in 2010. Human activities have likewise contributed to nutrient loading in the LME. Contemporary conditions (2000) indicate nitrogen load is very high and will remain so in 2030 if not acted upon. The LME is subject to threats such as overfishing, destructive fishing, pollution and environmental degradation. Reefs at risk are recorded at 12% and 17% of coral cover under very high and high threat, respectively. In terms of governance, transboundary arrangements are present for fisheries, with existing regional networks within the SoSLME for pollution and biodiversity. The Strategic Action Program (SAP) implementation phase of the project is ongoing, and the transboundary environmental concerns are expected to be revisited.

Sulu-Celebes Sea LME (SuSLME). Socio-economic activities and climate change are among the associated risks in Sulu-Celebes Sea. Total fish catch in the SuSLME had a steady increase from 2001 – 2010, recording an average of one million tons in the recent decade. Heightened demand both at the local and international market have also led to increased fishing effort from both the artisanal and industrial fishers. Climate change is also a recognized driver of ecosystem degradation in Sulu-Celebes Sea. Global warming has caused coral bleaching thus affecting marine biodiversity.

Indonesian Seas LME (ISLME). Pressures from human activities are the main drivers in putting the ISLME at a very high risk. The increasing demand for fish from the industrial and artisanal fisheries put pressure on its fish stocks. In terms of its ecosystems, 15% and 27% of its coral reefs are under very high threat and high threat, respectively. With increasing thermal stress in the oceans, it is estimated that 34% of the coral reefs will be at a very high to critical level of threat by 2030. In terms of governance, there are existing transboundary arrangements for fisheries catering to tuna and tuna-like fisheries. There is also an existing collaboration within the Indonesian Sea, although measures integrating or coordinating it with transboundary fisheries is not yet in place. The Coral Triangle Initiative is among the active projects in the region engaging in transboundary cooperation among the concerned countries.

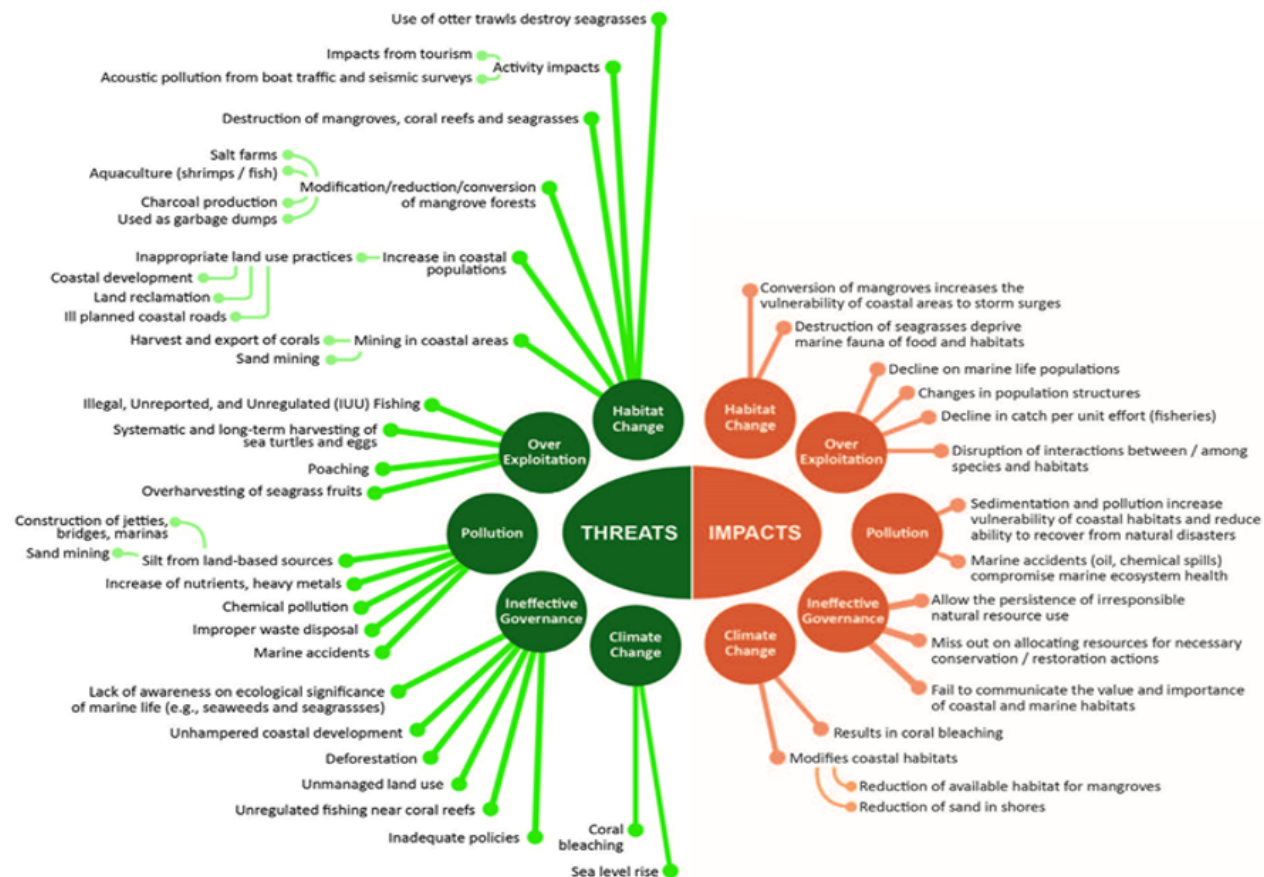
Bay of Bengal (BOBLME). The BOBLME has a very high overall risk factor combining the measures from the Human Development Index, fisheries, pollution, and ecosystem health indicators. Annual fish catch in the Bay of Bengal has shown an increasing trend from 1950 – 2010, with the latest recorded data at approximately four million tons per year. Paired with a decreasing trend in primary productivity, fishing efforts have also drastically increased. Being home to more than 81 million coastal inhabitants, pressures from human activities have also put the LME under very high risks of pollution, ecosystem degradation, and vulnerability. Transboundary integration still needs to be addressed, despite efforts from earlier BOBLME projects on convening concerned government agencies to collaborate.

### **Threats and Root Causes:**

As graphically illustrated in *Project Document Figure 2* below, the rich coastal and marine environment of the ASEAN region are under threat from unsustainable exploitation of resources, infrastructure development, pollution, and inadequate policies and enforcement, as reported in the ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook (ACB, 2017) and the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (IOC-UNESCO and UNEP, 2016). As described in both reports, the increase in population is also associated with the expanded utilization of resources. A geometrically growing human population in ASEAN region that is concentrated on



the coastal zone, is dependent on coastal resources and fisheries for food and livelihood and is expected to reach about 500 million by 2050. The Indonesian Seas, Bay of Bengal, and Sulu-Celebes Seas have shown increased fishing effort, thereby threatening food supplies if kept unchecked. The Reefs at Risk Revisited in the Coral Triangle Report (WRI, 2012) identified overfishing and destructive fishing as the most widespread local threats to marine resources in the region. If unsustainable fishing practices continue in the Southeast Asian Region, it is projected that there could be no exploitable fish stocks left by as early as 2048 (IPBES, 2019).



*Project Document Figure 2: Mind map of threats and impacts of threats to coastal and marine ecosystems in AESEAN<sup>2</sup>*

The risk for environmental degradation is recognized as very high in the Sulu-Celebes Sea, high risk in the Gulf of Thailand and Indonesian Seas, and medium risk in the South China Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Integrating these drivers, human-environment interactions and vulnerability are very high in the region and have to be addressed accordingly. Highly urbanized areas in the LMEs also show high levels of nutrient loading, especially in the South China Sea, and the Bay of Bengal (IOC-UNESCO and UNEP, 2016). It is predicted that up to 90% of coral will suffer severe degradation by 2050, including the most managed reefs (IPBES, 2019). These reef ecosystems are expected to experience increasing frequency of disease, bleaching and death under the combined effects of habitat loss, overfishing, pollution, sediments and nutrients from land run-off, sea level rise, ocean warming and ocean acidification.

During the period of 2005-2018, there was a decline in poverty incidence as indicated by the decrease in the proportion of population living below national poverty lines (ASEAN Key Figures 2020). Good progress was recorded in Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia and generally in the developing ASEAN Member States. In Thailand, poverty incidence went down by 16.9%, in Indonesia by 16.0% and in the Philippines by 26%. While there is no available information of poverty incidence by sector, it could be conjectured that in communities that largely depend on open-access resources like fisheries and other goods and services from the coasts, poverty would still be high. This follows from the tragedy of the commons as the enforcement of regulations is generally considered weak.

Impacts of climate change in the ASEAN region is also visually evident through mass bleaching of corals which is attributed to increasing sea temperature. In a 2022 report published by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (Kimura et al., 2022), coral bleaching was recorded in all Southeast Asian countries, mostly coinciding with the El Niño associated global-scale bleaching events in 1998, 2010 and 2016. Increasing sea temperatures influence changes in both primary and secondary productivity, the structure of marine communities, water column stratification, and the timing of coastal upwelling with resulting impacts on fish distribution, recruitment, migration patterns, predator-prey relationships, and growth (McIlgorm et al., 2010 in ABO 2, 2017).

These drivers of coastal and marine biodiversity loss remain largely unabated and have instead increased in complexity (ACB, 2017), leading towards marginalized marine biodiversity resources of the region, and reducing their capacity to continuously provide for the livelihoods, health and food security of its people.

### **Barriers hindering effective and coordinated management of coastal and marine resources:**

While conservation investments on integrated coastal management (ICM) and marine spatial planning (MSP) in the region are gaining traction in the policy, planning and implementation, not all these conservation investments have resulted in genuine multi-stakeholder collaborative action, e.g., in the establishment of marine protected area (MPA) networks and associated marine corridors.

**Barrier 1: Inadequate understanding of ecological and other linkages in coastal and marine ecosystems.** There is an increasing number of marine protected areas (MPAs) across the ASEAN member states, including the three target countries of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, and only a few MPA networks and marine corridors have been established, primarily associated with migratory marine mammals. However, there remains a general lack of adequate understanding of the ecological connectivities in the large marine ecosystems (LMEs) in the region, particularly regarding fisheries, and there has been limited analysis of the socioeconomic and institutional linkages that would enable effective management and governance of MPA networks and associated coastal and marine corridors for achieving improved conservation of biodiversity, strengthened management of fisheries, and enhanced safeguarding of ecosystem services that help regulate important ecological functions and provide livelihoods for local communities.

**Barrier 2: Insufficient investment in MPA management to upkeep, scale up coverage and build local capacities.** The national governments in the ASEAN region have made important strides in advancing their commitments towards achievement of conservation objectives, e.g., through declaration of MPAs to protect globally significant biodiversity. However, there has been inadequate investment in MPA management to keep up with the threats from increasing numbers and activities of tourists, IUU and destructive fishing, and other unsustainable practices. Baseline assessments of the management effectiveness of the target MPAs in the project (see *Annex 18* to the *Project Document*) revealed the need for updating MPA management plans, outdated resource inventories, insufficient staffing and training, inadequate budgets and limited security of available funds, limited strategies for expanding and diversifying financing, and lack of meaningful involvement of local communities.

**Barrier 3: Financial and governance impediments towards successful implementation of area-based management approaches.** The recent 30x30 commitments made under the Global Biodiversity Framework will require innovative area-based management approaches, e.g., marine corridors, in addition to conventional government managed MPAs. The Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) for the LMEs in the region, and associated National Action Plans (NAPs), provide ideal platforms to build upon; however, the underlying financial and governance arrangements for such area-based approaches are unclear in general – and there are limited examples to learn from. These are critical issues to resolve in order for the ASEAN member states to successfully achieve the blue economy sustainable development strategies that many are advocating for.

**Barrier 4: Limited institutional capacities for implementing integrated approaches, and insufficient sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.** Due to the compartmentalized mandates of government sectors, there are limited institutional capacities for implementing integrated approaches. For instance, there are often limited interactions between conservation agencies, fisheries management authorities and local governments. Whilst there are national and regional knowledge platforms established on biodiversity conservation, fisheries management, etc., there is limited focus on sharing knowledge, best practices and lessons learned on the management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

## ***2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects***

### ***Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP):***

Most marine conservation initiatives in the ASEAN region have evolved through the ICM route and have achieved significant progress following ICM principles that include the adoption of marine spatial planning (MSP). As indicated in several published materials, coastal and marine management efforts in the ASEAN region have been mobilized through various interpretations of ICM and driven forward based on results and recommendations of socioeconomic and biophysical studies. Coastal management initiatives, notably ICM have demonstrated gains in coastal conservation, and to a certain extent, have addressed issues including habitat change, over-exploitation, pollution and to some extent issues related to gaps in fisheries production. These initiatives have developed mechanisms to facilitate coordination across communities, involving several sectors, local and national governments, well-designed legislation, and incentive

systems. However, ICM and other area-based management approaches continue to be challenged by financial, management capacity and governance impediments. Hence, support is further needed to strengthen capacities of the countries to align conservation provisions with national development plans and legislative frameworks, catalyze blue economy development within countries and among the shared waters of the ASEAN region, and support the implementation of the Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) and associated National Action Plans (NAPs) for the LMEs.

The three countries involved in ASEAN EMPAPS project have established ICM initiatives at the national level. This project intends to further enhance, sustain, and scale up existing regional and national ICM programs to catalyze coordination mechanisms on a broader scale. The Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) has also made significant contributions and produce tangible benefits for coastal and ocean ecosystems and coastal communities in East Asian region, including ASEAN member states by developing an ICM system and building on practical experience gained in the application of this system.

Indonesia: In 2014, the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) was launched, which envisions Indonesia as a force between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and to become the center of the world's maritime axis. In support of the GMF, Indonesia passed the Presidential Decree no. 16 of 2017: Indonesian Sea Policy, which includes marine resource management and environmental protection and ocean space management as some of its pillars. Indonesia's Law No. 5 year 1990 has been in place to give a solid foundation on protecting natural resources and their ecosystems through the designation of conservation areas, including the ones on coastal and marine scapes. Indonesia has met its target of conserving 20 million hectares of marine areas, of which 5 million ha are managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the other 15 million ha by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and related local governments (provincial/district/city levels). This achievement is two years ahead of the target (PEMSEA Annual Report 2018) owing to its years of active implementation of marine protection programmes, which includes, among others, the adoption of ICM zoning plan by 21 out of Indonesia's 34 coastal provinces where 13 other provinces are still on study and legal processes[1], and their local province governments' environmental programmes. In 2014, Indonesia adopted the national Law on the Sea which establishes marine spatial planning as the tool to manage spatial use of coasts and oceans. As of date, the country has almost 18.2 million hectares of declared MPA[2] as its targeted for 32.5 million hectares in 2030[3] as stated in the Indonesian MPA vision 2030[4].

The Philippines, through a national policy (EO 533), has adopted ICM as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources. It serves as a policy framework for the development and implementation of ICM programmes in the Philippines.[5] One of the direct program interventions identified in the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan for 2015-2028 is the restoration of ecosystem functions which include the establishment of marine sanctuaries and no-take zones; and active restoration through coral transplantation and mangrove and seagrass rehabilitation efforts.[6] To date, the country has declared about 3.2 million hectares (or 1.74% of its total coastal and marine area) as marine protected areas according to the latest data of World Database on Protected Area.[7]

Thailand has adopted the Law on Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management (BE 2558/2015) for the integrated management of the country's 3,148-km long coastline. The Law mandated the establishment of interagency and multi-sectoral coordinating mechanisms and development of strategic plans for marine and coastal resources management at the national and provincial levels. Thailand's Marine and Coastal Resources Promotion Act (2015) facilitated the early stages of MSP in the country. In 2019, Thailand approved its National Marine Interest Act, which promotes marine spatial planning for all coastal provinces. Guidelines of Marine Spatial Planning was produced by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources in 2019 to facilitate training and prioritize areas for implementation such as Phang-Nga Bay in the Andaman and Koh Lan in the Gulf of Thailand. In policy recommendation by Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI), MSP and ICM were promoted as key mechanism to achieve Thailand Blue Economy Zoning (2021).

### ***MPAs and MPA Networks:***

Whilst there has been an increasing number of MPAs declared across the ASEAN region, there has been limited networking of MPAs and establishment of associated marine corridors, particularly those focused on sustainable fisheries. The challenges of such integrated approaches include the lack of adequate understanding of the stakeholders on the ecological interactions in the marine and coastal environment, such as on their vital functions and consequences of their loss. There is also a gap in the efficiency of governance, which allows the persistence of unsustainable natural resource use, and thus, undermines the natural capacities of the coastal and marine environment to maintain their ecological functions.

The inadequate investment in MPA management is seen as one of the primary limitations in MPA upkeep and in scaling up the area coverage of MPAs as increase in area of MPA may also mean additional resources (e.g., fuel for patrol and staffing). The ACB (2017) also reported that investments are needed to build local capacities in MPA management, which includes strengthening collaboration among various governance levels, developing and implementing management plans and resource mobilization. National and local initiatives though have shown some advances particularly on ecosystem-based resources management and community-based coastal management. However, ASEAN-wide strategies on conserving biologically connected MPAs and sustainable fishing have yet to be established. Furthermore, overall coverage of marine and coastal areas under protection remains far short of the recently adopted 30% target in the Global Biodiversity Framework. MPA coverage in the three participating ASEAN ENMAPS project countries range from 1.74% in the Philippines to 4.44% in Thailand (see *Project Document Table 1* below).

*Project Document Table 1: MPA coverage in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand*

Country	Total marine and coastal area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Marine and coastal area covered (km <sup>2</sup> )	Marine protected area coverage (%)
Indonesia	5,947,954*	181,865	3.06%
The Philippines	1,835,028	32,010	1.74%
Thailand	306,891	13,635	4.44%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8,089,873</b>	<b>227,510</b>	<b>2.81%</b>
Source: <a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net">https://www.protectedplanet.net</a> (accessed on 24 Jan 2023)			
*This figure only represents the marine protected areas managed by the MoEF.			

#### ***KBAs and ABNJ:***

The ACB maintains collaboration with the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) community in the ASEAN region where ACB has been provided access to marine KBA data from the World Database on Marine Key Biodiversity Areas. This partnership has allowed ACB to improve the integrity of the data in the region which will contribute to expediting conservation of marine areas critical to the conservation of marine biodiversity in the ASEAN region. However, there is still a need to identify marine KBAs among ASEAN Member States and updating of KBA information where data sources are found dated. Going beyond the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) of the Member States and including the areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) is seen by experts as being crucial in reaching the 30% marine ambition (ACB-Pew Webinar, 2020).

#### ***Associated baseline projects:***

The proposed ASEAN ENMAPS project could leverage other regional conservation investments of similar mandates in the ASEAN to scale-up MPA management and sustainable fisheries in the region in a more coherent and collaborative manner.

#### ***National projects:***

Indonesia. Under the jurisdiction of the MoEF, Indonesia has established more than 5 million ha of marine conservation areas. These areas have been designated by the guidance of the Law No. 5 year 1990, in which conservation efforts are conducted to protect natural ecosystems, to preserve biodiversity and to utilize sustainable activities for the benefit of Indonesia and its people. Indonesia has also been implementing a national program through the MMAF

for the establishment of 201 MPAs that legally protect more than 281,000 square kilometers of marine areas, with controlled use and fishing zones and a small percent of no-take zones (NTZ)[8]. Indonesia is also part of The Meloy Fund: A fund for sustainable small-scale fisheries in SE Asia GEF, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (Eastern Indonesia) which both promote sustainable fisheries; and the marine conservation projects, such as the EU programme through KfW to support Marine biodiversity through increasing MPA effectiveness and establishment of MPA pelagic in the Sulawesi Sea and support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral Triangle, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Coral Reef Insurance in Asia and the Pacific (ADB). The ASEAN ENMAPS could also build on recent national efforts of the World Bank-supported Indonesia Sustainable Oceans Programme (ISOP) in promoting sustainable and equitable management of coastal and marine areas for economic development, coastal livelihoods, and ecosystem health.

Philippines. The DENR-BMB is mandated to establish and manage MPAs under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (Republic Act or RA 7586)[9], expanded in 2018 as the e-NIPAS Act of 2018 under RA 11038.[10] One of the key programs of the DENR-BMB is the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP) which aims to achieve the effective management of the country's coastal and marine ecosystems thereby increasing their ability to provide ecological goods and services to improve the quality of life of the coastal population particularly ensuring food security, climate change resiliency and disaster risk reduction. The DA-BFAR is mandated under the Fisheries Code (RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654) to manage and conserve the country's fishery and aquatic resources. [11] The LGUs are mandated under the Local Government Code specifically provides for the administrative authority of the LGUs to control fishing activities, limit access to marine resources, prescribe zones for different uses and collect taxes of fees from the use of marine resources within their respective municipal waters (i.e., marine waters up to 15 kilometers from the coastline).[12] DENR-BMB through CMEMP, has developed the Marine Protected Area Network Road Map that specifies the Bureau's targets on the scaling-up of the *Joint Memorandum Circular on Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Networks* among the Department of Agriculture (DA), DENR and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). The Philippines is also implementing the USAID projects, Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes (SIBOL) and the Fish Right Program. SIBOL is a five-year project launched in 2020 to introduce and scale up high-impact environmental interventions that support the sustainable management and governance of key natural resources and reduce environmental crimes and unsustainable practices. SIBOL covers one of the ASEAN ENMAPS candidate sites, the Masinloc-Oyon Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape. The Fish Right is designed to meet both the need for improved management of fisheries and biodiversity conservation by working with fishing communities within various municipalities of the marine key biodiversity areas (MKBA) in the Philippines. Fish Right works with various municipalities in establishing a fishery closure area in northern Palawan, the Visayan Sea, and the Zamboanga Peninsula. The ASEAN ENMAPS will also build on the outcomes of the GEF-UNDP Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (SMARTSeas – PH Project) for improved management effectiveness and financial sustainability of MPAs and MPA network and establishment of an enabling policy framework for marine biodiversity conservation.

Thailand. The Thailand government is working with different stakeholders in implementing their workplan for MPA establishment (2016-2025) under the National Strategy of Thailand (2018-2037), led by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), and consistent also with their Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act of 2015. Thailand is aiming to establish a total of 3,851,004 hectares of MPAs at the end of the workplan. The ASEAN ENMAPS could continue the improvement in MPA management at the key areas in the Andaman following the previous support of GEF UNDP's Catalyzing Sustainability of Thailand's Protected Area System (CATSPA: 2011-2017), IUCN's Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region through a Ramsar Regional Initiative (2017-2020) and ACB's Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN (BCAMP: 2017-2021) which targeted the area of ASEAN World Heritage Parks including Tarutao, Muko Surin and Muko Similan National Park. The project will coordinate with several

ongoing key initiatives including UNEP-WCMC's National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA), UNEP's Integration of Natural Capital accounting in public and private sector policy and decision-making for sustainable landscapes and GIZ's Climate Coastal and Marine Biodiversity (CCMB). The DMCR also recently collaborated with the Dow Thailand and the (IUCN) for the "Dow & Thailand Mangrove Alliance". The collaboration aims to advance the conservation of mangroves along the coast of five provinces in Thailand to reduce the impact of global warming and marine debris sustainably.

Regional projects:

Partnerships for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific. The project focuses on enabling large-scale financing to increase the climate resilience of coastal businesses, communities and livelihoods in selected countries in the Asia Pacific region which includes the Philippines and Indonesia, through the public-private partnership (PPP) model for coral reef insurance. Although this is under the Climate Change focal area of GEF, the project aligns with Component 2 of the ASEAN ENMAPS.

Blue Horizon: Ocean Relief through Seaweed Aquaculture is a GEF project that will serve the Philippines. The project specifically aims to create new sustainable seaweed value chains that will deliver ecosystem services and provide socioeconomic benefits. This is aligned with the capacity-building initiatives for implementing investment and livelihood projects of the ASEAN ENMAPS stakeholders under the Project Component 2, as well as in upscaling replicable models on conservation enterprises in the region.

Implementing the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand - This GEF-UNEP project on seeks to support the implementation of the National Action Plans in support of the SAP as well as in consensus building on arrangements for strengthened regional cooperation in the management of the marine and coastal environment of the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, which covers 860,000 ha of mangroves, 153,000 ha of coral reef at 82 priority sites and 783,900 ha of coastal wetland at 19 sites.

Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme. This project of GEF-FAO on Bay of Bengal aims to contribute to sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities.

Improving Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region - This project facilitated the establishment of the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) and supported waterbird census and wetland assessments of 37 inland and coastal wetland areas in the region. This contributed to the conservation of migratory birds as well as the protection and sustainable management of the selected coastal and marine ecosystems. The project's next phase will focus on strengthening the AFN, implement capacity building for managers and stakeholders of the coastal wetlands and networks of flyway sites in the region, and promote awareness on the importance of protecting the coastal habitats in species conservation.



PEMSEA's ICM programme implementation has notably covered about 40.4 percent of the region's coastline as of 2020, creating an important impact on more than 86,000 km of coastline and over 146 million people living in coastal and watershed areas. The ICM programme of PEMSEA has brought over 10 percent improvement in the rating of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) recorded in national and locally managed MPAs in selected sites in Indonesia, and Philippines.

EU - Ocean Governance Project (EuropeAid/139855/DH/SER/MULTI) - The project aims to protect and restore marine ecosystems and serves as a catalyst for building peace and security and fostering sustainable economies in Southeast Asia and the Atlantic Ocean basin. Among the approaches of the project is to enhance cooperation of MPAs, contribute to effective MPA management, facilitate broader regional cooperation on marine and coastal resilience with a view to underpin regional stability, and support the implementation of marine and coastal ecosystem restoration activity.

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) - mobilized both commitments from member countries and actions on the ground which have allowed for the establishment and management of larger areas of MPAs in the region, particularly in the South China Sea and Sulu Celebes Sea LMEs. The CTI's CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan was endorsed by the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries including its targets.

World Bank-ASEAN Southeast Asia Regional Program on Combating Marine Plastics (SEA-MaP). Approved in 2022, the USD 20 million project aims to reduce plastic consumption, increase recycling, and minimize leakages to prevent land and sea-based marine plastic pollution. It will also support coastal and blue economies, which are particularly affected by marine litter and its effects on several key sectors—fisheries, tourism, and shipping.

Bird Life International maintains a *GIS Dataset of Important Bird Areas (IBAs)* on behalf of BirdLife Partnership, which have mapped more than 3,000 marine Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas that have also so far been recognized as the largest network of sites of importance for marine biodiversity. BirdLife International is one of the world's largest nature conservation partnerships from governments, regional fisheries management organizations, international conventions and fishing fleets around the world. ACB has an existing partnership with Birdlife International in maintaining the ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism and its protected area and species databases.

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) also conducts research and development activities in AMS under interdisciplinary approaches covering responsible fisheries and aquaculture technologies and practices, post-harvest technology and practices, fisheries management concepts and approaches, and policy and advisory services. These contribute to designing strategies for sustainable resource use.

***3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project***

## Proposed Alternative Scenario

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The project envisages transformative changes in the management of networks of MPAs in the target LMEs, building upon national initiatives to develop and manage MPAs and use of ICM and MSPs and increasing coverage of management and protection of marine corridors. This upscaling of conservation areas aspires to attain improved support and sustainability of fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services. To accomplish this, the proposed ASEAN ENMAPS project will leverage regional conservation investments of similar mandates in the ASEAN region.

The science-based approaches, which is the focus of Component 1 will define MPA networks in specific LMEs, support necessary management decisions to determine the scale of connectivity in the LMEs, and identify biological and spatial boundaries in conservation corridors between and among MPAs. Results thereof will also serve as a basis for plans and decision-making on incorporating marine connectivity in spatial planning and in establishing collaborative arrangements across sectors, involving multiple stakeholders, and exploring potential linkages with regional (e.g., LME) cooperative governance mechanisms. Once the bases for scaling up of MPAs and connectivities are established in Component 1, the activities under Component 2 will focus on improving the management of individual MPAs and the network of MPAs through a range of interventions such as capacity-building on ICM and adaptive management approaches, which will also be streamlined in the development or refining of management plans. Development and implementation of investment projects that will promote the benefits of ecosystem management, restoration and responsible governance at the core of the social and economic development of communities will also be supported. To sustain these gains, partnerships among various sectors, including the private sectors, will be established. Partnerships are also envisaged to gain sustainable financing, increase investments, and strengthen multi-stakeholder cooperation to address priority concerns in management and governance of coastal and marine ecosystems. The results and lessons of the project will be packaged and disseminated into knowledge products to ensure that the learnings and best practices are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders, which will be the outcomes of Component 3. Knowledge management, learning and networking will utilize existing knowledge sharing platforms in the region to engage the relevant project stakeholders in further learning and building of core capacities in MPA management and other management tools needed in successfully implementing the project. As a source for potential replication and scaling up of best practices, the project will incorporate all the learning through knowledge management mechanisms in the region, such as the Southeast Asia Knowledge Base (SeaKB), the ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism, ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard, and IW LEARN, among others.

With the three ASEAN countries participating and in consideration of available resources, it is not possible to support activities that will span the entire LME's. In the Sulu Celebes Seas, only two (Indonesia and the Philippines) of the three littoral countries are participating; in South China Sea, two (Indonesia, Philippines) of 6 littoral countries; in the Gulf of Thailand, one (Thailand) of four littoral countries; in Sulu Celebes Seas, two (Indonesia and Philippines) of three littoral countries; Indonesian Seas, one (Indonesia) of two littoral countries; in Bay of Bengal, one (Thailand) of eight littoral countries and only on the side of the Andaman Sea.

## Theory of Change

The project baseline is characterized by inadequate understanding of ecological and other linkages in coastal and marine ecosystems, insufficient investment in MPA management, governance and financial shortcomings in the implementation of area-based management approaches, limited institutional capacities for implementing integrated approaches, and insufficient sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned. The project's theory of change shows that causal pathways that would advance the baseline towards the GEF alternative scenario and facilitate the achievement of longer-term outcomes, i.e., blue economy in the three participating countries strengthened through adoption of integrated management of marine ecosystems, durable achievement of management objectives and co-benefits towards the well-being of local communities enhanced through mainstreaming of participatory approaches, threats to coastal and marine ecosystems reduced, and upscaling and replication across ASEAN member states through effective knowledge sharing and regional collaboration. *Project Document Figure 3* below shows the theory of change in schematic form, reflected through progress across three causal pathways towards achievement of the envisaged longer-term outcomes and generation of global environmental benefits.

The first causal pathway (*Identifying connectivities and linkages*) addresses the need to establish MPA networks and associated marine corridors through science-based decisions, capitalizing on the strong scientific capacities in the region and taking into consideration known threats and emerging issues, including the expected impacts associated with climate change. Identifying connectivities and linkages goes beyond ecological considerations, and the project will take a multi-faceted approach towards assessing socioeconomic conditions and institutional arrangements that are also essential for ensuring effective management and governance of MPA networks and marine corridors. One of the primary benefits expected through establishing of MPA networks is a more coordinated approach for combatting the threats associated with IUU and destructive fishing, and the consequent positive outcomes to the health of coastal and marine ecosystems and the well-being of local communities dependent on sustainable utilization of those resources. An important assumption along this causal pathway is the sustained government level and cross-sectoral commitment to the integrated approaches. It is expected that the conceptual designs produced through the project will be adopted by relevant institutional partners and sufficient resources allocated. It is also assumed that the connectivities and linkages will be sufficiently verified to provide guidance on how best to protect key ecosystem functionalities in the target LMEs, leading to the longer-term outcome of the Blue economy in the three countries strengthened through adoption of integrated management of marine ecosystems.

To effectively manage and govern the MPA networks and marine corridors, the enabling environment needs to be in place, which is the focus of the second causal pathway 2 (*Strengthening the enabling environment for integrated approaches*). Substantial resources are allocated for improving the management effectiveness of the 11 target MPAs, which will likely have leading roles in coordinating with other MPAs in the networks and engaging with other stakeholders in collaborative management of the marine corridors. It is assumed that the MPA management entities will be open to enhancing management plans and adopting integrated approaches. It is further assumed that the governance conditions support MPA networking. The project will also facilitate enhanced cooperation with local government units, e.g., through strengthening ICM and MSP initiatives, and with private sector partners in the implementation of priority investments that will help diversify financing of the management of coastal and marine ecosystems and increase involvement of local communities, including women, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups. Project interventions are also planned for increasing capacities and skills of local communities, enabling them to engage in and benefit more meaningfully from the sustainable management of target seascapes. The longer-term outcome catalyzed by the GEF funding is stated as follows: *Participatory approaches contribute towards achievement of durable management objectives and enhanced well-being of local communities.*

Knowledge regarding MPA networks and marine corridors will continue to be generated, as lessons are learned through implementation of innovative

approaches, updated scientific analyses, and M&E feedback obtained in the field, including ecosystem responses to the impacts of climate change. The third causal pathway (*Facilitating adaptive management and upscaling*) responds to the fact that integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems will remain dynamic, adjusting and adapting to knowledge generated and lessons learned. Knowledge generated during the project and lessons captured through monitoring and evaluation activities will be shared, communicated and disseminated to the stakeholder community, feeding into existing knowledge platforms, including the GEF IW: LEARN and others. Achievement of upscaling and replication depends on effective flow of information and stakeholder willingness to adopt best practices. There is important inter-connectivity across the other pathways of the project theory of change, e.g., best practices according to effective sharing of knowledge will lead to the longer-term outcome of *Upscaling and replication across the ASEAN member states through effective knowledge sharing and regional collaboration*.

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[2] <https://www.protectedplanet.net>

[3] <https://kkp.go.id/lpsplserang/artikel/34575-kawasan-konservasi-di-indonesia>

[4] MMAF (2020) MPA Vision 2030 and Roadmap to MPA Management

[5] <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2006/06/06/executive-order-no-533-s-2006/>

[6] <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ph/ph-nbsap-v3-en.pdf>

[7] <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/PHL>

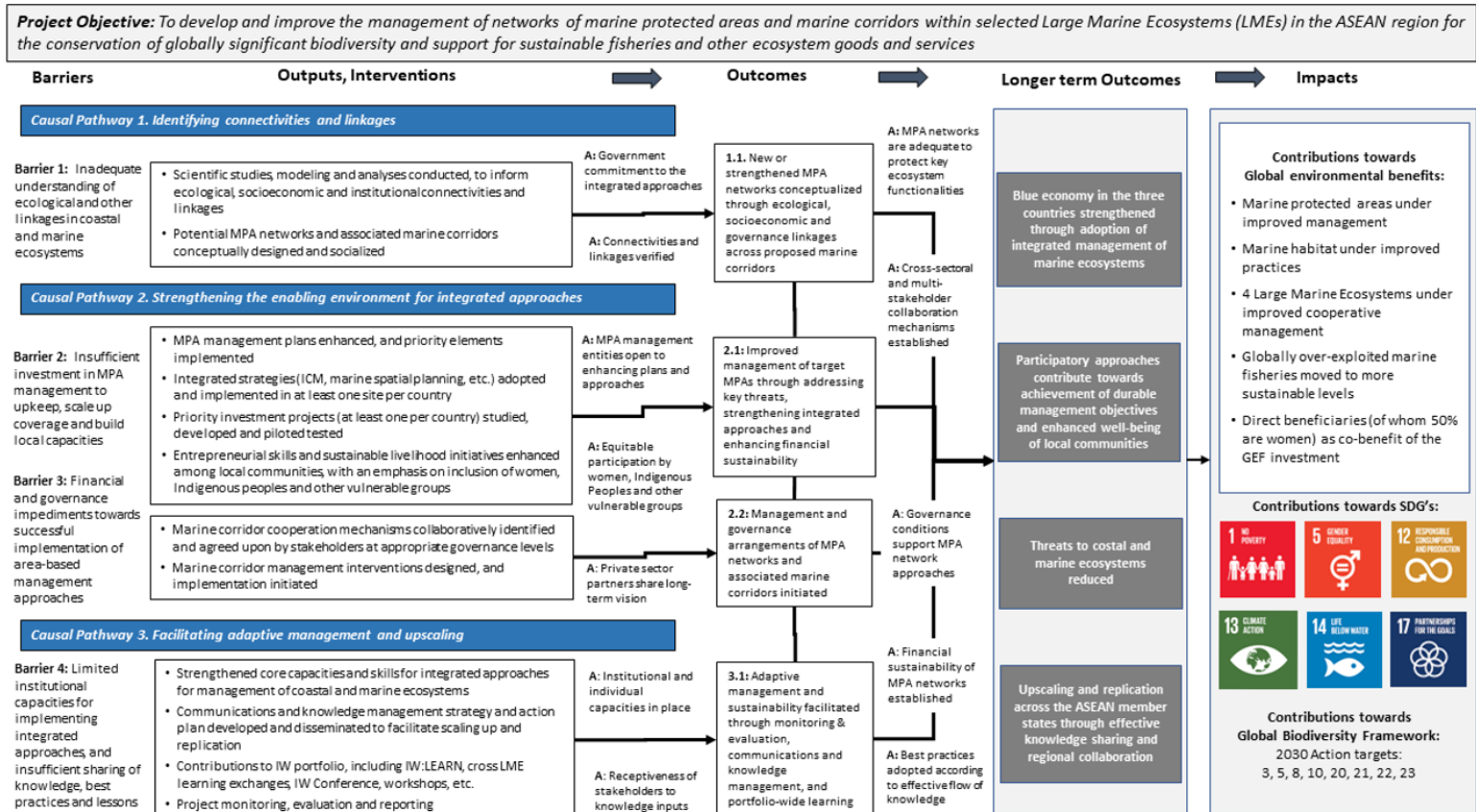
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[9] <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1992/06/01/republic-act-no-7586/>

[10] <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2018/06jun/20180622-RA-11038-RRD.pdf>

[11] <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/02/27/republic-act-no-10654/>

[12] <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/1991/10oct/19911010-RA-7160-CCA.pdf>



Project Document Figure 3: Project theory of change

**Criteria and approaches for achieving connectivity:**

To improve the management of selected MPAs, the management status of each MPA Pilot Site will be the baseline for this Project. The results of the evaluation of MPAs management status using **The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) indicators** from the IUCN WCPA Framework for the effectiveness of protected area management (or PAME) will be used as a baseline in measuring the effectiveness of the ENMAPS project intervention. The METT approach has been officially carried out to evaluate the management status of MPAs, e.g., in Indonesia for National Parks.

**Indicators of ecological, socio-economic, and institutional linkages at the national and local levels are proposed to design the MPA network.** Ecological guiding principles for building the IUCN Resilience MPA Network (2008) and following an updated approach e.g., proposed by Green et al. 2020, Alan et al. 2021, is the scientific method for building a new MPA network. Variations in oceanographic parameters, larval dispersal and movement of adults and juveniles, critical

habitats of target conservation biota and sustainable management of fish species, for example, are criteria in the ecological connectivity approach to designing MPA networks. The spatial-temporal dynamics of the ecological parameters will also be considered in this objective.

**To evaluate the management status of fisheries in certain areas and groups of fish targets**, an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) approach (FAO, 2003) will be employed. Specific EAFM indicators will be incorporated into the management plans for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors, linking with the fisheries management plans of the respective fisheries management areas where the target sites are situated. The target fisheries among the Indonesian sites are reef fish, and groupers and snappers are the focus fisheries in the Philippines and Thailand. Groupers and snappers and reef fish are diverse groups of fish species found in tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, face various conservation challenges. While not all grouper and snapper species are threatened, several species within this group have been identified as being at risk (e.g., Mitcheson et al., 2013). Most if not all of the target MPAs protect coral reefs and nearshore habitats such as mangroves and seagrass beds, which often serve as important spawning and nursery areas for various fish species, many of which are commercially valuable food fish species, such as groupers and snappers. These species rely on these habitats for breeding and early life stages. Well-managed protected coral reefs and nearshore areas can lead to "spillover" effects. When fish populations within these protected areas become abundant, some individuals may migrate to adjacent fishing grounds, contributing to increased catch rates outside the protected zones. This can benefit both artisanal and commercial fisheries. Groupers and snappers are known to have relatively small home ranges. Studies on migratory patterns are limited, but it has been inferred from an interview survey (e.g., Mamaug et al., 2001) that some grouper species undertake seasonal or periodic migrations during recruitment and spawning phases. Grouper and snapper larvae are pelagic; thus movement is brought about by ocean currents. Depending on the species, juveniles settle in nearshore or coastal habitats, including other reef areas, mangroves, and/or seagrass beds. These habitats are potential areas for protection (as new MPAs) and will be proposed to be part of the marine corridors or integrated marine areas in this project if so identified.

#### ***Project Sites:***

The 11 target MPAs, confirmed during the PPG phase, are described in the Site Profiles compiled in *Annex 17 to the Project Document* and briefly summarized below.

**South China Sea (NOAA LME ID 36):** The South China Sea LME is bordered by China, Indonesia, Malaysia Philippines and Vietnam and other countries. It covers an area of 3.2 million km<sup>2</sup>, of which 0.31% is protected, and contains 7.04% and 0.93% of the world's coral reefs and sea mounts, respectively. Waters from the LME may flow seasonally into the Sulu Sea and Java Sea, contributing to the Indonesian Throughflow. The project will cover the selected sites within the territorial waters of the Philippines (West Philippines Sea).

Site	Brief Description
Agoo - Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape (ADPLS)	ADPLS is located on the eastern side of <a href="#">Lingayen Gulf</a> , along the coastal areas of the municipalities of <a href="#">Agoo</a> , <a href="#">Sto. Tomas</a> , and <a href="#">Rosario</a> in southern <a href="#">La Union</a> , Philippines. It was first gazetted as a national park in 1965 and was known as the Agoo–Damortis National Seashore Park under <a href="#">RA 4570</a> . It became an initial component of the <a href="#">NIPAS Act (RA 7586)</a> on 01 June 1992 and a regular component under the System under the category of Protected Landscape and Seascape by virtue of <a href="#">Presidential Proclamation No. 277</a> dated 23 April 2000, thus renaming it to Agoo-Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape (ADPLS). Under the <a href="#">e-NIPAS Act of 2018 (RA 11038)</a> , it became one of seven other protected areas established in the Ilocos Region (Region 1). ADPLS has a total area of 10,774.68, with a marine area cover of 10,564.68 ha (98%) and a terrestrial area of 210 ha (2%), with approx. 26.4 km combined coastline of the three municipalities. ADPLS has a Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) / Habitat Conservation/Restoration Zone of 2,253.34 ha (20.91%) and a Multiple Use Zone (MUZ) of 8,521.34 (79.09%).
Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno (BBBIDA) Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN)	The BBBIDA MPAN is a relatively young inter-local government units (LGU) alliance established through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in 2018 between the six municipalities ( <a href="#">Bani</a> , <a href="#">Bolinao</a> , <a href="#">Burgos</a> , <a href="#">Infanta</a> , <a href="#">Dasol</a> , and <a href="#">Agno</a> ) in the province of <a href="#">Pangasinan</a> . The BBBIDA MPAN protects a total of 17 locally-established/locally-managed marine protected areas (LMMPAs), 11 of which has an estimated total area of 572.85 ha established within the 6 municipal water boundaries covering a total area of 185,264 ha. Within the MPAN is the Bolinao Peninsula, identified as one of the <a href="#">Philippine key biodiversity area</a> (Code: KBA-8) in 2008, with a total area of 24,995.01 ha.

**Sulu-Celebes Sea (NOAA LME ID 37):** The Sulu-Celebes Sea LME comprises the Sulu and Celebes Seas, which are separated from each other by a deep trough and a chain of islands known as the Sulu Archipelago. The LME is bounded by northern Borneo (Malaysia), the southwest coast of the Philippines and Sulawesi Island (northern coast of Indonesia), but most of the LME falls within the archipelagic waters of either the Philippines or Indonesia. The LME covers an area of about one million km<sup>2</sup>, of which 1.03% is protected, and contains 6.17% and 0.22% of the world's coral reefs and sea mounts, respectively. The project will cover the archipelagic waters of the Philippines (Sulu archipelago and southwest coast).

Site	Brief Description
Tubbataha Reef Natural Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	Tubbataha Reefs and surrounding waters in the central Sulu Sea, province of <a href="#">Palawan</a> was established as a nationally protected area under <a href="#">Presidential Proclamation No. 306</a> on 11 August 1988 (then called Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park). It was officially inscribed as a <a href="#">UNESCO World Heritage Site</a> in 1993 and became officially known as the <a href="#">Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park</a> on 16 April 2010 by <a href="#">Republic Act No. (RA) 10067</a> under National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act ( <a href="#">RA 7586</a> ), Initially comprising of two atolls – the North and South Atoll – the Park’s territory has since been expanded to include Jessie Beazley Reef thus covering in total a strict protection zone of 97,030 ha, and a buffer zone surrounding its perimeter by ten (10) nautical miles of 356,500 ha since 2010. It has been identified as a <a href="#">Philippine key biodiversity area</a> (Code: KBA-95) in 2008, a Flagship Regional Site (Category 4) under the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS) in 2014, one of four sites in the country to be part of the transboundary <a href="#">Marine Turtle Protected Area Network</a> in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape in 2018, and a Philippines Seabird Sentinel Site in 2021. Following the enactment of the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) For Palawan Act ( <a href="#">RA 7611</a> ) in 1992, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) has the authority for the conservation and management of coastal and marine resources of Palawan through implementation of the Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN) which include TRNP.
Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape	Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape (TBPPS), one of 9 identified marine biodiversity corridors of the country and the largest fishing ground in the Bicol region, was established as a nationally protected area under <a href="#">RA No. 11038</a> known as “Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (ENIPAS) Act of 2018, The area serves as habitat to ecologically rich and biologically important species within its coverage of 413,745 ha in the provinces of <a href="#">Masbate</a> , <a href="#">Sorsogon</a> , <a href="#">Albay</a> , and <a href="#">Camarines Sur</a> in the Bicol Region. It hosts several megafaunal species including the whale sharks in Sorsogon, and mantas in Ticao Pass. The whale sharks in Sorsogon is considered 2nd largest whale shark population in the world. Sorsogon (36,284.78 ha) was also identified as a <a href="#">Philippine key biodiversity area</a> (Code: KBA-116) in 2008. Next to Sorsogon waters is the Manta Bowl in Ticao Pass, hosting mantas and devilrays.
Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	Turtle Islands, covering the whole Municipality of Turtle Islands and its surrounding waters in the province of <a href="#">Tawi-Tawi</a> , was declared as <a href="#">Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)</a> through a MOA between the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of Malaysia on May 31, 1996. It was declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary under <a href="#">Presidential Proclamation No.171</a> on 26 August 1999 under the initial elements of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act ( <a href="#">Republic Act RA 7586</a> ), and fully confirmed on 21 March 20



18 under the Expanded NIPAS (e-NIPAS) Act ([RA No. 11038](#)) and identified as Extremely High (EH) for biodiversity conservation. TIWS is an archipelago with a rocky islet Sibaung and six (6) small islands – Taganak, Baguan, Langaan, Boan, Lihiman, and Great Bakkungan, located in the province of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu Archipelago. TIWS has a total marine area of 242,649 ha and an aggregate land area within the six islands of 318 ha. It hosts two species of marine turtles, green and hawksbill, and is considered the most important nesting habitat of green turtles in the Philippines, where 21,703 nesters were recorded in 2012, the highest since 1988 where monitoring has started. It is considered the only major nesting ground in the whole ASEAN Region and the 11th major nesting site in the world. It is identified as a [Philippine key biodiversity area](#) (KBA-228) in 2008, a [Flagship Regional Site \(Category 4\)](#) under the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS) in 2014, and one of four sites in the country to be part of the transboundary [Marine Turtle Protected Area Network](#) in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape in 2018. Following the enactment of [RA 11054](#) also known as the [Bangsamoro Organic Law \(BOL\)](#) in 2018, TIWS was officially turned-over to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in 2022.

**Indonesian Sea (NOAA LME ID 38):** The Indonesian Sea LME (ISLME) is situated at the confluence of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and is bordered by Indonesia and Timor-Leste. It covers an area of 2.13 million km<sup>2</sup>, with 98% within Indonesia's territorial waters, and approximately 2% located within the territorial waters of Timor-Leste. The boundary of the Indonesia Sea LME includes five Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 712, 713, 714, 715, and small part of FMA 573. The ASEAN ENMAPS project will cover only the territorial waters of Indonesia with the pilot site located in the Wakatobi National Park (FMA 714) and the Togean National Park (FMA 715).

Site	Brief Description
Kepulauan Togean National Park	<p>The Togean Islands National Park area has become part of the Tojo Una-Una Togean Biosphere Reserve, based on the results of the 31st International Co-ordinating Council of the Mana and Biosphere Program on 19 June 2019 in Paris, France. UNESCO designated the Togean Tojo Una-Una Biosphere Reserve as the 15th Biosphere Reserve in Indonesia. The types of ecosystems in this area include low-land forest, mangrove forests, rocky beaches, coral reefs, and sea-grass beds. The Togean Islands themselves are a coral reef ecosystem that is an important part of the Coral Triangle or referred to as the Coral Triangle. This area is an area with the highest level of coral reef diversity in the world. There are four types of coral reefs that can be found in this national park area, namely fringing reefs, barrier reefs, patch reefs, and atolls. There are around 596 species of fish found in coral reef fish belonging to 62 families. There are two species that are strongly suspected of being endemic to the Togean Islands, namely <i>Paracheilinus togeanensis</i> and <i>Ecsenius sp.</i> Not only that, but this area is also recorded as having 2 mammal genera, 10 aves genera, 3 reptile genera, 2 amphibian genera, 10 fish genera, 555 mollusk species from 103 family types, 336 gastropod species, 211 bivalve species, 2 cephalopod species, 2 types of Scaphopods, and 4 types of chitons.</p>
Kepulauan Wakatobi National Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	<p>The name Wakatobi is taken from the four main islands in this national park area, namely Wangi-wangi Island, Kalidupa Island, Tomia Island and Binongko Island. Wakatobi is an acronym for the first syllables of the four islands, namely Wa-Ka-To-Bi. Wakatobi National Park, located in Southeast Sulawesi, has been designated as one of the world's biosphere reserve areas in Indonesia since 2021. Administratively, the Wakatobi National Park area passes through 67 villages and sub-districts, as well as 8 sub-districts in the Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Comparison of area between land and sea is 3% and 97%.</p> <p>The number of species of coral reefs in the waters of Wakatobi reaches 750 species out of 850 species of coral reefs in the world. There are more than 112 species of coral in Wakatobi National Park. Among them are <i>Acropora formosa</i>, <i>Merulina ampliata</i>, <i>Pavona cactus</i>, <i>Fungia molucensis</i>, <i>Stylophora pistillata</i>, <i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i>, <i>Platygyra versifora</i>, <i>Psammocora profundasafa</i>, and <i>Tubastraea frondes</i>. There are about 93 species of fish that can be found, such as pogo-pogo (<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>), baronang (<i>Siganus guttatus</i>), tak hasang (<i>Naso unicornis</i>), napoleon (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>), red fish (<i>Lutjanus biguttatus</i>), <i>Heniochus acuminatus</i>, <i>Amphiprion melanopus</i>, and <i>Caesio caerulea</i>. The Wakatobi area is also a place for visits from one type of marine mammal (cetacean), especially the sperm whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>). These cetaceans usually come in pods in November. There is also a manta ray (<i>Manta ray</i>) with a giant size and is a unique species that only lives</p>

in tropical waters.

**Bay of Bengal (NOAA LME ID 34):** The Bay of Bengal LME includes the Bay of Bengal itself, the Andaman Sea, the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean to 2°S, with the total maritime area of 6.2 million km<sup>2</sup> and combined length of the coastline of 14,000 km. The BOBLME is bordered by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The ASEAN ENMAPS project will cover only the sites in Thailand within the Andaman Sea. Note that Myanmar and Malaysia are not participating in this regional project.

Site	Brief Description
Tarutao National Park (A SEAN Heritage Park)	Tarutao is a national park located in the Andaman Sea in the Strait of Malacca, Indian Ocean. In Mueang District, Satun Province. The southern side of the national park is 4.8 kilometers from the Thai-Malaysia border. Tarutao National Park consists of 51 islands, including approximately 931,250 rai or 1,490 square kilometers of islands and sea. There are rich forests that are home to a variety of wildlife. The marine ecosystem is beautiful and rich in a group of colorful corals.
Biosphere Reserves Ranong Thailand (RAMSAR Site)	This biosphere reserve covers about 30,000 hectares, of which 40% is a marine area. The reserve incorporates a range of diversified natural and disturbed habitats including mangrove forests, tropical evergreen forests, open sea, seagrass beds and urban and agricultural land. However, mangroves are the most representative ecosystem within this biosphere reserve. The Njao and Laem Son National Park are contiguous to Ranong and hence there is a continuum of protected habitats going from the mountain ecosystem down to the coast and sea.
Muko Surin National Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	Muko Surin National Park is situated offshore in the Andaman Sea. Its geological structure is granite rock. Upwelling around the area provides nutrients for plankton, which are food for fish and marine life. The islands surround with large continuing fringing reefs which are the most developed reefs in Thailand. The area is internationally well-known for its beautiful diving sites. Moreover, the beach of Ko Ree and Ko Kai (Torinla) are marine turtle nesting area.
Muko Similan National Park (ASEAN Heritage Park)	Muko Similan National Park is situated offshore, comprising of numerous islands with steep granite mountains, beaches and rock formations of many shapes. The coral reefs in the park are classified as deep-water reefs as they cover the seafloor down to around 30m. Some coral species are only found on these Similan and Surin offshore archipelagos. The surrounding sea support high diversity of marine life including rare marine fauna, such as manta ray, sperm whale, killer whale, false killer whale, spinner dolphin and striped dolphin. The park is also the most important nesting ground for endangered green turtle in Thailand.

**Description of expected outcomes and components of the project:**

The overall **objective of the project** is to develop and improve the management of networks of marine protected areas and marine corridors within selected Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the ASEAN region for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and support for sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services.

### **Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)**

This first component of the project will establish science-based approaches that will determine the extent of ecological, socioeconomic and institutional connectivities within the identified LMEs. The results from this component will define MPA networks in each LME, identify new potential MPAs within each network and propose options in support of necessary management actions for MPAs and MPA networks including the corridors connecting MPAs within the network.

#### **Outcome 1.1: New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualized through ecological, socioeconomic and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors**

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 1.1 include:

- Four (4) sub-regions within the target LMEs, where ecological, socioeconomic and institutional connectivity confirmed.
- Nine (9) MPA networks and associated marine corridors designed and endorsed.

Outcome 1 results will be achieved through delivery of the following output.

##### ***Output 1.1.1. Scientific studies and modeling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs***

Building upon information collected and preliminary delineations made during the PPG phase, the activities under this output involve designing the MPA networks and associated marine corridors based on findings of scientific studies, modeling, social and environmental assessments and institutional analyses. In each of the three countries, the project will partner with expert institutions in completing ecological connectivity studies, e.g., modeling of larval dispersal and analysis of information on types of target fish stocks, their habitats, conservation status and migratory patterns. This information will be utilized in updating the proposed spatial boundaries of the MPA networks and marine corridors, with the aim of strengthening collaborative conservation of threatened and endangered fish and other marine species and advancing sustainable utilization practices of coastal and marine resources. These studies will be

complemented by socioeconomic assessments, exploration of suitable fisheries certification modalities, institutional reviews and analyses of potential governance arrangements, in order to conceptually design functional MPA networks and marine corridors in the target LMEs. The regional project team will coordinate the country level activities, and facilitate collaboration with ongoing initiatives in the region, including GEF-funded LME projects, and liaise with ASEAN working groups to share knowledge, emerging scientific information and approaches and lessons learned.

In accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for “upstream” work (e.g., policies), scoped Strategic and Environmental Social Assessments (SESAs), one per country, will be conducted to identify relevant UNDP Principles and Standards and ensure policy frameworks, such as the institutional and governance arrangements for the MPA networks and marine corridors, are consistent with UNDP SES. Moreover, gender expertise and women’s representation will be ensured in the studying and designing of the MPA networks. The SESAs will be made at the early phase of project implementation and will inform further activity design, including development of enhanced MPA management plans under Output 2.1.1 and strengthened integrated coastal management (ICM) or marine spatial planning (MSP) under Output 2.1.2.

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.1 include:



**Regional:**

Engage with LME governance mechanisms and regional project teams in conducting updated analysis of transboundary diagnostic analyses, strategic action programs and national action programs for the target LMEs, supporting the national teams in assessing viable governance and management arrangements and financing options for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Through collaboration with the ASEAN working groups, organize regional stakeholder workshops (both online and in-person) to share knowledge, emerging scientific information and lessons learned regarding MPA management, MPA networking, marine corridor establishment and management, sustainable fisheries, etc.

**Indonesia:**

Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), ensuring the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors and other upstream activities under the project (e.g., enhanced MPA management plans and strengthened integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches under Component 2) are consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards (SES), fully inclusive of stakeholder inputs and developed with proactive encouragement of the views and perspectives of women, indigenous communities and other marginalized groups. The assessment will identify and highlight key relevant UNDP Principles and Standards to be reflected in project upstream outputs.

Conduct fish resources connectivity modelling with hydrodynamic studies (back tracking for determining spawning locations and forward tracking for determining care locations); characterize hydrodynamic patterns in the scale relevant to the dispersal of fish larvae in the areas of the Togean and Wakatobi MPA's; conduct fish larva surveys; and stimulate larva dispersal using agent-based modelling to characterize potential larva exchange in the waters of Togean and Wakatobi.

Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors and formulate proposed institutional arrangements on harmonization of local government and central government (including conservation agencies and fisheries management authorities).

Based on the scientific analyses and modeling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors; disseminating the proposed concepts through stakeholder workshops. The workshop on expanding new MPA networks consensus and additional regulation initiative after the consensus agreed.

Ocean Accounting does not yet possess a legal mandate but is driven by international commitments by Indonesia as a member of the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (henceforth, 'Ocean Panel')[1]. The Ocean Panel consists of 17 Heads of State that have agreed upon five transformations, which include a commitment to produce national ocean accounts. A pilot project of ocean accounting has been established in Gili and Raja Ampat MPA Networks, therefore through the ENMAPS project, establishment of one pilot ocean accounting in Togean or Wakatobi MPA networks would be beneficial. This activity will be clarified during the early phase of project implementation, in consultation with th

e National Technical Working Group.

Conduct fisheries resilient assessments against climate change (VA or similar methodology) involving local communities and the fisheries sector (similar methodology). Please see the Indonesia Marine Ecoregion of Teluk Tomini Gulf for information related to Togean.

### The Philippines:

Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), ensuring the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors and other upstream activities under the project (e.g., enhanced MPA management plans and strengthened integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches under Component 2) are consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards (SES), fully inclusive of stakeholder inputs and developed with proactive encouragement of the views and perspectives of women, indigenous communities and other marginalized groups. The SESA will identify and highlight key relevant UNDP Principles and Standards to be reflected in project upstream outputs.

Partner with the National Fisheries Research Institute (NFRDI) to jointly identify key species in fisheries and conduct genetic analyses to establish molecular connectivity for each of the five MPA sites.

Partner with the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI) in the conduct of ecological connectivity modeling for each of the five MPA sites.

Partner with UPMSI, NFRDI and other research institutions to facilitate and/or conduct vulnerability assessments (e.g., VA-TURF, or similar methodology) involving local communities and the fisheries sector (e.g., Fish-VUL, or similar methodology).

Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors such as inter-LGU fund to highlight governance mechanisms along the corridor; and review the viability of recognizing the marine corridors as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).

Conduct a targeted assessment in Tawi-tawi/BARMM, reviewing traditional governance and knowledge practices and cultural heritage of the indigenous groups in this area.

Partner with Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSDS) in the design of MPAs and networks in Palawan with the application of the Capturing Coral Reef & Related Ecosystem Services (CCRES) MPA size optimization tool for supporting locally effective decision making. (e.g., CCRES Simulation Tool for MPA Design). Pilot site: PALAWAN coastal ECANs (c/o PCSDS)

Based on the scientific analyses and modeling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors; disseminating the proposed concepts through stakeholder workshops.

### Thailand:

Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), ensuring the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors and other upstream activities under the project (e.g., enhanced MPA management plans and strengthened integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches under Component 2) are consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards (SES), fully inclusive of stakeholder inputs and developed with proactive encouragement of the views and perspectives of women, indigenous communities and other marginalized groups. The SESA will identify and highlight key relevant UNDP Principles and Standards to be reflected in project upstream outputs.

<p>ed marine corridors and other upstream activities under the project (e.g., enhanced MPA management plans and strengthened integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches under Component 2) are consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards (SES), fully inclusive of stakeholder inputs and developed with proactive encouragement of the views and perspectives of women, indigenous communities and other marginalized groups. The assessment will identify and highlight key relevant UNDP Principles and Standards to be reflected in project upstream outputs.</p>
<p>Partner with Marine Science Association of Thailand to conduct supplementary scientific analyses on ecological connectivity, collect primary data to assess dimensions of ecological, socioeconomic and institutional connectivities in the upper Andaman and southern Andaman MPAs; active connectivity focuses on sharks, groupers and snapper spp., and Passive connectivity focuses on coral larvae, and bivalves.</p>
<p>Refine the assessment of connectivity based on existing models and best available data around i) Mu Ko Surin and Mu Ko Similan NP and Ranong Mangrove Biosphere Reserve and II) Tarutao NP.</p>
<p>Define biological and spatial boundaries of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors, based on the completed scientific analyses and modeling and socioeconomic and institutional analyses for Northern Andaman and Southern Andaman. The marine corridor between Muko Surin, Muko Similan and Ranong Mangrove Biosphere and Tarutao NP and the surrounding NP, e.g., Mu Ko Petra NP and the proposed Muko Sarai MPA under DMCR. The marine corridor may include some fisheries management areas, e.g., no-trawl areas within 3 nautical miles from the coast.</p>
<p>Identify possible management gaps associated with the proposed the MPA networks in consultation with government and relevant stakeholders, provide recommendations on the appropriate and effective governance and cooperation mechanisms based on the linkages within each MPA network and associated marine corridor.</p>
<p>Advocate for recognition and inclusion of the MPA network(s) and associated marine corridor(s) into the 30x30 target in the national roadmap.</p>

## Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks

Component 2 of the project will improve the management of individual MPAs and the networks of MPAs by taking into account the results from Component 1. This component through the first Outcome (2.1) will improve the management of individual MPAs within each network and as mentioned previously, will focus only on the first category of MPAs mentioned in Component 1. The range of MPA interventions will include the preparation of management plans or refining where these already exist to enhance the connectivities and the implementation of the priority elements in these plans. Pre-identified interventions that will be supported include integrated coastal management (ICM), formulation and implementation of concrete investment strategies that will include sustainable financing. Outcome 2.2 will address priority concerns at the MPA network level, including multi-country cooperation in the management of marine corridors.

## **Outcome 2.1: Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability**

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 2.1 include:

- 1,750 people (of whom 50% are women) actively involved in community monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), reducing the threat of IUU and destructive fishing.
- Three (3) Blue Economy investment projects under implementation at demonstration scale.

The Outcome 2.1 results will be achieved through the delivery of the following outputs.

### ***Output 2.1.1. MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognizing ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities***

The indicative activities formulated under this output were developed based on information obtained through conducting baseline assessments during the PPG phase using the GEF-7 version of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) (see *Annex 18* to the *Project Document*), addressing identified threats and specific gaps in management of the 11 target MPAs across the three countries. The work under this output also aims to expand the perspective of these MPAs, with the perspective of operating in a MPA network, coordinating with a broader set of stakeholders, and more effectively addressing issues that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities. The project will work closely with the MPA management entities in updating and/or amending the MPA management plans, accordingly, including strengthening how the MPAs are monitoring the conservation status of globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem health. There is also a strong emphasis on enhancing the financial sustainability of the MPAs, through development and implementation of financing strategies and/or business plans, delivering capacity building, facilitating resource mobilization, and engaging local communities in collaborative management opportunities.

The regional project team will support the country level interventions through organizing workshops on developing state-of-the-art and gender-responsive management plans, arranging cross-site learning exchanges and delivering trainings UNDP SES and the implementation of the safeguard instruments developed for the project.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.1 include:

**Regional:**

Organize regional level workshops (online and/or in-person) to build MPA management entities' capacities on developing sound and gender-responsive management plans and exchanging best practices.
Deliver technical and strategic assistance to MPA level development and enhancement of management plans through consultation meetings and field missions.
Provide support to LME level consultations and workshops for the integration of management plans, as deemed relevant.
Deliver trainings to the national teams on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, how to use the SESP screening tool, scoped environmental and social assessments (ESIA's), development of indigenous peoples plans, conducting FPIC, etc.

**Indonesia:**

Conduct updated resource inventories of the two MPA sites, to guide the development of the enhanced management plans, using a wide range of methodologies, including participatory coastal resource mapping, analyzing socioeconomic monitoring, vulnerability and risk assessment and increase the application of GIS and remote sensing technologies.
Engage multiple stakeholders in the development of enhanced management plans for the Wakatobi and Togean National Parks, taking into consideration the results of the SESA under Output 1.1.1, ensuring consistency with UNDP SES.
Develop updated sustainable financing plans and/or business plans for the target MPAs. Wider funding and financing streams will be utilized to support the effective design, development, establishment and long-term effective management of MPAs. This will require improved cross-sector coordination and alignment of efforts for the achievement of common goals, as well as improved identification and utilization of revenue-generating opportunities within MPAs while ensuring carrying capacity and environmental capacity limits are maintained. Currently, Funding for MPAs in Indonesia is regarded to be a state role requiring a budget allocation. Where budget allocations are sub-optimal, conservation efforts and performance can be neglected, with such neglect justified through a lack of financial resources. Apart from state funding challenges, non-state funding opportunities are often under-utilized; for example: Establishing a Public Service Agency (BLU / BLUD); Blue Bonds ( <i>Sukuk</i> ); Public Private Partnerships (PPP) such as KADIN's green economy funding; The Environmental Estate Fund; Corporate Social Responsibility; and Blended Finance.
Carry out multistakeholder consultations involving major coastal communities' associations, women's groups, indigenous peoples and local communities that are residing and/or relying on the resources inside and outside the conservation areas, and other key groups at various levels (i.e., zoning in MPA networks and marine corridor, FMAs), <b>taking up traditional knowledge and wisdoms, women's concerns, aspirations, and special needs</b> in the enhancement of the management plans.
Present the enhanced management plans to stakeholders for review and adoption, including obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous peoples and local communities that are residing in and/or relying on the resource

es inside and outside the conservation areas.

Implement the identified priority interventions outlined in the enhanced management plans. Where appropriate, interventions will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoped ESIA's will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented. Potential interventions include the following:

Togean National Park:

- Procure equipment for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, such as diving equipment, drones, etc.
- Community MCS, SMART Patrol.
- Develop and implement updated communications plans for the target MPAs, promoting the multiple benefits generated by the MPAs, increased awareness among local communities and tourists on unsustainable and harmful practices, environmental education, etc.
- Staff training especially on gender mainstreaming and internet, computer and telecommunication (ICT) for MPA management, spatial analysis and natural resources mapping, English communication training, academic writing and publication for reporting for both manager and staff of national parks.
- Process for establishing management boards (equitable representation of women and men)
- Develop and initiate implementation of pilot site for ecosystem restoration (e.g., mangrove, reefs and seagrass).
- Development of collaborative management board supported with SK Bupati for budget allocation with scheme the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserve.
- With free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from Indigenous peoples groups, support preservation of traditional knowledge.
- Deliver training on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion for NP staff.

Wakatobi National Park:

- Community MCS, SMART Patrol. Integrated community and NP staff patrol in the MPA area using
- Develop and implement updated communications plans for the target MPAs, promoting the multiple benefits generated by the MPAs, increased awareness among local communities and tourists on unsustainable and harmful practices, environmental education, etc.
- Staff training especially on gender mainstreaming and internet, computer and telecommunication (ICT) for MPA management, spatial analysis and natural resources mapping, English communication training, academic writing and publication for reporting for both manager and staff of national parks.
- Small island waste management system development
- Traditional knowledge preservation and multi businesses development based on traditional knowledge and activities

s as well as marketing supervision.

- Deliver training on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion for NP staff.
- Procure equipment for improved MCS, such as diving equipment, drones, GPS, binoculars, walkie-talkies etc.
- Develop and revise the SOP for the joint MCS SMART patrol with park rangers and local communities.
- Process for establishing Collaborative and Inclusive Management Board (equitable representation of women, adequate representative of indigenous group or *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, small-scale fishers and other local groups) through:
  - Education and awareness training for levelling-off stakeholder representatives to voice their concerns on MPA management, including on zoning process and habitat management.
  - Prepare a sort of academic paper for securing legal basis for the Management Board based on the Man and Biosphere Programme (as both Togean and Wakatobi National Parks are two of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserves) to draft the bill for Governor's or *Bupati's* (Head of District) decree on this.
  - Conduct regular meetings involving all stakeholders to discuss the establishment this Management Board and related issues (e.g., MCS and ICM).
  - The Initial Management Board may exercise to lobby the local governments (at the village, district, provincial levels) during the yearly development planning process (*RPJMD* or *Musrenbang*) on issues and concerns of the Park Management S.

#### The Philippines:

Partner with DENR-BMB, DENR regions, BARMM, PCSDS, LGUs, and/or relevant CSOs at the sites for the conduct habitat-coastal-marine **resource assessments and threat mapping** (field surveys) to guide the development of the updated and/or enhanced management plans.

Partner with DENR-BMB, DENR regions, BARMM, PCSDS, LGUs, private sector, and/or relevant CSOs (e.g., women rights CSOs, national and/or subnational gender machinery) at the sites for the conduct participatory multi-stakeholder consultations, write shops, and/or workshops in the development/enhancement of the management plans using a wide range of methodologies (e.g., participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA), **socioeconomic monitoring tool**, **vulnerability and risk assessment** (with application of GIS and remote sensing technologies, and information convergence), and obtaining FPIC from Indigenous Peoples groups (IPs) residing in the target MPAs (i.e., in TBPPS); taking into consideration the results of the SESA under Output 1.1.1, ensuring consistency with UNDP SES.

Present the results of the **resource inventories and other assessments** and the draft enhanced MPA management plans to Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) members and other stakeholders, particularly local policymakers (municipal LGUs, provincial LGUs, national and regional agencies), and through iterative review processes, finalize the enhanced MPA management plans.

Implement the **identified priority interventions** outlined in the enhanced management plans. Where appropriate, interventions will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoped ESIA's will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented. Potential interventions include the following:

- **Procure equipment** for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. Budget estimations to be confirmed during project implementation based on the following: **ADPLS**: patrol boat with GPS, CCTV, patrolling equipment, binoculars, life rafts, life rings, waterproof cameras, diving equipment. **BBPDA**: patrolling equipment: marker buoys, binoculars, life v

life vests, life rings, waterproof cameras, diving equipment. **BBBDA**: patrolling equipment, marker buoys, binoculars, life vests, life rings, waterproof cameras, water quality monitoring system. **TBPPS**: patrol boat, patrolling equipment; **TIWS**: patrol boat for PAMO, drones, single side band (SSB) radio, satellite phone, scuba diving gears, desktop, spotting scope, binocular. **TRNP**: 3 patrol boat engines (one 100 HP double engine, one 150 HP single engine, one 25 HP single engine).

- Partner with law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and civil society organizations, in the conduct law enforcement trainings to strengthen **PA capacity for enforcement and communication of PA rules and regulations**, aligned with national and local laws and policies. **ADPLS**: formulation of Strategic Plan on patrolling activities; paralegal trainings, deputization and mobilization of *Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens)* for increased community engagement. **BBBDA**: training on fisheries laws. **TBPPS**: training/mentoring on the formulation of a unified environmental and fisheries code. **TIWS**: Paralegal training, law enforcement training, environmental laws, Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO), and all the other applicable trainings. **TRNP**: regular training for PAMO staff and composite law enforcement team to include the *Bantay-Dagat* on the Tubbataha Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, and SEP Law of Palawan, and the [TRNP Park Rules and Regulations](#).

- Strengthen capacity for PA resource management to secure new and additional resources to support activities contributing to achieving PA objectives. (TRNP Only).

- Partner with government agencies such as the Department of Tourism (DOT)/ Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism – BARMM for tourism-related activities, DA-BFAR/ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform – BARMM for fisheries-related activities (fish catch monitoring, academic institutions for research and monitoring to strengthen **PA capacity for engagement of stakeholders** to generate support and collaboration. **(All sites)**.

- Partner with DENR Knowledge and Information Systems Service (KISS) and relevant agencies in the region to improve the implementation of the **Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Program** of the PA, linking PA-level awareness raising activities with national and a broader international process as a means of developing greater visibility and traction, to include, development and/or maintenance of PA website and social media account to promote and maximize online activities to reach a greater audience. **(All sites)**.

- Partner with DENR BMB and regions, conduct of trainings and implementation of activities to strengthen **PA Capacity for Research & Monitoring, such as**, on threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems conservation (e.g., coral, seagrass mangrove and/or beach forest ecosystem (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2017-04/2019-06), ecotourism impact assessment and water quality monitoring (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2014-03), ecological connectivity (through participation in activities in Component 1), valuation of ecosystem services to input into planning. **(All sites)**.

- Partner with DENR, DA-BFAR, BARMM and other government agencies, strengthen **PA Capacity for Community Engagement**, to include such activities as mobilization of *Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens)* (see bullet 2 above), facilitate training/capacity development for biodiversity friendly enterprises (BDFEs) (see Output 2.1.4. Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives). **(All sites)**.

- Enhance PA capacity to enable women and socially excluded group (youth, IPs, persons with disabilities -PWD) to have meaningful participation in decision-making processes and benefits from the project (see Gender Action Plan). **(All sites)**.



sites).

- Partner with DENR, DA-BFAR, BARMM, and the MPA Support Network (MSN), strengthen PA **Capacity for Reporting and Database Management**. Training on technical writing and financial reporting. Procurement of ICT equipment to support the work of the Site Officers. **(All sites)**.

#### Thailand:

Conduct updated biodiversity and resource inventories of the four MPA sites, to guide the development of the enhanced management plans and to support the revised National Park Act under Article 65 on sustainable resource use, especially small-scale fishing.

Engage DNP and DMCR officials with involvement of DOF to lead the enhancement of existing management plans of four targeted MPAs, i.e., Mu Ko Surin, Mu Ko Similan and Tarutao National Park and Ranong Mangrove Biosphere Reserve, taking into consideration the results of the SESA under Output 1.1.1, ensuring consistency with UNDP SES.

Develop sustainable financing plans and/or business plans for the target MPA's to ensure financial security for management plans.

Carry out multi-stakeholder consultations involving major coastal community associations, private sector, women's groups (e.g., women rights CSOs, national and/or subnational gender machinery), Indigenous peoples and other key groups at various levels (i.e., zoning in MPA networks and Marine corridor, fisheries management areas, etc.) in the enhancement of the management plans.

Present the enhanced management plans to stakeholders for review and adoption, including obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from Indigenous peoples residing in the target MPAs.

Deliver technical and investment assistance for implementation of the identified priority interventions outlined in the enhanced management plans. Where appropriate, interventions will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoping ESIA's will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented. Potential interventions include the following:

- Strengthen sustainable management of local fisheries and other coastal and marine resources, through delivery of training on best practices, investment support for improved gear and equipment, partnership building, etc.
- Procure equipment for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, such as diving equipment, drones, etc.
- Deliver training and roll out Marine SMART<sup>[2]</sup> Patrol at the target MPA sites.
- Develop and implement updated communications plans for the target MPAs, promoting the multiple benefits generated by the MPAs, increased awareness among local communities and tourists on unsustainable and harmful practices, environmental education, etc.
- Incorporate traditional and local knowledge to enhance local participation and increase compliance.

*Output 2.1.2. Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country*

Effective management of marine ecosystems requires integrated approaches, including covering areas that are under protection, e.g., MPAs, and production seascapes, such as fisheries management areas and development of coastal areas for tourism, infrastructure and trade. Under this output, the project will facilitate strengthening of integrated management approaches in at least one site in each of the three countries. In some cases, this will involve enhancing existing integrated coastal zone management (ICM) or marine spatial planning (MSP) initiatives, with more meaningful engagement of MPAs and expanding the scope for inclusion of MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

One of the comparative advantages of the ASEAN ENMAPS project is the opportunity to gain leverage from ACB's project level experience in the region and working relationships across the ASEAN member states. The work under this output will be complemented with ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) interventions under the AHP Regional Action Plan. Other regional partners, including PEMSEA will also provide strategic guidance and capacity building, as well as facilitating linkages with ongoing ICM and MSP initiatives and providing mentoring opportunities to the national teams.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.2 include:

**Regional:**

Complement the GEF investment with ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) interventions under the AHP Regional Action Plan (RAP).

Engage strategic partners (e.g., PEMSEA) for delivering capacity building on ICM and MSP implementation and providing mentoring to the national teams.

**Indonesia:**

Coordinate with provincial government units in supporting the implementation of the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan with actions that are complementary to the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Accelerate implementation of agreed actions included in the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan. Potential actions include:

- Development of a guideline on sand and coral mining to be integrated into the Zonation Plan for Coastal Area and Small Islands (RZWP3K/MSP).
- Build capacity at District Authority to enforce regulations.
- Organize forum for consultation between coastal community and local government on RZWP3K implementation.
- Design and develop Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system for RZWP3K Review and facilitate revision of Central Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 10-year 2017 (2017-2037) and Southeast Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 1 Year 2018 (2018-2038).
- Provide monitoring, control and surveillance equipment for SMART Patrol for local government and local communities engaged with MPAs through collaborative management arrangements.

**The Philippines:**

Partner with strategic organizations (e.g., PEMSEA), other relevant agencies (e.g., Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) or Human Settlements Adjudication Commission (HSAC), local CSOs, and relevant institutions, coordinate with the local stakeholders in developing/strengthening integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches (i.e., ICM) in TBPPS, to address issues such as conflicting national laws and/or PA regulations on foreshore and easement areas vis-a-vis the built-up areas of coastal barangays and municipalities.

Partner with strategic organizations (e.g., PEMSEA), other relevant agencies (i.e., BARMM Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism, MENRE, MAFAR), local CSOs, and/or relevant institutions, coordinate with the local stakeholders in developing marine spatial plans (MSP process) in TIWS, to contribute to achieving ecological and socioeconomic objectives of the PA, particularly in providing guidance to the provincial and municipal LGUs in tourism development.

**Thailand:**

Formulate or update ICM management plans, as complemented by activities in Output 2.1.1, to include strategy and implementation plan on ICM in Northern Andaman Region (Mu Ko Surin, Mu Ko Similan and Ranong Mangrove Biosphere Reserve).

Support implementation of priority ICM activities, as indicated in the ICM strategy and implementation plan of the sites in alignment with the management plans of the MPAs. Potential ICM activities include:

- Support circular economy model by working with community enterprises to reduce marine plastics and recycling enterprises in Ranong and Satun provinces.
- Promote community-based tourism in coastal communities in Ranong and Satun provinces.
- Promote sustainable fisheries/seafood by working with small-scale fisher folks for fisheries improvement program to aligned with the Government BCG (Bio-Circular-Green) economy model.
- Support multiple stakeholder collaboration at the Tarutao site.

***Output 2.1.3. Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities***

Building from the sustainable financing plans developed and/or strengthened under Output 2.1.1, the activities of this output include at least one priority investment in each of the three countries, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of the target MPAs and enhanced inclusion of local communities, including the local fisheries sector. Selection of the priority investments will be made collaboratively during project implementation, after development of the sustainable financing plans and consultations with MPA management boards, local government units, local communities, private sector enterprises and associations, NGOs, and other donors. Preliminary ideas for potential priority investments have been identified below, based on stakeholder consultations and information gathered during the PPG phase. Potential investments include fisheries improvement projects, fisheries certification, and blue carbon initiatives.

Feasibility studies will be conducted of the identified potential priority investments, assisted by the regional project team through capacity building and facilitation of partnerships with private sector and other enabling stakeholders. Women and gender experts will be included in the discussions on and development of the priority investments. Intervention plans will be developed for viable investment projects and the project will support implementation of the plans and help facilitate durable partnership arrangements for sustained stakeholder involvement.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.3 include:

**Regional:**

Arrange capacity building webinars and/or workshops on common issues across the three countries, e.g., blue carbon approaches, how to conduct feasibility studies, etc.

Facilitate partnership building with private sector enterprises, NGOs and other enabling stakeholders for implementation of investments.

Using UNDP procedures, conduct due diligence of potential private sector partners supporting the investments in the three countries.

**Indonesia:**

Identify potential investments, including mangrove blue carbon, aligned with the national program of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs, and an octopus fishery improvement project (FIP) at the Wakatobi National Park (FMA 714).

Conduct feasibility studies of potential investments, presenting the results to local and national stakeholders for validation.

Develop an implementation plan for the agreed investment(s), convening a stakeholder workshop with local and national government partners and potential donors and other partners.

Negotiate partnership agreements, e.g., through public-private partnerships to leverage financing for the investments.

In coordination with involved stakeholders, initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments, such as Ocean Accounting pilot site in one of MPAs.

**The Philippines:**

Identify potential investments, including setting up a Blue Carbon initiative for sustainable financing of MPAs in ADPLS (La Union) and BBBIDA MPAN (Pangasinan) in the Ilocos Region (Region 1).

Conduct feasibility studies of potential investments, presenting the results to local and national stakeholders for validation. **Pilot site: TRNP.**

Develop an implementation plan for the agreed investment(s), convening a stakeholder workshop with local and national government partners and potential donors and other partners.

Negotiate partnership agreements, e.g., through public-private partnerships to leverage financing for the investments.

Initiate the implementation of the investment(s) at pilot scale and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments.

**Thailand:**

Identify priority areas for investments proceeding from the enhanced management plans in Tarutao National Park and the ICM plans from Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, through local and national consultations with guidance from the project. Potential investments include working with fisher folk around Tarutao working on sustainable fishing and building on successful models linking wild-caught seafood with high-end restaurants in Bangkok as well as other fisheries certification schemes, e.g., Blue Brand, Fisher Folk<sup>[1]</sup>. In Ranong Biosphere Reserve, there are possibilities to develop a blue carbon mechanism (e.g., involving mangrove and seagrass rehabilitation) and sustainable seafood (e.g., mud crab) model as well

<sup>[1]</sup> Under the mentorship of Thai Sea Watch Association and Oxfam Thailand, the Association of Thai Fisherfolk Federation (ATFF) established the Fisherfolk Enterprise in 2014. The Fisherfolk Enterprise introduced two other innovations for the formation of a stronger value chain. These are the Fisherfolk Brand and the Blue Brand product standard certification. All Fisherfolk products follow the philosophy of promoting environmentally friendly fishing practices and methods, where destructive tools and fishing practices are prohibited.

Conduct feasibility studies of potential investments, presenting the results to local and national stakeholders for validation.

Develop an implementation plan for the agreed investment(s), convening a stakeholder workshop with local and national government partners and potential donors and other partners.

Negotiate partnership agreements, e.g., through public-private partnerships to leverage financing for the investments.

Initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments.

***Output 2.1.4. Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives enhanced, helping local communities and partners be more meaningfully engaged in MPA management, with an emphasis on inclusion of women, Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups***

Meaningful engagement of local communities in and near the target MPAs is an essential prerequisite for effectively achieving management objectives. More inclusive engagement of local communities will help eliminate unsustainable practices, such as IUU and destructive fishing, and, in turn, reduce threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Under this output, the project will work closely with MPA management entities, local government units and community-based groups, in implementation of participatory conservation and management interventions, e.g., strengthening the local fishing sectors, improving ecotourism experiences, local level plastics recycling/reuse, community-based carbon credit monitoring and verification, etc. The regional project team will support the country interventions by delivering trainings on emerging approaches in the regions, capacity building for conducting market and gender analyses and development of business plans and facilitating partnerships in the region. The gender analyses will help create more equitable access to resources, knowledge/training and financing for women in these regions.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.4 include:



**Regional:**

Deliver training on emerging approaches in the region and globally on participatory conservation and management of M PAs.
Provide capacity building on conducting market and gender analyses and developing business plans for community conservation enterprises.
Deliver trainings to the national teams on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, how to use the SESP screening tool, scoped environmental and social assessments (ESIAs), development of Indigenous peoples plans, conducting FPIC, conducting a gender analysis, etc.
Coordinate the tracking of progress of the participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives among the three target countries and evaluate the impacts, particularly how they have promoted women's economic rights including access to employment, appropriate working conditions, control over economic resources, and independence.

**Indonesia:**

Building upon existing initiatives and proposed interventions in the enhanced MPA management plans developed under Output 2.1.1, conduct market and gender analyses and develop business plans for potentially viable participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.
Where appropriate, viable enterprises/initiatives will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoped ESIsAs will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented.
Deliver capacity building and skills training to local communities for the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.
<p>Provide investment assistance for implementation of the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives, which may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conduct training targeting women and youth groups on habitat restoration and maintenance (mangrove nursery and replanting, preparing coral transplants, seagrass replanting, etc) on the sites.</li> <li>· Conduct training to enhance capacity on entrepreneurship in developing community-based ecotourism and productive home industries (such as traditional weaving with natural dyes, handicrafts, fish crackers, cookies, fish powder and t heads/shredded fish, seaweed post-harvest products, etc.) and other gender responsive activities.</li> <li>· Harnessing industry and market from local fishers in the MPA Networks through partnership for sustainable fisheries. This project will implement traceability-based technologies (TBTs) that facilitate bidirectional information exchange between fishers, processors and traders that link fishers with fisheries information and global markets and help processors and traders to meet informational requirements originating from importing regions.</li> <li>· Developing and delivering community capacity building programs to enable skills-building in tourism related business development (e.g., hospitality, food &amp; beverage, language and communications, marketing, etc.).</li> </ul>

- Invest in better and equal access to market, funding and financial assistance for women and men, access to technologies to improve community products and packaging, focusing more on the Indigenous groups (especially the Bajau).

### The Philippines:

In partnership with government agencies such as DENR, DA-BFAR, DOT, DTI, their regional counterparts, local CSOs and relevant institutions, conduct market and gender analyses and develop business plans for potentially viable participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.

Undertake participatory planning with affected stakeholders to identify and prioritize conservation enterprises and appropriate alternative livelihoods to determine potential access restrictions, mutually acceptable levels of resource use, management arrangements and measures to mitigate potential social and environmental impacts.

Where appropriate, viable enterprises/initiatives will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoped ESIA's will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented.

Deliver capacity building and skills training to local communities for the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives and deliver capacity building for improving entrepreneurial skills (e.g., financial literacy, basic bookkeeping, proposal writing, etc.).

Provide investment assistance in the form of low-value grants for implementation of the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives and/or biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) such as but not limited to the following: seaweed farming; fish processing; *Pandan* mat weaving; ranching of sea cucumbers, sea urchins, crabs, others; or tourism related enterprises.

### Thailand:

Building upon existing initiatives and proposed interventions in the enhanced MPA management plans developed under Output 2.1.1, conduct market and gender analyses and develop business plans for potentially viable participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.

Where appropriate, viable enterprises/initiatives will be screened using the SESP tool and, where required, scoped ESIA's will be conducted. For interventions involving indigenous peoples, site-level IPPs will be developed and implemented.

Deliver capacity building and skills training to local communities for the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.

Provide investment assistance for implementation of the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives, which may include the following:

- Diversified and increased value of products from sustainable fisheries.
- Sustainable seafood initiatives focusing on women's groups.
- Community-based tourism, developing capacities of local guides and joint development of nature education route

via trails and waterways.

- Marine plastics recycling.
- Community-based carbon credit monitoring and verification.

**Outcome 2.2: Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and associated marine corridors initiated**

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 2.2 include:

- Management plans for nine (9) MPA networks and associated marine corridors agreed through memoranda of understanding (MoUs) among key partners in the three countries.
- Six (6) dialogues convened with transboundary partners on potential collaborative management of MPA networks and marine corridors.

The Outcome 2.2 results will be achieved through the delivery of the following outputs.

***Output 2.2.1. Marine corridor cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by stakeholders at appropriate governance levels***

The sustainability of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will largely depend on genuine cooperation among key partners, including MPA management entities, fisheries management agencies, local government units and others. Under this output, cooperation mechanisms will be identified and fostered through analyzing successful initiatives in the region, carrying out learning exchanges, convening stakeholder workshops, promoting sustainable long-term sustainable financing, and advocating for linking up with existing multi-stakeholder arrangements, such as the Fisheries Management Councils in Indonesia and the ongoing dialogues in the Philippines. Through the process of identifying and facilitating relevant cooperation mechanisms, the project will ensure there is equitable opportunities for women, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups to be represented in decision-making bodies.

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.1 include:

**Regional:**

Conduct an analysis on regional cooperation opportunities for LME-wide, transnational and transboundary management and governance of MPA networks and associated marine corridors, and sustainable financing opportunities, e.g., through issuance of bonds, cooperation with development banks, and engagement with impact investors.

Organize learning exchanges in the ASEAN region for the national partners, showcasing best practices and lessons learned in effective multi-stakeholder collaborative management and governance of coastal and marine ecosystems.

**Indonesia:**

In cooperation with the ISLME and SSLME coordination mechanisms, identify cooperation opportunities and sustainable financing for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors in the target areas, e.g., through amending the ISLME, SSLME national action plans (NAPs, partnership with other projects and initiatives.

Collaborate with the Fisheries Management Councils (LPP WPP) in the two target Fisheries Management Areas through the Working Group on Fisheries Management Conservation and the Working Group on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, increasing awareness on the importance and benefits of establishing MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Convene regular workshops with key stakeholders, including the local and provincial government units, national park management entities, and other fisheries projects, working towards agreeing to memoranda of understanding on the roles and responsibilities for cooperative management and governance of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the MoU's and refine the cooperative mechanisms accordingly.

Build capacity of small-scale fisheries (SSF), processor and traders to be better organized, empowered and engaged in the collaborative management of sustainable fisheries within MPA Networks, through collaboration with other projects.

**The Philippines:**

Conduct planning meetings, workshops and dialogues on national/subnational MPAN management arrangements agreements, leading to MoU/MoA signing, among the component members of the Integrated Marine Areas (IMA), in consultation with relevant stakeholders and with the assistance of relevant national government agencies (NGAs) and subnational management councils (e.g., FMAs):

- **ADPLS:** Municipalities in ADPLS (Agoo, Santo Tomas, and Rosario LGUs) with Municipalities in BalBaSan (Balaoan, Bacnotan and San Juan) MPAN and CarBaSan (Caba, Aringay, Bauang, and San Fernando City) MPAN.

- **BBBIDA:** Pangasinan municipalities facing South China Sea (SCS) (BBBIDA) (Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno) with at least three municipalities (i.e., Sual-Alaminos-Anda (SAA) MPAN facing Lingayen Gulf + including the Hundred Islands National Park (soon to be a full-pledged NIPAS PA).

- **TBPPS:** provincial and municipal city government of TBPPS (currently members of the PAMB: Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Masbate), municipalities/city in Sorsogon Bay (Magallanes, Casiguran, Castilla, and Sorsogon City) and the expansion areas of the Ticao Island MPAN (Monreal, San Jacinto, San Fernando, and Batuan facing Masbate Pass.

**TIWS:** Province of Tawi-tawi and the municipalities of Turtle Island, San Miguel Island Group in the municipality of Mapun (which is being proposed to be established as a NIPAS MPA) and Bongao (with existing Bongao MPA,). Potential transboundary networking through reactivation of partnership with Sabah, Malaysia for the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA), and in the East Asia Growth Area (EAGA)

**TRNP:** TRNP PAMB with Cagayancillo municipality (for the locally managed MPAs and proposed within-municipality-MPA network) and the network of coastal and marine Environmentally Critical Areas Networks (ECAN) in Palawan (pending results of connectivity studies in the Sulu Sea as per Output 1.1.1).

In Tawi-tawi, partner with BARMM and PENRO/CENRO in the conduct and implementation of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) (a tool for rapid assessment of biodiversity to determine the suitability of an area, San Miguel Island Group in the municipality of Mapun, Tawi-tawi, for establishment as protected area under specific categories of the National Integrated Protected Areas System) for submission and processing under the new BARMM Parliamentary System (with policy reference to DENR Administrative Order or [DAO 25-1992](#)).

Conduct workshops to develop technical descriptions (with coordinates) of the boundaries of the IMA and the component core zones such as the NIPAS MPAs and LMMPAs as well as the multiple use zones or non-PA waters, and the habitat types represented within.

Conduct meetings and/or workshops for the development of Institutional mechanisms for the administration of the MoU/MoA such as but not limited to the creation of the MPAN/IMA management body or council) and the sustainable financing mechanisms to support and sustain operations of the IMA and associated MPANs and marine corridors.

Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the MoU's/MoA's and refine the cooperative mechanisms accordingly.

#### **Thailand:**

In cooperation with the BOBLME coordination mechanism, identify cooperation opportunities and sustainable financing for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors in the target areas, e.g., through amending the BOBLME national action plan (NAP).

Convene regular workshops with key stakeholders (DNP, DMCR, DOF, ONEP), including the local and national government units, MPA management entities, and fisheries management agencies, working towards agreeing to memoranda of understanding (MoU's) on the roles and responsibilities for cooperative management and governance of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the MoU's and refine the cooperative mechanisms accordingly.

#### ***Output 2.2.2. Marine corridor management interventions designed, and implementation initiated***

Under this output, management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors will be developed, and implementation of priority interventions initiated. The regional project team will organize workshops on development and implementation of such management plans, and also deliver training on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the MPA networks and marine corridors. Women representation and inclusion of gender experts will be ensured in the design and implementation of the marine corridor management intervention. In each of the target areas, the project will explore and promote integration of the management plans into existing plans or frameworks, such as fisheries management plans.

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.2 include:

**Regional:**

Organize a regional workshop on development and implementation of management plans for MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Deliver training on monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

**Indonesia:**

Develop management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors, identifying priority interventions to implement by the project.

Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Potential interventions include the following:

- Sustainable sea food from MPA Networks available at competitive prices.
- Financial institutions provide financial products for sustainable fisheries.
- Private sector/Industry pursuing Fishery Improvement Program (FIP)/ecolabel by training/capacity development.

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the priority interventions and implementation adaptive management measures accordingly.

Advocate for integrating the management plans into the Fisheries Management Plans for the FMA 714 and FMA 715.

Create effective collaborative management arrangement involving small scale fisheries (SSF) within MPA Networks demonstration of measurable improvement in ecological and socio-economic outcomes, such as: SSF association, informal groups of youth, indigenous and women groups.

**The Philippines:**

Facilitate the development and integration of the management plans for the established IMAs, MPA networks and associated marine corridors, identifying priority interventions to implement by the project, taking into consideration the findings of the SESA completed under Output 1.1.1.

Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Facilitate the sharing of information and experiences of component MPAs/LMPAs/within the network and integration of learning with policy complementation such as the standardization of data and monitoring protocol, management planning, and monitoring and evaluation for the new MPAN/IMA and its component MPAs

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the priority interventions and implementation adaptive management measures accordingly. Capacitate new MPANs/IMAs in the implementation of the Network Effectiveness Assessment (NEAT) to inform the MPAN management process and ensure integration of network parameters in the MPAN plan and implementation.



Advocate for the MPAN/IMA management plans into the PH Fisheries Management Plans, e.g., ADPLS-Pangasinan IMA and La Union IMA to PH FMA 6, TBPPS-Bicol IMA to FMA 7, Palawan IMA to PH FMA 5, and Tawi-Tawi IMA to PH FMA 4 and/or PH FMA 5 (or Palawan IMA and Tawi-Tawi IMA to Sub-FMA 2 of FMA 5, to be determined at implementation).

#### **Thailand:**

Develop management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors, identifying priority interventions to implement by the project.

Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Potential interventions include the following:

- Define no-take and multiple-use areas within MPA network and marine corridors.
- Support community-based Marine SMART patrol.
- Improve surveillance of boat traffic with new technology.

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the priority interventions and implementation adaptive management measures accordingly.

Advocate for integrating the management plans into the national Fisheries Management Plan.

### **Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and networking**

The project will support training, capacity development, knowledge management, learning exchanges and networking as part of this component. The project will engage the relevant capacity development experts and networks such as the AHP Network of MPA Managers, the national focal points of the AWGCME and AWGNCB, the PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers and Regional Centers of Excellence in building and strengthening core capacities in MPA management and other management tools to be utilized in the project. The results and lessons of the project will be packaged and disseminated into knowledge products and shared in national, regional and international fora for information exchange to ensure that the learnings and best practices are documented and shared with policy makers and other relevant stakeholders. This will ensure and advance LME management by recognizing and exemplifying conservation corridors and transboundary areas as key to biodiversity conservation, food security and sustainability. As a source for potential replication, the project will incorporate all the learnings through knowledge management platforms such as the Southeast Asia Knowledge Base (SeaKB), the ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism, and International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW LEARN), among others.

#### **Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring & evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide learning**

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 3.1 include:

- Improved institutional capacities on integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems, as measured by the project-specific capacity development scorecard.
- (a) 30 knowledge products produced and disseminated (10 showcasing gender mainstreaming results); (b) 1,000 visits to knowledge sharing space(s); (c) two GEF IW Conference participated in; (d) ten (10) Experience Notes produced and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (two focused on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples issues).

The Outcome 3.1 results will be achieved through the delivery of the following outputs.

***Output 3.1.1. Capacities in integrated marine ecosystem management strengthened through trainings on the application of tools and methodologies such as ICM, MSP, nature-based solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive fisheries management***

This output focuses on strengthening the enabling environment through building institutional capacities for implementation of integrated marine ecosystem management. The specific thematic focus of the capacity building activities is based on capacity development baseline assessments conducted during the PPG phase (see *Annex 19* to the *Project Document*) of the key institutional partners that will be involved in the management of the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors. The baseline capacity development assessments will be verified prior to initiating the training by the regional project team, supported by relevant ASEAN Working Groups, will help coordinate regional and national level capacity building activities. Apart from training, internships, secondment arrangements and learning exchanges will also be promoted to facilitate cross-learning. As part of the gender action plan, specific opportunities for women, e.g., mentoring and internships for women professionals in marine science will be provided.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.1 include:

**Regional:**

In collaboration with the national project teams, develop training modules and programmes based on the results of the baseline capacity development scorecard assessments completed during the PPG phase, and conduct regional level capacity building workshops and other activities.

Convene ASEAN working group meetings, as needed, providing strategic inputs to the project, facilitating partnerships with complementary initiatives, fostering learning among other ASEAN member states, and delivering advocacy on the adoption of project outputs, e.g., declaration of MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

Provide internship and/or secondment opportunities with ACB, PEMSEA and other regional bodies, as part of the capacity building initiatives.

Contribute towards achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in marine science through arranging mentoring activities, e.g., specific learning exchanges, funding participation in conferences, etc.

Support participation of project partners and relevant stakeholders to capacity building ASEAN conferences and programmes, e.g., the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity, ASEAN Heritage Parks Conference, Experiential Learning Programme for Protected Areas in the ASEAN, and the Youth Internships for Protected Areas under the ASEAN Youth Biodiversity Programme. Also, facilitate coordination with complementary projects and initiatives.

**Indonesia:**

Based on the findings of the baseline capacity development scorecard assessments and confirmed during project implementation, deliver training to project partners for strengthening capacities in integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management. Key findings from the baseline assessments indicated the following training needs:

- Lack of awareness and knowledge of stakeholders (both women and men) on integrated MPA management, therefore trainings for integrated MPA Management are necessary. Access and sharing of information by stakeholders are partially available and shared, therefore training on information management, especially on integrated coastal and ecosystem management (tourism and fisheries). Training in inclusion / use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making.
- Training for sustainable funding sources for increasing technical skills and technology transfer for integrated MPA and Fisheries Management through national and local government units and/or private sector and civil society investments.
- Training for NP staff, e.g., MCS to improve the core capacity and skill on MPA (ICM training, habitat restoration training, ecosystem function training).
- Capacity building and supervision for community-based tourism development.
- Promote and invest local champion for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion through provision of special women's desk to track occurrence of gender-based violence and other gender sensitive issues – related to the local

l communities in the target sites.

- Conduct training on gender-sensitivity for top managers to empower them and facilitate mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion. The trainings will also include guidance on how to detect, intercept, respond to, and prevent sexual harassment, gender-based violence and other problems that may emerge during project implementation.
- Conduct training to enhance the capacity of partners and stakeholders to enable women and socially excluded groups (youth, diffable, indigenous groups especially the Bajau) to have meaningful participation in decision making processes and benefit from the project.

### **The Philippines:**

Based on the findings of the baseline capacity development scorecard assessments and confirmed during project implementation, deliver trainings to project partners for strengthening capacities in integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management on:

- Certification Training on MPA Network (MPAN) Distance/Blended Learning (online and field courses), led by DENR-BMB with partners MPA/MPAN Specialists from the academe (i.e., University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute)
- Certification Training on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) (various online courses) developed and implemented by strategic partners (e.g., PEMSEA).
- Gender-sensitivity sessions for top management to empower them to champion/create a favourable institutional and policy environment for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion;
- Enhance the capacity of partners and stakeholders (could be integrated in other capacity development activities) to enable women and socially excluded groups (youth, IPs and PWD) to have meaningful participation in decision making processes and benefits from the project

### **Thailand:**

Based on the findings of the baseline capacity development scorecard assessments and confirmed during project implementation, deliver training to project partners for strengthening capacities in integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management. Key findings from the baseline assessments indicated the following training needs:

- Awareness raising among stakeholders on issues associated with integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management and the true value of MPAs.
- Integration of traditional and local knowledge for relevant participatory decision-making processes.
- Effective monitoring frameworks and procedures (METT and SMART).
- Improvement in the access of and sharing of data and research findings among stakeholders.
- Improvement in cooperation and linkages between environmental research / science and policy development.

- Effective evaluation processes for integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management.
- Economic valuation of ecosystem services.

### *Output 3.1.2. Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented*

Under this output a project level Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy and Action Plan will be developed, implemented and regularly updated. The strategy and action plan will reflect the regional and country level needs for effectively communicating the key messages of the project and to strategically reach out to stakeholders, share knowledge on project experiences and lessons learned, and foster collaborative opportunities with initiatives on MPA networks, marine corridors, sustainable fisheries management, etc.

The project Communications Officer will oversee the development and implementation of the Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy and Action Plan. A project level website is proposed, linked to existing national, regional and global knowledge sharing platforms, including those of ACB, UNDP, PEMSEA and the GEF. Knowledge generated through project interventions, including on gender mainstreaming and traditional knowledge will be disseminated through convening workshops and webinars, posting information on social media platforms, and sharing knowledge products.

This output also includes development of a Sustainability Plan for the project, providing a practical framework for facilitating further progress towards achievement of longer-term outcomes and global environmental benefits, as outlined in the project Theory of Change. Implementation of the Sustainability Plan will be initiated during the project's lifespan to help facilitate durable engagement by regional and national stakeholders.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.2 include:

**Regional:**

Develop, implement and regularly update the project level communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan.
Develop a project website for uploading project-related information and documents and announcements for sharing with the national teams, partners and the broader stakeholder community. Link the project website with existing regional and national knowledge sharing platforms of the ACB, PEMSEA and other partners for wider outreach.
Produce and disseminate gender-sensitive communication materials, including social media posts, audiovisual products, written products, press releases, etc.
Encourage academic and other partners to publish scientific articles pertaining to data collected and analyzed by the project and other project-related outputs.
Develop knowledge products, drawing out and synthesizing the project experiences and lessons learned, and disseminate through webinars, knowledge management workshops, also complement with the Experimental Learning Programme of ACB.
Convene a traditional knowledge workshop, bringing indigenous groups together from the region for learning exchange and partnership building, showcasing practices in conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystems. FPIC will be obtained prior to documenting, recording or disseminating traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples.
Document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices, highlighting the roles and contributions of women in conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystems.
Develop and initiate the implementation of a project sustainability plan, ensuring project results are further advanced.

**Indonesia:**

Contribute to the development and implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan; deliver local and national level communications and knowledge management activities, e.g., translation and dissemination of materials and products; documenting best practices and lessons learned; facilitating stakeholder participation in project-sponsored webinars, workshops and learning exchanges; between the Togean and Wakatobi National Parks. The more advanced local community champions can share their knowledge and experiences with the local communities in Togean, showcasing practices in conservation and community-based coastal resource management.
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**The Philippines:**

Contribute to the development and implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan; deliver local and national level communications and knowledge management activities, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Develop project communications and KM strategy at the national level, and translation and/or dissemination of materials and products; for use and application by project sites; iterative review and periodic evaluation.</li> </ul>
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- Conduct a **Learning Exchange** and benchmarking **Program** of key implementers and partners to learn through actual observation of some models of successful MPA Network and management bodies (e.g., TBPPS visit to Tanon Strait Protected Seascape; support to site PAMO/PAMB visits to Tubbataha and vice versa) for exposure, sharing with and learning, hands-on experience in research and monitoring activities, patrol operations, among others.
- Support the publication of the **"State of the Coasts"** (SOC), documenting best practices and lessons learned from MPAs and MPA networks using the SOC reporting system, which is a tool for local governments to assess the progress and benefits of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).
- Support to the conduct of Bi-annual Para El Mar (with MPA Support Network or MSN).
- Facilitate stakeholder participation in project-sponsored webinars, workshops and learning exchanges; etc.
- Enhance the Philippine MPA database system and develop an integrated marine protected area database system for the Philippines (c/o DENR KISS, MPA Support Network of the Philippines).

**Thailand:**

Contribute to the development and implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan; deliver local and national level communications and knowledge management activities, e.g., translation and dissemination of materials and products; documenting best practices and lessons learned; facilitating stakeholder participation in project-sponsored webinars, workshops and learning exchanges; etc. One example of a guidance document that would be beneficial to translate is the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) guide on "Designing marine protected area networks to achieve fisheries, biodiversity and climate change objectives in tropical ecosystems - a Practitioner's Guide."



### *Output 3.1.3. IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings*

The results produced by the ENMAPS project will substantially contribute to the GEF knowledge base and to relevant GEF IW processes, events and activities. To this end, the project will closely collaborate with the GEF International Waters Learning and Resource Exchange Network (IW:LEARN) Project<sup>[3]</sup> to facilitate uptake of lessons learned and knowledge exchange.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.3 include:

#### **Regional:**

Participate in GEF International Waters Conferences <sup>[4]</sup> (landmark biannual events of the IW portfolio). Depending on the schedule decided by IW:LEARN, the project will commit its contribution to at least two IW Conferences throughout the duration of the project and will ensure the participation of representatives from the participating countries, namely Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.
Produce at least ten Experience Notes (four of which will focus on gender mainstreaming issues) to showcase worthy results to be disseminated through IW:LEARN channels and the ENMAPS project website.
Participate in IW:LEARN Twinning with other GEF relevant projects and programs, specifically ones operating in the ASEAN region.
Contribute to IW:LEARN.net with relevant content (i.e., multimedia material, data visualization, etc.), including social media and newsletters.
Participation in GEF Communities of Practice when relevant.

#### **Indonesia:**

Contribute to IW:LEARN portfolio learning and facilitate participation of national level stakeholders in IW conferences and other events.
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#### **The Philippines:**

Contribute to IW:LEARN portfolio learning and facilitate participation of national level stakeholders in IW conferences and other events.
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#### **Thailand:**

Contribute to IW:LEARN portfolio learning and facilitate participation of national level stakeholders in IW conferences and other events.
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#### *Output 3.1.4. Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported*

The activities under this output are designed to put in place enabling procedures and protocols to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation. The project inception workshop is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the screening of social and environment risks; confirming governance implementation arrangements; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. The inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the project steering committee members.

According to GEF requirements for full-sized projects, an independent midterm review and terminal evaluation will be conducted. The management responses to the terminal evaluation and the final results achieved will be documented in the final report of the project.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.4 include:

**Regional:**

Organize the project inception workshop, including review of multi-year work plan, project results framework, tracking tools, stakeholder engagement plan, other safeguard frameworks and plans; a record of the inception workshop will be documented in a project inception report.
Convene annual project review and planning workshops, coinciding with regional PSC meetings.
Coordinate and conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework.
Coordinate and conduct regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP(s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis and other safeguard frameworks and management plans.
Prepare the GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) and other progress reports.
Procure and support an independent midterm review of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
Procure and support an independent terminal evaluation of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
Prepare the final report for the project; including the PIR for the last year of implementation, the terminal evaluation report, and the management response to the terminal evaluation report.

**Indonesia:**

Convene annual stakeholder workshops and national steering committee meetings, providing inputs to work programming and adaptive management.
Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework.
Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP(s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis and other safeguard frameworks and management plans.
Prepare regular progress reports, including making contributions to the annual PIRs.

**The Philippines:**

Convene annual stakeholder workshops and national steering committee meetings, providing inputs to work programming and adaptive management.
Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework.
Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP

(s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis and other safeguard frameworks and management plans.
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Prepare regular progress reports, including making contributions to the annual PIRs.
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**Thailand:**

Convene annual stakeholder workshops and national steering committee meetings, providing inputs to work programming and adaptive management.
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Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework.
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Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP (s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis and other safeguard frameworks and management plans.
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Prepare regular progress reports, including making contributions to the annual PIRs.
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**4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies**

The proposed regional project is multi-focal; it is aligned with the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area and the International Waters Focal Area strategies. The activities supported contribute to the objectives of the two focal areas in a mutually reinforcing manner taking on the synergies between the two focal areas. Alignment is described below.

**Alignment with Biodiversity Focal Area strategies**

*BD-1-1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.* GEF-7 provides nine entry points for countries to mainstream biodiversity across sectors and within production landscapes and seascapes, this project is aligned specifically with: a) Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors; and b) Inclusive Conservation; c) International Waters Focal Area/Sustainable Fisheries. With respect to biodiversity mainstreaming, the project will strengthen integrated marine ecosystem management approaches, such as ICM and MSP, in the target MPA networks and associated marine corridors. MSP can ensure that marine resource use is appropriately situated without undermining biodiversity which follows from the review of GEF experience that such investment is a critical first step that sets up the stage for future more comprehensive mainstreaming investments in production seascapes. The priority sectors include fisheries and tourism. Tourism in or near MPAs has flourished in the ASEAN countries and while there was a significant reduction during the COVID-19 pandemic, activity has started to recover, underscoring the impetus for continuing work on biodiversity mainstreaming in this sector to protect the resources therein.

With respect to inclusive conservation, the project areas mirror the global situation whereby local communities, including indigenous peoples, are important stakeholders in the management of MPAs in the three countries. Several of the target MPA sites are home to indigenous peoples. These include Sama-Bajao of Kepulauan Wakatobi National Park in Indonesia; the Chao Lay, or sea nomads in the islands surrounding Muku Sirin and Muku Similan Islands in the Andaman Seas and the Tausug and Jama Mapun communities of Turtle Islands in the Philippines. The project will work closely with MPA management entities and local communities to strengthen stakeholder participation in decision-making, enhancing sustainable use opportunities, expanding involvement of local communities including indigenous peoples in monitoring, control and surveillance activities as well as in ecotourism and other alternative livelihood ventures.

The biodiversity work in this project complements the Sustainable Fisheries/International Waters Focal Area Strategy through promotion of ecosystem-based management of fisheries. Sustainable fishing practices and strengthened ecosystem governance both at local, national and regional levels will help maintain productivity while sustaining biodiversity within fisheries in and around MPAs and within marine corridors. The activities in Outcomes 1.1 and 2.1 will address local, national and shared fisheries by working closely with the national fisheries management entities and LME governance mechanisms. The project will also address anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, and associated ecosystems, including pollution, overfishing and destructive fishing, and unregulated coastal development, are reduced, thus contributing to ecosystem integrity and resilience.

*BD-2-7: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate.* Among the major drivers of coastal and marine biodiversity loss in the ASEAN region are resource overexploitation, pollution, coastal development, and unsustainable fishing practices to meet the increasing demand from a fast-growing population in the region. Through the outputs under Outcome 2.1, the project will address key threats through development and implementation of enhanced management plans for the target MPAs, promoting integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches, developing and/or accelerating investments in interventions contributing to the sustainable financing of MPAs and demonstrating the benefits accruing to local communities, and strengthening capacities and skill of local stakeholders to help them be more meaningfully engaged in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. Moreover, establishment of MPA networks and the associated marine corridors within the target LMEs will increase the ecosystem coverage of the global protected area system in a way that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

#### ***Alignment with International Waters Focal Area strategies***

Under the International Waters Focal Area, the project is aligned with the strategic objective on strengthening blue economy opportunities. Particularly, this will contribute to sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems and catalyze sustainable fishing investment.

*IW-1-1: Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities - Sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems.* The project includes interventions on improving the management of existing MPAs in key biodiversity hotspots and coastal habitats; mainstreaming coastal and marine area-based management and spatial tools by working with the target countries, LME governance mechanisms and with ASEAN working groups; enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation in the management and governance of MPA networks and associated marine corridors; and accelerate private sector engagement and investment in sustainable MPA management, blue carbon initiatives and other interventions.

*IW-1-2 - Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities - Catalyze sustainable fisheries management.* The project strategy recognizes the vital role fisheries and fisheries practices play in impacting ecosystems integrity, eliminating hunger, promoting health, and reducing poverty, supporting investments on sustainable production, and promoting policies and management frameworks at the local, national and regional levels. Establishment of MPA networks and associated marine corridors will help facilitate cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholder collective action at safeguarding globally significant biodiversity and implementing the ecosystem approach to fisheries management based on delineation of science-based ecological connectivities and the requisite institutional and governance enabling environment.

***5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF,***

***and co-financing***

This project will build on existing frameworks, expand conservation corridors, connect existing marine protected areas to address ecosystem functionality, and promote transformational changes in biodiversity conservation and management of international waters. Through expanding conservation coverage, the project will anticipate an increased number of conservation areas, coupled with improved management practices on the ground. In doing so, the project will contribute to reverting, if not mitigating, the increasing risks of pollution, habitat degradation, human impacts, and vulnerabilities, which have been identified as the major drivers of coastal and marine biodiversity loss in the ASEAN region (ABO 2, 2017). The contributions from GEFTF and co-financing instruments will provide the needed measures in delivering the project objectives.

In expanding conservation areas through identified biodiversity corridors, important areas for fish production and ecological processes will be safeguarded. These conservation corridors will contribute to the LME's fish stocks by protecting key areas that are significant for the economically important fisheries. Moreover, an intact and contiguous biodiversity corridor will likely contribute to more resilient and productive ecosystems. Continuity of protected areas may be able to further mitigate environmental degradation as accentuated by climate change.

Part of the project's linking of MPAs is the engagement of the local communities and other sectors in conservation, including private sector and civil society organizations. Where most of the coastal areas of the LMEs are inhabited, the project will empower local communities through participatory management arrangements. Local communities, local government units, private sector, civil society and other sectors will be further engaged through innovative financing

and partnerships that are congruent with the management of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors (also referred to as integrated marine areas). This initiative will contribute to reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment.

The GEF funds will also provide additionality in terms of ensuring management decisions at the individual MPA and MPA network levels are science-based and are adaptable to new information on emerging threats and changing biophysical and socioeconomic decisions. This includes technical assistance and complementary investment in monitoring, control and surveillance capacities and capabilities. Conducting updated resource inventories and meaningfully engaging local communities through collaborative management arrangements require capacity building and procurement of equipment at the local level.

The project will contribute to improved governance of LMEs and is aligned with the objectives of existing Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) and associated National Action Plans (NAPs). Enhanced governance of transboundary marine ecosystems is further supplemented by the Executing Agency, i.e., the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB), which has a proven track record on facilitating cooperation among the ASEAN member states. The collaboration among MPA networks will foster enhanced management and environmental protection to secure the ecosystem services of LMEs through development of coordinating mechanisms to address site-specific concerns.

#### *6) global environmental benefits*

##### Global environmental benefits

The participating countries are acknowledged mega-diverse countries, both in terms of marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The Southeast and East Asian regions, which host an immensely rich marine environment, including 30% of the world's coral reefs, 35% of mangroves, about 18% of seagrass meadows. These ecosystems support the highest coastal marine biodiversity in the world along 234,000 km of coastline, and provide the resource base and natural infrastructure, which sustains a life support system for at least two billion people. Two of the 17 megadiverse countries include Indonesia and the Philippines. These countries comprise the most diverse coral reefs in the world (von Rintelen et al, 2017). ASEAN Member States acknowledge their roles in global biodiversity as reflected in their commitments and participation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The participating countries Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand who are all parties to the CBD, have continued their implementation of the Convention's obligations through the development of national policies, programmes and action plans for a more sustainable utilization of their biological resources. These are all highlighted in their respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans or NBSAP.

The importance of effectively managed coastal and marine areas to food security, biodiversity conservation, community health, climate change resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and economic growth, is increasingly being acknowledged globally. Studies on connectivity based on larval migration patterns clearly indicate that certain areas are sources or sinks of fish and invertebrate larvae, and, in some circumstances, some areas may be self-seeding. The MPA

networks and their connectivities contribute to the improved management of biodiversity at the seascape or LME scale. Establishing these will also lay down the foundations for the need for the protection status of these linked ecosystems in the future. This will also contribute to the development and adoption of policies that will protect existing MPAs and will establish the basis for protection of the ecologically, socioeconomically and institutionally connected areas. This will address the anthropogenic and other pressures on marine habitats.

Effectively managed MPA networks will contribute to global sustainability through sustainable fisheries by enhancing/improving biodiversity of the MPA networks and ecologically connected marine ecosystems. The identification and recognition of key marine biodiversity areas and marine corridors will lead to their conservation, and when subsequently paired with sustainable fishing practices in the region, is expected to contribute to improved fisheries production.

Also contributory to the global environmental benefits is the integration of the associated ecosystems in the LMEs. Considerations of the various perspectives of key stakeholders will lead to a better understanding of biodiversity conservation, fisheries, and other relevant sectors in the coastal and marine environment.

These findings emphasize the need to protect pairs, groups, and networks of MPAs in ecological units within LMEs to ensure the survival of fish and invertebrate larvae to adulthood, and thus ensure the productivity of coastal and marine ecosystems. The project will respond to this need by implementing or improving systematic approaches (e.g., integrated coastal management, ecosystem-based management, marine spatial planning, and other area-based management systems) towards strengthening the management effectiveness of ecological networks of MPAs and their component MPAs under a variety of political, social, economic and environmental conditions. This project will contribute to achieving global targets related to food production from the aquatic environment, address issues related to habitat fragmentation, threats to endangered species and will increase areas placed under various forms of conservation.

Specifically, the project will also contribute to the following GEF global environmental targets: a) increasing coverage and improving management effectiveness of existing MPAs; b) identify MPA networks and the range of their contributions to fisheries management; c) improving conservation and management practices and their effectiveness in marine habitats; d) improving cooperative management of shared waters (LMEs or parts thereof) specifically related to sustainable fisheries; e) increasing stakeholder participation, including the vulnerable and marginalized groups of society, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development process; and f) addressing gender considerations in designing and implementing MPAs, MPA networks, and marine corridors.

The ASEAN ENMAPS project will help steer a more aggressive conservation action at a larger scale that will address all drivers of marine biodiversity loss in the region and help build sustainable ecosystems.



### Contribution to Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for LMEs.

One of the core elements of the project strategy is to maximize the ecosystem services of the target LMEs through linking MPAs and establishing associated marine corridors that define the boundaries of the networked MPAs. This will involve management strategies for maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services through marine and coastal connectivity. The project will make use of existing MPAs and identify appropriate linkages based on migratory routes, and biogeochemical processes in the LMEs. It will also provide LME management support and capacity development through the use of management tools such as adaptive management, ICM, GIS, MSP, and EBM, among others. The project will contribute to the sustainability of LME management and support SAP implementation through the development of innovative financial mechanisms. Part of the sustainability strategy is the involvement of the relevant stakeholders in the management of identified MPA networks.

***Regional Strategic Action Program for the Sulu-Celebes Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (SuSLME).*** The project will contribute to the thematic area of the SAP on: (i) science-based, social, and management interventions; (ii) information, education and communication; (iii) livelihood development; and (iv) capacity building. The proposal will dwell on the applications of the existing studies on ecologically linked water bodies in the Sulu Celebes Sea. As such, this will contribute to science-based interventions through utilizing the appropriate management tools to address management challenges. The project will also include investments in conservation that will contribute to the development of sustainable livelihoods of coastal communities, including those who rely on fisheries. Finally, the knowledge management component of the project will provide numerous capacity building opportunities to management staff and local communities to acquire relevant skills and knowledge for conservation and livelihoods. Under the same component, the project will contribute to enhance strategies on information, education and communication, especially on updating pertinent information, success stories, and articulating management tools through different knowledge-sharing platforms and products.

***Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Strategic Action Programme.*** The objectives of the proposal align well to the thematic areas of: (i) marine living resources; (ii) critical habitats; and (iii) social and economic considerations, as stipulated in the BOBLME SAP. The project's thrust on establishing ecologically linked key conservation areas will contribute to the restoration or maintenance of biodiversity, and potentially expand protection status on identified marine ecosystems. Moreover, the project will also entail investments for conservation and sustainable consumption that will provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to local coastal and marine communities. In line with business engagements, the project will influence sustainable business operations especially in the fisheries sector. The project will also further support Indonesia and Thailand in enhancing their national initiatives pursuant to the BOBLME SAP.

***Indonesian Seas LME (ISLME).*** This ISLME project aims to strengthen regional cooperation and to support the effective and sustainable management of the ISLME region. The project will assist Indonesia and Timor-Leste in addressing transboundary concerns and in restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks, biodiversity and dependent livelihoods. The project covers five fisheries management areas (FMAs) in Indonesia, including FMA 712, FMA 713, FMA

714, FMA 715, small part of FMA 573. There are opportunities for the ISLME project and the ASEAN ENMAPS project to collaborate on implementation of the fisheries management plans (FMPs) and fisheries harvest strategies (HS), particularly on reef fish and pelagic fish, conservation and rehabilitation of coastal habitat, EAFM training, particularly in the waters of the Wakatobi National Park (FMA 714) and the Togean Nasional Park (FMA 715).

**South China Sea LME.** Two of the project target MPAs in the Philippines are situated within the South China Sea LME: Agoo - Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape, and BBBIDA Marine Protected Area Network: Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno. The project will contribute towards improvement of the management and institutional capacities related to the conservation and sustainable use of coastal ecosystems of mangrove, coral reefs, seagrass, coastal wetland, fisheries refugia, and land-based pollution. Moreover, the project provide practical experiences on designing and implementing integrated approaches to management of coastal and marine ecosystems that could be applied in other parts of the LME .

### *7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

#### Innovativeness:

The project will integrate the elements of the biodiversity and international waters focal areas where synergies are identified and put to work. The project will support marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries through the MPA Network approach. This will further establish the connectivities among protected areas that will provide a sound basis for conservation. The ecological, socioeconomic and institutional links may further provide insights on the developing sustainable fishing practices in the fisheries sector. Moreover, by focusing on the linkages of important marine areas with fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the concerned sectors could lead to policies that are coherent and consistent between these two sectors.

The project will demonstrate the use of ICM and MSP to support and strengthen actions identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). On-the-ground conservation actions will not only factor in the capacities and priorities of local communities in MPA and MPA network management, but also consider critical issues, such as climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, food security, alternative livelihoods and pollution reduction and incorporate these into the development plans of local governments. A stepwise and iterative approach will be adopted to facilitate systematic and integrated policy making, planning, and management decision-making.

As the proposed project will be implemented in LMEs, which generally transcend national political boundaries, and encompass the coastal ocean domains of two or more countries, the application of the ecosystem-based management (EBM) of LME goods and services, in particular fisheries that move across national boundaries will support the needed transboundary management. The EBM will be complemented by integrated coastal management mechanisms, including area-based tools, such as marine spatial planning, and various biodiversity conservation actions at the regional, national and local levels.

### **Sustainability:**

Mainstreaming biodiversity intends to integrate biodiversity conservation considerations in the planning and implementation of various undertakings across the sector. In this case, the project will integrate sustainable practices and policies in the fisheries sector that are responsive to biodiversity issues. This may potentially sustain long-term benefits in the two focal areas.

The project will develop mechanisms to ensure financial sustainability in MPAs and MPA networks. In line with its thrust on mainstreaming biodiversity, the project will engage governments and private sector stakeholders, including businesses in crafting financial mechanisms for long-term sustainability. Aside from the private sector, the project will develop measures to ensure that the communities whose livelihoods that depend on natural resources are sustained, as well as all the relevant stakeholders, including the government, to ensure long-term financial and ecological sustainability of the project initiatives.

**Institutional framework and governance sustainability.** The project strategy has a strong focus on strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of the proposed MPA networks and marine corridors. The conceptual design of these networks and corridors under Outcome 1.1 will include analyses of the most appropriate institutional and governance arrangements. Substantial resources are allocated under Outcome 2.1 for improving the management effectiveness of the 11 target MPAs, which are expected to play key roles in the management of the MPA networks. The project will also facilitate memoranda of understanding (MoU's) or similar mechanisms under Outcome 2.2 among cooperating partners for management and governance of the MPA networks and corridors; these partners include the MPA management entities, fisheries management authorities, local government units and others. Synergies will also be strengthened with LME-wide cooperative mechanisms. The engagement of the ASEAN Working Groups will further enhance the sustainability of the project results, through providing important platforms for multiple stakeholders from the ASEAN member states to share experiences and work collaboratively on regional issues.

**Financial sustainability.** The project address financial sustainability on several fronts. Sustainable financing strategies and/or business plans will be developed for the target MPAs, to help identify and facilitate expanded, diversified and more secure funding. Strengthening involvement of local communities through collaborative management arrangements, such as participatory monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), will also contribute towards more cost-effective MPA management. The priority investment projects under Output 2.1.3 will further enhance the sustainability likelihood, through increasing engagement with non-state actors, such as private sector enterprises and provide additional opportunities for local communities to benefit, e.g., from diversified and/or alternative livelihood ventures. Under Output 2.2.2, the project will support development of management plans for the MPA networks and marine corridors and initiate implementation of the priority actions. Through initiating implementation of these management plans and the MoU's agreed to under Output 2.2.1, a roadmap will be in place for sustaining stakeholder commitment, including financial commitments, for the long-term management and governance of the MPA networks and corridors.

**Socio-political sustainability.** Increased engagement of local communities in collaborative management of the MPAs, as well as introducing and strengthening livelihood opportunities, including those associated with sustainable fisheries, ecotourism and blue carbon initiatives, socio-political sustainability will be enhanced. The project strategy also has a strong focus on facilitating increased involvement of local government units, e.g., through strengthened ICM initiatives, as well as inclusion in the multiple stakeholder cooperative management of the established MPA networks and marine corridors. The expected advances in gender quality and women's empowerment, as well as inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, will further strengthen the socio-political dimension of participatory biodiversity conservation and management of marine and coastal ecosystems.

**Environmental sustainability.** MPA networks and associated marine corridors provide an increased level of protection and help strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change. The scientific studies and modeling planned under Output 1.1.1 will strengthen the knowledge base on the ecological connectivities and linkages in the target seascapes, enabling more robust science-based decision making. Updated resource inventories of the target MPAs will provide important information for designing measures to protect globally significant biodiversity and safeguard important ecosystem services, and better enable assessment of changes to environmental status. Investing in priority interventions, e.g., restoration of mangrove or seabed ecosystems under blue carbon initiatives), will contribute to increased resilience of target seascapes and expanded stakeholder awareness and involvement in natural resource management and protection.

#### Potential for scaling up:

The project has the potential for scaling up and replicability. The methodologies and approaches for implementation and management arrangements of MPA networks may be scaled up or replicated to tailor fit the context of a particular LME or MPA network. The project may develop the basis or standard on such mechanisms for MPA network management. Moreover, the integration of biodiversity in the fisheries sector and *vice versa* may elucidate on the scalability and replicability of such mainstreaming measures in other areas.

The proposed project will be implemented in support of the relevant LME Strategic Action Programs, the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6, 13, 14, 15 and 17. Such an integrated approach will be process-oriented, holistic, science and ecosystem-based, and a driver for strengthening public and private sector commitments and investments in marine biodiversity conservation. This, in turn, could facilitate scaling up conservation and responsible governance coverage of identified marine protected areas, and a collaborative and sustainable management of networks of MPAs.

It is envisaged that through innovative area-based management using the ICM and MSP as primary approaches, the project will also result in strengthened collaborative planning and governance capacities among participating countries and stakeholders. The improved access to innovative knowledge products and services, as well as scientific and technical support networks, which will be facilitated by the project could result in a stronger science-informed decision

making and planning process by the governments involved. This will not only scale-up the spatial coverage of MPAs, MPA networks, established conservation corridors, and fisheries management areas but also improve the management effectiveness of these areas.

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[1] High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy: <https://oceanpanel.org/> (accessed 1/10/2022)

[2] SMART: Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool. The system has been implemented in terrestrial protected areas for several years and is increasingly being used and considered for MPA's.

[3] More info at [www.iwlearn.net](http://www.iwlearn.net)

[4] More info on GEF IW Conferences: <https://iwlearn.net/events/conferences>

### 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**

The project map and geo-coordinates of the 11 target MPAs are presented in Annex D.

**1c. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

Stakeholder consultations during the project preparation phase initiated in May 2022 when the regional PPG inception workshop was convened, involving multiple stakeholders from the three participating countries and across the region, including representatives of government ministries and institutions, civil society organizations, private sector, UNDP country offices, and donors. National level inception workshops were then held in July and August 2022 to enable more detailed discussion on the project strategy, proposed activities, complementary initiatives, etc. The national inception workshops set the stage for site level stakeholder consultations that were conducted between August and November 2022. The PPG teams consulted with the MPA management entities, arranged focus group discussions to prepare the METT baseline assessments, met with local government units to present the project and discuss synergies, arranged consultations with women's groups and Indigenous Peoples groups and associations, met with local fisher folk and tourism operators, and visited the field sites. The information gathered during these stakeholder consultations formed the basis for the formulation of project activities under each of the project outputs. The draft project strategy, i.e., outcomes, outputs and activities were presented and discussed in national validation workshops held between December 2022 and February 2023, and a regional validation workshop was convened in February 2023 in Manila.

Considering that a key aspect of the project strategy is facilitating multi-stakeholder cooperation in the integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems. As marine protected areas are the target project sites, the leading governmental entities in the three countries are conservation ministries and institutions. Collaboration between these conservation sector stakeholders and the fisheries sector is imperative, to achieve effective and implementable designs of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. An important focus of stakeholder engagement activities during project implementation is the facilitation of collaboration between the conservation and fisheries sectors in each of the three participating countries, also involving the ongoing LME regional projects and the ASEAN working group mechanisms.

Project stakeholder groups and their engagement in the project are described below.

*ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB)*. The development of the concept and proposal of this project is primarily coordinated with the national focal points of ACB in the ASEAN Member States. The AWGNCB was consulted during project preparation and will continue to be during the implementation phase. The AWGNCB membership consists of government ministries in charge of biodiversity conservation and protection of the



country.

*ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME).* The development of the ASEAN ENMAPS was also consulted with the AWGCME, another working group, of which ACB has a mandate to support specifically in achieving targets of its program areas on marine biodiversity conservation. This working group comprises government ministries in charge of the fisheries and marine related initiatives of the member states, hence the focus of discussions has been on the sustainable fisheries aspects of the project. During implementation, the Working Group will be apprised of the project progress.

*LME Governance Mechanisms.* The relevant LMEs covered by this project include the South China Sea (the Philippines, Sulu Celebes Seas (the Philippines), Bay of Bengal (Andaman Sea area of Thailand) and Indonesian Seas (Indonesia). Initial consultations were conducted during the PPG phase with the organizations supporting these LMEs - FAO, UNEP and CTI-CFF Secretariat to identify potential synergies and areas of collaboration and coordination during implementation that may be relevant for the participating countries in this project.

*National Government Agencies.* Key agencies from the national governments were closely consulted during project preparation and will be regularly coordinated and consulted throughout the project duration until the post-project monitoring and evaluation phase. They will be further engaged through planning workshops, consultation meetings (face-to-face and online) and regularly updated using appropriate available communication channels and information materials to support decision-making processes and project activities. Below is the list of key agencies in each of the participating countries.

- **Indonesia:** Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) in coordination with the Director General of Pollution and Environmental Degradation Control); Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries - Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; National Park management authorities from Togean and Wakatobi National Parks.
- **Philippines:** Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture; Department of Tourism; National Economic Development Authority; National Commission on Indigenous Peoples; Philippine Commission on Women; Protected area managers of the five target MPAs.
- **Thailand:** Office of Permanent Secretary, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

*Local Government Units.* The local government units at the regional, provincial and municipal levels were consulted during the PPG phase to discuss project interventions and identify potential intervention sites. These project activities include establishment, expansion and management of MPAs, institutional framework formulation, sustainable finance mechanisms, marine law enforcement procedure and many more.

*Civil Society.* International and Local NGOs and other development-oriented groups are important stakeholders, involved in delivering community support services and implementing innovative approaches. Their participation in project implementation will be achieved through possible execution of project activities through competitive procurement. Such activities include supporting development of enhanced MPA management plans, biophysical resource inventories, execution of priority interventions, delivering trainings, working with local communities on livelihood interventions, environmental education, etc.

*Communities and their associations.* PPG consultations were also conducted with local communities. Seeking their inputs on project activities and opportunities for community engagement and participation. As the main beneficiaries of the project, their perspectives in the local context are important. The project will seek official endorsement from the respective local government authority or its equivalent when initiating partnerships with the identified groups or organizations.

*Women and Youth Sectors.* During the PPG phase, women and women's and youth groups as part of the field missions to the target sites, to gather information on their strengths, innovative ideas as well as challenges in implementing the project activities. Information gathered is summarized in the gender analyses presented in *Annex 7* to the *Project Document (Gender Analyses and Gender Action Plan)*. The project intends to optimize their role in the decision-making processes such as resource management planning and monitoring and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

*Indigenous peoples.* The PPG teams gathered information on the status and other pertinent information on Indigenous peoples in the project sites through consultations which will be carried out with the appropriate local, national and regional government bodies. Consultation records are compiled in *Annex 8* to the *Project Document (Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase)* and summarized in the *Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (Annex 10 to the Project Document)*. No activities that might have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories of Indigenous Peoples will commence until Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) are completed and management measures established, and until Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from affected Indigenous peoples has been obtained.

*Private Sector.* Private sector stakeholders include tourism service operators, local and national tourism associations, fishing companies, cooperatives and other business-oriented groups. Partnerships with private sector stakeholders, including financial institutions, will be further explored during the development and implementation of priority investments under Output 2.1.3.

*Academic and Research Institutions.* Academic and research institutions will be closely engaged in project implementation, particularly under Output 1.1.1 in the connectivity studies and other analyses in the conceptual design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors.

The list of key stakeholder groups and their corresponding roles and level of engagement in the project is summarized below in Project Document Table 4.

*Project Document Table 4: Role of key stakeholder groups and their engagement in the project*

Stakeholders	Role	Engagement in the Project
Regional Geopolitical Organizations: AWGCME and the AWGNC B	Advisory board on policy and programming	Facilitated by ACB, ASEAN regional working groups will be regularly consulted throughout project implementation.
National government agencies in participating countries	Legal and institutional support providers	National government agencies will provide institutional support and set the direction for the alignment of the project interventions vis-a-vis the policy-related measures at the national level.
LME-wide coordination mechanisms (Sulu Celebes Seas; South China Sea; BOBLME/Andaman Sea; Indonesian Seas)	Technical assistance and regional coordinating bodies	LME coordination mechanisms will be engaged in the conceptual design of the MPA networks, operationalization of the governance and management arrangements, knowledge management, information sharing, and learning exchanges.
Local and provincial government units	Primary stakeholders, representatives of beneficiaries	Local government units will support institutional, legal, and other policy-related activities, including collaborating on ICM initiatives, sustainable livelihood interventions, etc.
Fishing Communities and their associations	Primary Beneficiaries	Fishing communities and associations will take an active role in project activities such as sources of baseline information, management planning, resource monitoring, sustainable livelihood interventions, and priority investments.
Women's and Youth Groups	Primary Beneficiaries	Women and youth groups will be given opportunities to engage in project activities, including collaborative MPA management, sustainable livelihood interventions, priority investments, and project M&E.
Indigenous Peoples	Primary Beneficiaries	Indigenous Peoples are among the primary beneficiaries and will be engaged throughout the project cycle, including enhanced management planning, collaborative MPA management, sustainable livelihoods, establishment and management of MPA networks, sharing of traditional knowledge, etc.
Private sector (tourism operators and associations, fishing business groups, cooperatives, private foundations with corporate	Beneficiaries, Investment partners	Private sector stakeholders include those enterprises and associations that will be project beneficiaries, e.g., ecotourism companies engaged in project activities, e.g., MPA co-management and sustainable livelihood interventions, and also in

social responsibilities, etc.)		vestment partners, involved in the priority investments. Co-financing contributions will be explored as project activities are firm ed up during project implementation.
Academic and Research Institutions	Technical assistance and science providers	Academic and research institutions will be engaged through technical assistance arrangements, e.g., connectivity analyses, planning of MPA networks, capacity building, learning, etc.
International and local NGOs and other development-oriented groups	Technical assistance providers; potential co-financing partners	International and local NGOs will be engaged as technical assistance providers, e.g., delivering capacity building, facilitating sustainable livelihood interventions, connectivity analyses, etc. Moreover, there may be opportunities to collaborate in the implementation of priority investments, as well as regional cooperation. Co-financing opportunities will be also explored.

**South-South Cooperation.** This regional project is designed to foster South-South cooperation, first and foremost among the three beneficiary countries. Through engagement with ASEAN Working Groups, as well as other complementary initiatives, including GEF-financed regional LME governance projects, there will be opportunities to collaborate across the ASEAN region, sharing knowledge, skills and successful initiatives to establish and manage MPAs, MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated management areas) and other coastal and marine resources in large marine ecosystems (LMEs).

The project will connect with similar projects based on similar approaches to share resources combined and collective knowledge management products, and to facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, the GEF IW:LEARN platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA<sup>[1]</sup>.

In addition, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on integrated marine ecosystem management approaches. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing projects on MPAs, sustainable fisheries management, ICM, etc.

The project *Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7 to the Project Document)* has been developed to guide the implementation team.

[1] <https://panorama.solutions/en>

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;**

**Executor or co-executor;**

**Other (Please explain)**

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

#### **Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognizes the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and affirms the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation. Mainstreaming gender to achieve biodiversity objectives also offers opportunities to contribute towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment. Targets under SDG 5 include the need to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in accordance with national laws – issues which have relevance for the implementation of the Convention.

Women's contributions in the coastal and marine resources management and fisheries have often been overlooked. Oftentimes their activities are not given equal attention as that of their men counterparts, such as gleaning, aquaculture, and other onshore fishing are not counted as "fishing", or their efforts in conservation, i.e., taking on the tasks of taking care mangrove nurseries, MPA management related activities, etc. Therefore, when it comes to organizing fishers' groups and conservation groups to address issues on the coastal and marine resources, we often see less women in the membership, or none. Although women belong to more vulnerable sector, it has also been recognized that men and women have unique roles and different capacities in terms of protecting and harnessing the coastal and marine resources.

The ASEAN ENMAPS project will ensure that: (i) gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches are considered in designing management and governance approaches for the conservation and sustainable management of the coastal and marine ecosystem; (ii) the needs, concerns, and experiences of women and girls, as well as of men, are recognized as an integral dimension in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the project; and (iii) women are represented and meaningfully participate in planning and decision-making, and their efforts recognized in policy, management and research.

Gender mainstreaming and responsiveness will be taken into consideration throughout the project cycle, including the development of gender-sensitive indicators and targets, using frameworks and guidelines developed by CBD and UNDP, and GEF's Policy on Gender Equality. The nature of the activities will promote inclusivity and provide equal opportunities to women and men in terms of participation throughout the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities. The Project will encourage women's participation by recognizing and understanding their roles in ICM development, MPA management, and other relevant aspects of the project. The project activities will ensure equal representation and full participation of women at every step of the project process, involving women professionals, women's groups, women community leaders, and other relevant sectors that promote gender equity.

The project will incorporate gender responsiveness and will promote women empowerment by adopting the following strategic elements:

- a. Support women's improved access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, coasts and fisheries by (i) contributing to shape policy and gender norms to improve women's access to and control over marine ecosystems goods and services (ii) providing targeted support to raise awareness and assist women in exercising their legal rights; and (iii); enhancing women's decision-making capabilities regarding marine resources they use and most importantly, equipping them with entrepreneurial skills, capital and resources (see d).
- b. Enhance women's participation and role in project decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels by (i) promoting women's equal engagement in community/coastal planning processes; (ii) promoting women's voice in decision-making and policy in community, and national planning and decision-making bodies such as protected area management boards; (iii) supporting women's engagement in producer organizations, cooperatives, labor unions, fisheries cooperatives etc.; (iv) promoting women's voice (including indigenous peoples and local community groups) in partnerships and alliances with local, national and regional networks; and (v) providing policy level training opportunities to help women participate in decision-making forums.
- c. Target women as specific beneficiaries by (i) increasing awareness of the roles of women and men in the sustainable management and use of natural resources; (ii) creating opportunities from (alternative) sustainable livelihoods and income-generation opportunities such as conservation and rehabilitation actions for women; (iii) engaging women in processes for making fisheries/ marine resources commodities and supply chains more sustainable; and (v) supporting women entrepreneurs, and activities that offer women access to credit and finance.
- d. Support the capacity development of different groups, including communities, non-government organizations, academe and government agencies at the national and subnational levels, to create a favorable institutional and policy environment for mainstreaming gender, and to capitalize on the complementary roles of women and men and mobilize people for collective action in ICM implementation, MPA creation and development, marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration, and providing full and timely access and exchange of knowledge and information. These could also include provision of training and tools on gender and biodiversity mainstreaming, including the use of the GEF Gender Strategy, UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies, CBD Gender Plan of Action, once adopted, and the Gender and Biodiversity in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Training Materials.
- e. Invest in women's entrepreneurial capacities, including practical skills development such as fish net repair; fish processing and marketing; seaweed farming, salt-making, and other marine-based product development; business planning, management and operations; etc., while taking care of women's health and well-being.
- f. Seek targeted collaboration around knowledge and analytical efforts with other LMEs, IW:LEARN to share knowledge and data gaps, as well as strengthen gender responsive approaches and multi-stakeholder platforms linked to relevant GEF-7 programs and projects.

Further, the project will conduct baseline Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs), fully inclusive of stakeholder inputs and developed with proactive encouragement of the views and perspectives of women, indigenous communities and other marginalized groups. In addition, gender mainstreaming will be integrated in the project activities building on available toolkits, checklists and indices.

Information and reports generated from the project will have sex-disaggregated data and incorporate gender perspectives. Gender equality and women's empowerment targets have been integrated into the project results framework and will be monitored, reviewed and reported during the mid-term review and at the end of the project to determine gender responsiveness outcomes and impacts.



More information on gender mainstreaming is included in *Annex 11 (Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan)* to the project document.

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;** Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### 4. Private sector engagement

##### **Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

The private sector enterprises and associations are important stakeholders with respect to MPA management, implementation of ICM plans, and fisheries management. Private sector engagement will therefore be important in ensuring the achievement of durable project results.

Private sector partners will be particularly engaged in project activities under Component 2, e.g., partnering with conservation enterprises, broader adoption of sustainable tourism experiences, e.g., boat accreditation, enforcement of anchoring policies, etc., development of MPA sustainable financing plans and/or business plans, and co-management arrangements with the target MPAs. Alternative resource mobilization opportunities will also be explored with private sector partners, with the aim of strengthening the financial sustainability of the MPAs and increased benefits to local communities. Private sector partners will also play an important role in ensuring sustainability of project initiatives, including the priority investments under Output 2.1.3. The project will also seek their participation in Component 3 such as in the promotion of communication and awareness campaign programs. For instance, associations of tourism operators will also be tapped not just for awareness-raising through their membership but also to encourage private sector's replication of project approaches and tools that are deemed appropriate in their business operations. They will also be included in other key activities such as in MPA management planning, research and monitoring. The project will build on existing private sector partnerships of the ACB (e.g., with the Metro Pacific Investment Corporation) and explore other potential partnerships and counterpart support from tourism operators, fishing companies and other CSR foundations, that may include establishment of supplementary livelihood activities in coastal communities, payment for ecosystem services and other relevant market-based instruments.

The outcomes of such are expected to bring good practices, and hence support and inform decision-making and planning processes in terms of seeking more sustainable financing mechanisms. Among the supported decision-making processes are identifying and qualifying investment priorities, mapping of potential sources of finance, and identifying and assessing successful models/ best practices. In this way, measures to generate additional income can be clearly laid out, including leveraging the participation of private sector partners (e.g., through corporate social responsibility, investments and equity financing), and mapping of potential sources of financing based on investment priorities (i.e., ecotourism, blue economy approaches, green infrastructure, conservation enterprises, etc.). This work will build upon years of lessons in promoting and testing sustainable finance mechanisms from various UNDP-GEF projects and other initiatives.

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

The identified risks that could affect the implementation and results of the project are described in the risk register in *Annex 5 to the Project Document*, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible to manage the risks during the project implementation phase.

*Political risks and mitigating measures.* The participation of the national government is essential in implementing this regional cooperation project. As such, collaboration with the government partners has to be secured, and mitigate unwanted risks of losing their support. To help overcome this risk, the selection of MPAs, MPA networks and OECMs must involve national and subnational government units, local stakeholders, NGOs and scientific institutions in each country. This will establish ownership of the project at the local and national levels of government and key stakeholders.

The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) are also consolidated into the risk register. The SESP (see *Annex 4 to the Project Document*) was finalized during project preparation, as required by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The SESP identified twelve (12) risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards. Six (6) of these risks were rated as Moderate and six (6) as Substantial. The overall SESP risk categorization for the project is Substantial.

In accordance with UNDP's SES guidelines, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for this substantial-risk project during the project preparation phase (see *Annex 9 to the Project Document*). The ESMF will be publicly disclosed via the UNDP website in accordance with UNDP's SES guidelines. The ESMF sets out the additional safeguards measures that apply to the project during the inception phase, including but not limited to: (i) the completion of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments, and site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) studies, and onsite screening and impact-management of downstream project activities, to further assess potential risks and impacts associated with the project; and (ii) the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) including identified management measures as required based on the results of SESA's and ESIA studies; (iii) development of Indigenous Peoples Plans, outlining procedures for culturally-appropriate consultation with indigenous communities; and the operationalization of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism. A fundamental principle of the project is there will not be any physical displacement, and no project activity will be implemented which would involve or lead to people being required to relocate, nor any which render untenable their continued residency in the project area. In addition, no project activity will take place which, when screened and assessed, is rated as having a risk significance of "High", and hence would increase the overall project rating to "High". The development of the SESAs, ESIA studies and ESMP will involve public consultation and public disclosure. The SESAs will be completed and the ESMP developed in the early phase of project implementation. Additional screening and ESIA studies will be conducted for each of the project intervention sites and ESMP elements will be integrated into the enhanced MPA management plans, ICM intervention plans, and the business/intervention plans for the priority investments. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied for all activities affecting indigenous peoples. The implementation of the ESMP will be overseen by the project Gender and Safeguards Officer and monitored throughout the duration of the project.

The project will adhere to UNDP SES Guidance Note Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples. The SESP has identified potential impacts to the rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples. On-site screening and ESAs will identify the presence of these peoples for each of the specific intervention sites, and further establish the nature of the risks, including any gender-related issues specific to indigenous groups. Appropriate Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed. The IPPs will include actions for culturally appropriate consultation with the objective of achieving agreement and FPIC. Activities that may adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of customary/traditional lands, resources or territories will be avoided where possible. Where FPIC is determined to be a requirement, consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, as appropriate and in line with Standard 6 requirements. Culturally appropriate consultation will be carried out with the objective of achieving agreement and FPIC will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples. Project activities affecting indigenous peoples will not commence until FPIC is agreed.

Per the ESMF, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be operationalized during the first six months of project implementation and detailed within the ESMP.

*Environmental risks and mitigating measures.* Impacts of pollution, land development, conflicting uses and climate change can all undermine the objectives of the project. To mitigate these environmental risks, which vary in scope and severity across the sites, substantial project resources are devoted to assessing these conditions, and development of appropriate management responses in scaling-up and developing MPA networks. The increased knowledge, capabilities, experience and support networks will facilitate improvements in governance, management and proven practices for scaling up and replicating to other MPA networks facing similar challenges.

In accordance with UNDP's SES guidelines, the following safeguard assessments were also completed during the PPG phase:

- Climate and Disaster Screening Report (see *Annex 13 to the Project Document*)
- Covid-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis (see *Annex 14 to the Project Document*)

*Climate change risks.* Climate change in the form of increased sea-surface temperature, acidification, more intense typhoons, among others has significantly impacted on the coastal and marine ecosystems. Coral bleaching, coastal erosion and the movement of fish stocks have been observed. Climate change impacts will be addressed by the project by improving the resilience of these ecosystems through management of ecological networks of MPAs and fisheries. It is recognized that climate change, in particular more frequent and more intense typhoons, would affect the implementation of the project but will be addressed through adaptive implementation of project activities.

The *COVID 19 pandemic* is presenting both opportunities and challenges in delivering global environmental benefits through development projects. Project implementation will also ensure full adherence to government, national government and UNDP directives related to COVID-19. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be considered for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. As part of the regular review of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), COVID-19 related risks will be addressed, and specific mitigation measures will be updated and implemented.

*Extracted from Project Document Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)*

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b> There is potential risk that “upstream” aspects of the project - Supporting and expansion of MPA networks and associated marine corridors under Outcome 1, enhancement of management plans (Output 2.1.1) and strengthening of integrated management approaches (Output 2.1.2), may cause a variety of environmental and social effects</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will be made during project implementation, based upon the scientific, socioeconomic, and institutional analyses conducted under Component 1.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>This risk is addressed through project design, which under Output 1.1.1 includes scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs) for upstream project activities (also reflecting possible upstream risks associated with the enhanced MPA management plans and integrated marine ecosystem management under Component 2).</p> <p>Appropriately scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will account for upstream impacts of Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1, and 2.1.2.</p> <p>The SESAs will be developed for each country during the project implementation phase. SESAs and screenings will commence during the early phase of project implementation.</p> <p>The SESAs will identify key relevant UNDP Principles and Standards and ensure upstream deliverables produced are consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES).</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>Based on the SESA, the Environment and Social Management Framework, if required, will be updated detailing the management measures to be implemented to mitigate any potential social and environmental</p>

				Impacts of the project.
<p><b>Risk 2:</b> The project may have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories, or cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples, who might not be fully involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefit fully from project activities</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Consistent with UNDP SES guidance, impacts that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples are to be considered at a minimum extensive (I=4).  Based on initial stakeholder consultations during the PPG phase, it is moderately likely (L=3) that this risk will be triggered.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b>  Initial consultations with local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, were conducted during the PPG phase. However, it was not possible to visit each of the Indigenous Peoples communities during the PPG phase. Relevant government agencies advised PPG team members on the FPIC protocols that must be observed during project implementation.  Potential impacts to Indigenous Peoples, their lands, territories, ancestral waters and access and potential restriction to resources will be assessed as an integral aspect of project's full range of potential adverse social and environmental impacts. The SESAs planned under Component 1, will address potential risks associated with Indigenous Peoples in relation to the establishment of the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Scoped ESIA's for specific interventions in the field under Component 2 will also include assessment of risks to Indigenous Peoples, where relevant.  Assessments will be conducted with the meaningful and effective participation of affected peoples concerned whose inputs and contributions are to be reflected in the assessment report's analysis and conclusions.  <b>Management:</b>  An <b>Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework</b> was prepared during the PPG phase. Once specific activities and associated communities are selected during project i</p>

				<p>Implementation, country-level and/or site-level <b>Indigenous Peoples Plans</b> will be prepared where IPs might be affected, that reflects culturally appropriate mitigation measures and action plans. The IPPs must include discussion on arrangements for participatory monitoring by affected Indigenous Peoples. The development of IPPs will follow the guidelines included in the prepared IPPF, and in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples prior to commencement of project activities. The IPPs to be developed must also include provision of culturally appropriate social and economic benefits for Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>No activities that might have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources, and territories of Indigenous Peoples will commence until the IPPs are completed and management measures established, and until <b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</b> from affected Indigenous Peoples has been obtained.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement will involve indigenous communities at the project sites. Training will be culturally sensitive. The project-level <b>ESMF</b>, developed during the PP/G phase, also describes the project <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Gender and Safeguards Officer</b> will be responsible for overseeing the management of this risk and coordinating with local specialists, e.g., for facilitating community consultations and FPIC in the three countries.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3.</b> Enhanced implementation</p>	<p>I = 4 II = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>According to the information gathered in the baseline Manage</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b> Baseline MFTT assessments were condu</p>



on of MPA management plans and the operationalized management regimes for the marine corridors could result in the banning/restriction of unsustainable practices, affecting local livelihoods and potentially leading to economic displacement.

L = 3

ment Effectiveness Tracking Tool (Annex 18 of Prodoc) - METT -assessments of the target sites, threats to biodiversity are primarily associated with unsustainable practices by local communities, such as destructive fishing, coral and sand mining, etc. In order to address these threats, it is moderately likely (L=3) that the project interventions will involve increased enforcement that may result in economic displacement of those people engaged in unsustainable and unauthorized practices.

BASIC METT assessments were conducted for each of the 11 target MPA sites across the three countries. Moreover, stakeholder consultations were conducted with some of the communities in the three target countries. However, it was not possible to carry out consultations with all communities as some sites where Indigenous Peoples are present are not accessible due to transportation constraints, inclement weather during schedule of visits, and the COVID restriction prevailing during July - November 2022 period. Specific project interventions will be further defined during the implementation phase.

As described under Risk 1, SESAs will be conducted for upstream activities, and covering the development of enhanced management plans for the target MPAs (Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1 and 2.1). Further screening and/or scoped ESIA's will be made for interventions that may result in economic displacement.

An ESMF detailing these requirements has been prepared during the PPG phase.

An IPPF has also been developed during PPG phase to outline the requirements to address impacts of economic displacement on Indigenous Peoples.

**Management:**

Selection of project field interventions will prioritize avoidance of restrictions to access to resources and direct or indirect economic displacement. Where such restrictions are unavoidable, mitigation measures will be developed and employed to minimize economic displacement.

				<p>Appropriate safeguard instruments, e.g., <b>Livelihood Action Plans</b>, will be developed in accordance with UNDP Standard 5 and applicable national and/or local requirements, commensurate with the magnitude of the displacement and agreed with the economically displaced people. MPA management plans and integrated management approaches and activities that may cause economic displacement cannot begin until the <b>Livelihood Action Plans</b> (or other appropriate safeguard instruments) are agreed and in place.</p> <p>In Output 2.1.4, the project will create or enhance entrepreneurial skills of local communities and partners to ensure that affected communities can sustainably manage MPAs.</p> <p>An <b>Indigenous Peoples Plan</b> will be developed for each location to address the site-specific economic displacement impacts on Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>The <b>Gender and Safeguards Officer</b> will be responsible to oversee the management of this risk. Specialists will be recruited, as needed, e.g., for development Livelihood Action Plans.</p>
<p><b>Risk 4:</b> Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefi</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Based on the gender analyses conducted during the PPG phase, there is a moderate likelihood (L=3) that this risk will be triggered.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>Gender mainstreaming analyses were completed for each of the three target countries during the PPG phase, where it was established that there are imbalanced power relations between women and men in accessing marine and fisheries resources, which also limited the ability of women to overcome discursive inequalities caused by climate change and environmental deg</p>

ment and benefit, including potential discriminatory working conditions and gender-based violence.

radation (e.g., in Indonesia); and there are prevailing social norms and misconceptions that hold women back from engaging fully in their access, control and use of coastal and marine resources (e.g., in the Philippines).

**Management:**

A project **Gender Action Plan** was developed during the PPG phase, to provide guidance to the implementation team on achieving gender mainstreaming objectives.

**Gender Action Plans** will also be developed for each country during project implementation. The plans will be reviewed annually and updated, as needed. The Gender and Safeguards Consultant will be responsible for overseeing the management of gender-related risks and impacts.

The project strategy incorporates gender responsiveness and women empowerment by adopting the following strategic elements: (i) Support women's improved access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, coasts and fisheries; (ii) enhance women's participation and role in project decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels; (iii) target women as specific beneficiaries; (iv) invest in women's skills and capacities by supporting capacity development of different groups, including communities, women's organizations, and government officials at the national and subnational levels to capitalize on the complementary roles of women and men, and providing access and exchange of knowledge and information.

				<p>The project will seek targeted collaboration around knowledge and analytical efforts with other LMEs, IW:LEARN to share knowledge and data gaps, as well as strengthen gender responsive approaches and multi-stakeholder platforms linked to relevant GEF programs and projects.</p>
<p><b>Risk 5:</b> Poorly designed or executed project activities, including those associated with tourism, could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including through improper management or disposal of solid wastes, wastewater, and unsustainable and destructive harvesting practices.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The tourism industry contributes substantially in most of the 11 target MPAs across the three countries. The project strategy also includes promotion of sustainable use of coastal and marine resources; if not managed properly, these activities may impact biodiversity and natural resources. Also, the investment under Output 2.1.3 may include blue carbon initiatives, which could entail restoration of mangrove or other coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>The project has been designed with a specific focus on strengthening biodiversity conservation, however, if not managed properly, there may be impacts to biodiversity and natural resources (moderately likelihood L=3).</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>Baseline METT assessments were conducted for the 11 target MPAs across the three countries. Midterm and end-of-project METT assessments will be carried out during project implementation.</p> <p>Updated resource inventories will be conducted at the target MPA sites during project implementation, to provide updated ecological baseline information and enable monitoring of status.</p> <p>This risk will be further assessed under Output 2.1.1, through the ESIA, as part of the enhanced MPA management planning activities. Scoped ESIA's will also be conducted, as warranted, e.g., for the priority investments under Output 2.1.3.</p> <p>Based on the baseline studies and the nature and location of downstream activities proposed for the MPA site, an assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services risks, including potential cumulative effects from multiple interventions in the same MPA, will be conducted as part of scoped ESIA's.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>An <b>Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</b> has been prepared to guide risk management during project implementation.</p>

The **Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** will provide a set of avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures – as well as actions needed to implement these measures – to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes arising from potential impacts from project activities.

If needed because of the significance of the risks identified for biodiversity in the E SIA, the project will develop a Biodiversity Action Plan.

Under Component 2, the enhanced MPA management plans under Output 2.1.1, the strengthening and implementation of integrated management approaches under Output 2.1.2, and the intervention plans for the priority investments under Output 2.1.3 may include specific mitigation measures for managing tourism and sustainable use related risks. Downstream activities such as restoration work associated with identified investments (e.g., mangrove restoration) may also require management measures, which will be detailed in the ESMP. Downstream activities that may generate the release of pollutants to the environment such as solid wastes and waste water from project activities will be managed through development of **Site-specific Management Plans** and **Code of Practice**, and compliance with national environmental and labor regulations and Targeted Guidance: UNDP SES Standard 8 (Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency). Capacities of stakeholders in integrated marine ecosystem management will also be str

				<p>engthened, including addressing and managing release of pollutants to the environment (Output 3.1.1).</p> <p>Under Component 3, the project will facilitate adaptive management and sustainability through monitoring and evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide learning (Outcome 3.1). This will be done through strengthening of capacities of stakeholders in integrated marine ecosystem management marine through application of tools (Output 3.1.1) and development and implementation of a project level communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan (Output 3.1.2).</p> <p>The Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible to ensure plans are developed consistent with UNDP SES, to manage these risks accordingly.</p>
<p><b>Risk 6:</b> Potential occupational health, safety and security risks to workers and the community for downstream activities associated with identified investments and livelihood activities.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There were security concerns in the past where kidnapping at sea cross Sulu and pass by Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary. Although there are no similar incidents for the past two years and the threat is currently low, project must coordinate with Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) authorities during implementation phase.</p> <p>The likelihood rating of this risk is very likely (L=4), considering the situation in BARMM. Potential impacts are considered intermediate (I=3) because of the li</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>Downstream project activities such as priority investments in Output 2.1.3 and sustainable livelihood initiatives in Output 2.1.4 may involve restoration (e.g., mangrove restoration) or monitoring of project activities (sea patrol) that may pose occupational health and safety risks to workers and the community.</p> <p>The risks on workers and the community will be assessed as part of the ESIA's to be prepared during project implementation.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>As part of the ESMP, Health and Safety Plans will be prepared for project activities that may impact the health, safety and sec</p>

			<p>mitations in scale, i.e., specific to the site in BARMM.</p>	<p>... may impact the health, safety, and security of workers and communities. Security management measures will be included for sites that may have security concerns (e.g., Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary). Project-related security personnel (e.g., MP A patrolling personnel) will be appropriately vetted, trained, and supervised. Any security arrangements utilized by the project will be appropriately monitored and reported.</p> <p>The management of pollutants that may be generated from downstream activities has been described under Risk 5.</p> <p>The Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible to ensure plans are developed consistent with UNDP SES, to manage these risks accordingly.</p>
<p><b>Risk 7:</b> Implementation of priority interventions under Output 2.2.2 may involve children and forced labor.</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>It was reported that forced labor and other rights abuses are widespread in Thailand's fishing fleets, where migrant fishers from neighboring countries in Southeast Asia are often trafficked into fishing work, prevented from changing employers, not paid on time, and paid below the minimum wage.</p> <p>The fisheries industry is also characterized by the high use of migrant workers, many of whom lack legal status. Reports on child labor, forced labor, discrimination, and trafficking in persons regularly surface in the media.</p> <p>The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that in th</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <p>Under Output 2.2.2, management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors will be developed, and implementation of priority interventions initiated. In each of the target areas, the project will explore and promote integration of the management plans into existing plans or frameworks, such as fisheries management plans. The implementation of priority interventions such as sustainable seafood from MPA networks and implementing Fishery Improvement Program, may involve children and forced labor.</p> <p>Scoped ESIA's will be conducted for priority interventions under Output 2.2.2</p> <p><b>Management Measures</b></p> <p>The Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) to be prepared will inclu</p>

			<p>ation (ILO) estimated that in the Philippines, about 5% of children are involved in fisheries, mostly as swimmers and deep divers to catch fish in reefs.</p> <p>In 2015, the International Organization for Migration reported that foreign fishers from Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Lao PDR were trafficked for labor exploitation in the Indonesian fishing industry.</p>	<p>de <b>Labour Management Procedures</b> detailing the management measures needed to address the issue of child and forced labor related to priority interventions under Output 2.2.2.</p> <p>The project will ensure compliance with Standard 7 of UNDP's SES Policy, specifically on prohibition of child and forced labor.</p> <p>The Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible to ensure plans are developed consistent with UNDP SES, to manage these risks accordingly.</p>
<p><b>Risk 8:</b> Project activities increase the vulnerability of communities to the effects of climate change and/or disaster hazards, e.g., rising seawater temperatures that lead to coral bleaching; changes in marine trophic food chains due to changes in currents, storms, and water temperatures; changed migration patterns.</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Risks could be brought about by more intense and more frequent typhoons in the project sites in the Philippines, for example. Such events may delay or disrupt project activities. Other climate variables such as global warming may result in coral bleaching weakening the impact of the conservation measures. There are also risks that climate change may affect the habitats and migration patterns of certain fisheries in the target seascape.</p> <p>The impact rating of this risk is considered extensive (I=4) because of the potential large spatial extent associated with climate change.</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <p>A <b>climate and disaster risk screening</b> was completed during the PPG phase and annexed to the Project Document.</p> <p>Climate and disaster risks will be further assessed under Output 1.1.1 in the conceptual design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors, under Output 2.1.1 as part of the enhanced MPA management planning activities, under Output 2.1.2 associated with the integrated management approaches, and under Output 2.1.3 as part of the feasibility studies of priority investments.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>Climate change assessment and adaptation will be incorporated in intervention/business plans based on the result of feasibility studies under 2.1.3 and development of proposed investments under 2.1.4.</p> <p>Mitigation measures may include scheduling weather-sensitive field activities particularly in Components 1 and 2 to reduce the impacts of the typhoon 'season'. The measures could also include an Emergen</p>



				<p>measures could also include an Emergency Preparedness Plan for those activities.</p> <p>Climate change and disaster risks will be addressed by supporting networks of MPAs and associated marine corridors which are expected to improve the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, including biodiversity.</p> <p>The project's <b>Chief Technical Advisor</b> will be responsible to ensure project deliverables are appropriately addressing climate and disaster risks, consistent with UNDP SES.</p>
<p><b>Risk 9:</b> Risk duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in respecting and protecting the human rights of affected people.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Preliminary site level consultations were done during the PPG phase from July through November 2022 in project sites of the three target countries. Due to remoteness of some areas, the PPG teams were unable to visit and discuss the project with each of the communities situated in and near the sites. Without robust engagement with communities, some stakeholders may be excluded from the project.</p> <p>There is potential that there will be grievances from stakeholders against duty-bearers involved in project implementation and duty-bearers may not have the capacity to meet their obligations in respecting and protecting the human rights of affected people.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>Stakeholder analyses were completed during the PPG phase, and initial consultations were made with a wide range of project stakeholders, including governmental officials, NGOs, local communities, etc. However, it was not possible to visit all communities in and near the project sites.</p> <p>Under Output 2.1.1, management plans will be enhanced, and priority actions will be implemented. Under Output 2.1.2, integrated management approaches will be strengthened coastal management strategies will be adopted and implemented in at least one site per country. Under Output 2.1.3, priority investment will be developed towards inclusion of local communities.</p> <p>Marine corridor interventions will also be implemented at the multi-country and national levels, which will involve local and national agencies.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>A comprehensive <b>Stakeholder Engage</b></p>

**nt Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** outlined in the ESMF, have been prepared during PPG. The GRM will be operationalized at project inception and established and adapted as necessary in each of the three countries.

For the affected people who may be affected by the project, they will have access to the UNDP **Accountability Mechanism**, composed of **Compliance Review** and **Stakeholder Response Mechanism**. The Compliance Review is an avenue for affected persons or groups to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with its Social and Environmental Standards. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism, on the other hand, helps project affected stakeholders to jointly resolve their concerns and disputes. Stakeholders will be informed of the project's **Accountability Mechanism** during various meetings and consultations, including the Inception Workshop. The **Gender and Safeguards Officer** will oversee the implementation of Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (developed during PPG) and country-level Stakeholder Engagement Plan and GRM.

Under Outcome 3.1 (Improved stakeholder capacities in the integrated management of MPAs and marine corridors through the use of knowledge platforms to bring about behavioral change towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries), the project will **strengthen core capacities and skills of stakeholders, including duty-bearers** and rights holders in integrated management of MPAs, network of MPAs and marine corridors through ICM, MSP

				<p>and marine corridors through low, mid-, nature-based solutions tools, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive sustainable fisheries management schemes (Output 3.1.1).</p> <p>Associated training and capacity building will be monitored through the results framework and monitoring plan.</p>
<p><b>Risk 10:</b> Potential damage and degradation of cultural heritage sites due to improper planning and/or implementation of project activities.</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Considering that cultural heritage related risks may involve Indigenous Peoples, an impact rating of extensive (I=4) has been applied.</p> <p>Apart from cultural heritage risks associated with Indigenous Peoples, there may also be risks to historic sites, e.g., shipwrecks in relation to the tourism activities in the target sites.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>During the PPG phase, consultations were made with local communities, including Indigenous Peoples. The Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape hosts indigenous community of Agta Tabangnon / Cimaron in Dancalan, Donsol, Sorsogon where they have a certificate of ancestral domain title that spans 16,717.0563 hectares. Their intangible cultural heritage includes traditional knowledge, values, and practices. In Turtle Islands National Park, intangible cultural heritage includes cultural dances such as “Pangalay” by the Tausug and “Lunsay” by Jama Mapun.</p> <p>The <b>SESA</b>’s planned under Output 1.1.1 and the upstream impacts of enhancement of management plans (Output 2.1.1) and strengthening of integrated management approaches (Output 2.1.2) will include assessments of cultural heritage risks.</p> <p>Cultural heritage risks will also be addressed in the scoped <b>ESIAs</b> for the downstream project activities.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>This risk will be managed through project site selection, and through the ESMF prepared during the PPG. An <b>Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework</b> was also prepared</p>

d to guide the project in the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans during project implementation, prior to any commencement of activities that may involve or affect indigenous communities. The project will also secure **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** from affected Indigenous Peoples, based on the FPIC protocols that were developed for each country, as indicated in the IPPF. The risks will also be managed through the stakeholder engagement process, as detailed in the Comprehensive **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** developed during PPG and **country-level Stakeholder Engagement Plan**, to be developed during project implementation.

If warranted, a **Chance Find Procedure (CFP)** will be prepared to guide the management of risks to physical cultural heritage sites. The project will ensure that a CFP will be included in all plans and contracts that may involve excavation, earth movement or any changes to the physical environment, including notification of relevant authorities. Implementation of management measures should always involve consultations with local authorities and stakeholders.

The proposed designs of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will take into account potential risks to cultural heritage.

The project's Chief Technical Advisor will ensure that management measures will be implemented and monitored. The Gender and Safeguards Officer will lead in safeguard related activities to ensure compliance with UNDP GEF Policy

				IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNDP SES POLICY.
<p><b>Risk 11:</b> People involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of exposure from a possible prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic or similar public health crisis.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The likelihood of the risk of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic during the implementation phase of the project is rated as moderately likely (L=3).</p> <p>The potential impact of the risk is rated as intermediate (I=3), as there is a reasonable likelihood that the duration would be temporary considering the available vaccinations and other public health mitigation measures, and experience gained by national and local government units.</p>	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <p>A COVID-19 risks and opportunities analysis was undertaken during the project preparation phase and the results are documented in a separate annex to the Project Document.</p> <p>COVID-19 related risks will be regularly reviewed, e.g., as part of the annual review of the project's safeguards instruments.</p> <p><b>Management:</b></p> <p>COVID-19 risks will be managed following UNDP, ACB and national directives.</p> <p>Adaptive management measures will be put in place during project implementation, as needed, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible. The project <b>Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy and Action Plan</b>, to be completed during the first year of project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances.</p>
<p><b>Risk 12:</b> The involvement of a wider range of stakeholders, including private sector partners, in the implementation of priority actions/investme</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>As part of Output 2.1.1, the project will a strong emphasis on enhancing the financial sustainability of the MPAs, through development and implementation of financing strategies and/or business plans and collaborate with private sector partners.</p>	<p><b>Assessment and management:</b></p> <p>As described in the ESMF, all activities to be implemented or financed by private sector partners will be subject to risk-screening using the SESP. If it is confirmed through the screening and assessment process that there are safeguards risks associated with the activities led/supported by the private sector. a Social and Environment</p>

<p>nts of enhanced MPA plans pose s risks if these partners do not meet SES requirements in their activities.</p>			<p>Through Output 2.1.3 at least one priority investment, as defined in Output 2.1.1, will be implemented in each of the three countries.</p>	<p>al Commitment Plan, summarizing key commitments they agree to implement per the framework that has been developed for the project, will be prepared, and signed by the co-financing partners prior to initiation of co-financing activities.</p> <p>As per UNDP's Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector, all potential private sector partners will be subject to screening using UNDP's private sector Risk Assessment Tool (RAT).</p> <p>The activities selected as <i>priority investments</i> under Output 2.1.3 will be screened using the SESP to ensure to ensure that any impacts are identified, their significance is established, and any required impact-specific management actions are developed and applied.</p>
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## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

### Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB).

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

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

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

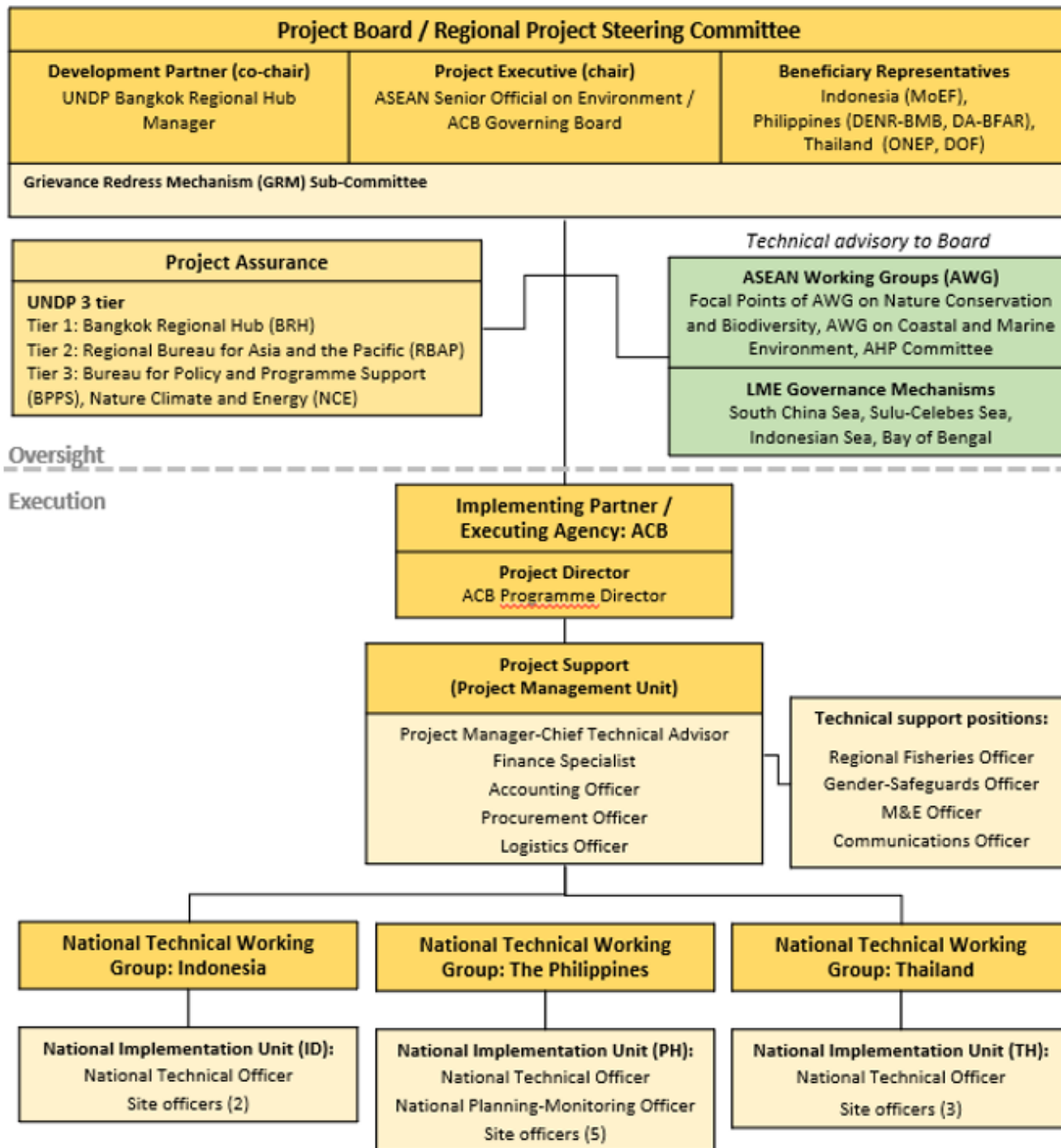
Project Stakeholders and Target Groups: The key project stakeholders are the national and subnational conservation and fisheries ministries and departments in the three participating countries, as well management entities of the 11 target MPAs and the local government units where the MPAs are situated. Civil society organizations, private sector enterprises and academic-research institutes actively involved in marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are also important project stakeholders. Target groups are the local communities, including Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, residing in and near the target MPAs, particularly those involved in the fishing and tourism sectors.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner

to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Board Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board. The Regional Hub Manager (or his/her designate) attends Project Board meetings as a voting member.

## Section 2: Project governance structure





Project Document Figure 4: Project Organization Structure

UNDP Regional Hub Manager assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. S/he attends the Project Board meetings as a voting member. A UNDP Regional Programme Management Unit representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attend Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Second line of defense:

- Regional Bureau oversees Regional Hub Manager and Regional Hub compliance at portfolio level.
- BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and ensures that the project complies with GEF policies and procedures. S/he attends the Project Board meetings in the assurance role, as a non-voting member. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and BPPS Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

### **Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the Project Board**

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

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

### **Section 4: Roles and responsibilities of the project organization structure**

a) **Project Board / Executive Committee:**

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

The two main (mandatory) roles of the Project Board are as follows:

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

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

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

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ü Consensus decision making:
  - o The Project Board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - o Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - o The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - o In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

- o In case consensus cannot be reached within the Project Board, the UNDP representative on the Project Board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ü **Oversee project execution:**
  - o Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - o Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - o Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - o Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - o Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - o Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - o Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
  - o Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ü **Risk Management:**
  - o Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
  - o Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
  - o Address project-level grievances.
- ü **Coordination:**
  - o Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
  - o Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

**Composition of the Project Board:** The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the ASEAN Senior Official on Environment / ACB Governing Board.
2. **Beneficiary Representatives:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representatives include officials from the ACB focal entities in the three participating countries, as well as representatives of other ministries and institutions as agreed by the participating countries. Each of the three countries will provide one vote for their representation on the Project Board. For Indonesia, the proposed Project Board member is an official from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the national focal entity. For the Philippines, the proposed Project Board members include an official from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB), the national focal entity, and from the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR). For Thailand, the proposed members include officials from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy (ONEP) and the Department of Fisheries (DOF). **The beneficiary representatives will be finalized during project inception, and documented in the project inception report.**
3. **Development Partners:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is the Manager of Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH). BRH may call upon the Resident Representative or Deputy Resident Representative from one of the participating country offices to represent UNDP in Board meetings. UNDP will co-chair the Project Board.

**b) Project Assurance:**

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

UNDP's three tier Project Assurance function shall include the following:

· **Tier 1:** UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub: the Bangkok Regional Hub Manager assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. Regional PMU representative of the UNDP Regional Hub will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board. The Regional PMU supports BRH Manager in oversight and quality assurance responsibilities for all regional projects. S/he will attend the Project Board meetings as a voting member.

- **Tier 2:** UNDP Regional Bureau: The Regional Bureau Deputy Director assumes full responsibility and accountability to provide oversight to BRH to ensure compliance with all UNDP regulations and rules.
- **Tier 3:** UNDP BPPS - Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE): unit provides technical quality assurance and ensures that the project complies with GEF policies and procedures.

A designated representative of UNDP holding the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional), at least one UNDP representative holding that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representatives holding the main project assurance function is Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP BBPS Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) unit.

**c) Project Management – Execution of the project:**

The Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The PMU will also include a Regional Fisheries Officer, Gender-Safeguards Officer, M&E Officer, Communications Officer, Finance Specialist, Accounting Officer, Procurement Officer and Logistics Officer.

The implementing Partner (ACB) hires the Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative on the Project Board. The selection panel of the Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor will include representatives from the UNDP, ACB and a participating country from beneficiary.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor.

**Coordination.** The ACB will coordinate the project through the national focal points of its various ASEAN Working Groups - AWG (AWGCME – Coastal and Marine Environment, AWGNCB – Nature Conservation and Biodiversity) and through the ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) network. The project will also be coordinated with the relevant LME-wide governance mechanisms in Sulu-Celebes Seas, South China Sea, Indonesian Seas, and the Bay of Bengal.

**National Implementation and Coordination. National Implementation and Coordination.** National Implementation Units will be established in each of the three participating countries, consisting of a National Technical Officer and Site Officers. These positions, the National Technical Officers and Site Officers, are full-time and budgeted under the technical components, as their roles are to deliver technical assistance and support in the execution of project activities. The National Technical Officers will be embedded in the national focal entities, and the Site Officers will be integrated into the management administrations of the target sites. The National Implementation Units are integral parts of the regional project management unit.

National coordination mechanism in the form of National Technical Working Groups will be established, led by the national focal entities and include representatives from the UNDP country offices, National Technical Officers, cooperating national ministries/agencies, local agencies, and other key stakeholders (e.g., NGOs). **The composition of the National Technical Working Groups will be finalized during the project inception, and documented in the project inception report.** Potential national agencies in each country are listed below.

Indonesia	<p>The project will be coordinated through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), specifically through its focal point: Director General of the Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Directorate (KSDAE) in coordination with the Director General of the Pollution and Environmental Degradation Control Directorate. Implementation will be coordinated between the Director of Area Conservation and Director of Marine and Coastal Pollution and Degradation Control. The National Technical Officer, embedded in the offices of the MoEF, will act as the interface between the ministry and ACB.</p> <p>The project implementation in the sites will be coordinated by National Park Authorities (Togean and Wakatobi National Park). The parks are working with NGO partners and universities, supporting planning and improving efficiency throughout the park. The partners helped Togean and Wakatobi national park to adopt a zoning system approved by both the central and local governments as well as the communities living within the Park, and the partners support the implementation of National Park Management Plan. The two Site Officers (one posted in each of the management administrations of the two national parks) are part of the National Implementation Units and will report to the National Technical Officer.</p> <p>The National Implementation Unit under the KSDAE will require cross-sectoral collaboration, e.g., with the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs (Menkomarvest), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (MoTCE), the Ministry of Trade (MoT) (<i>Kementrian Perdagangan – Kemendag</i>), the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (<i>Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal – BKPM</i>), the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (<i>Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia – Kemenkumhum</i>), and the Ministry of Manpower (<i>Kementrian Ketenagakerjaan</i>), and at the local and provincial level with relevant departments and institutions. Under the direction of the MoEF, the National Technical Officer, supported by the Site Officers and the regional project management unit, will help facilitate information flow and collaboration among project partners.</p>
Philippines	<p>The project will be coordinated through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) with the Coastal and Marine Division (CMD) as the focal implementing division. The DENR-BMB through the CMD will coordinate the project with the relevant national government and regional offices that are in-charge of implementing the projects at the local level. BMB-CMD will coordinate with DA-BFAR through DENR-BMB/DA-BFAR MOU on <a href="#">Convergence for Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal and Marine Conservation</a>. In particular for the selected sites, the BMB-CMD will coordinate with DENR regional offices (i.e., Region I - Ilocos Region; Region 4B- MIMAROPA, Region 5 – Bicol Region), Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) for the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park; and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE) for the Turtle Island Wildlife Sanctuary site. DENR regional offices and BARMM will coordinate with government agencies in the regions, such as the counterpart regional offices of DA-BFAR and concerned LGUs at the provincial, municipal and/or city levels, PCSD with Palawan Provincial Fisheries Office, MENRE with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR). The BMB-CMD will also coordinate the project implementation with other relevant bureaus of the DENR, including</p>



	<p>ng civil society organizations. The BMB-CMD will closely work with the National Parks Division for the protected area management at both the national and site levels, the Biodiversity Policy and Knowledge Management Division for the integration of plans and programs on biodiversity conservation and management and the development and maintenance database and information systems, and other divisions within the bureau.</p>
Thailand	<p>The project will be coordinated through the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The ONEP will be in charge of the coordination with other relevant agencies of the Ministry especially the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and Department of Fisheries. Members of Marine Science Association of Thailand will serve as technical advisory group advising on scientific components.</p>

## Flow of Funds and the Role of Recipient Country Government Partners in the Utilization of Funds

As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNDP will receive funds for this project. The funds will be transferred to ACB following UNDP procedures outlined in the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed between the two organizations. ACB will manage the entire GEF project grant funds (both BD and IW funds), except for certain items that will be procured directly by UNDP including the independent midterm review and terminal evaluation, financial audits, as well as a project personnel who will work inside the Programme Management Unit at the Bangkok Regional Hub, performing implementation support functions aligned with UNDP/GEF-specific requirements. ACB will closely consult with recipient country government partners in the utilization of project funds for national level activities (interventions financed both under the BD and IW funds).

### Planned coordination with other GEF-financed projects:

The project will also coordinate with other GEF-financed projects, as described below in *Table 3* of the *Project Document*.

*Project Document Table 3: Planned coordination with other GEF-financed LME projects*

Project	Description
The Blue Nature Alliance to expand and improve conservation of 1.25 billion hectares of ocean ecosystems (GEF ID 10375)	The ASEAN ENMAPS project aligns with most of the priorities of this project, i.e., biodiversity mainstreaming, coastal and marine protected areas, productive landscapes, Strategic Action Plan implementation, improved management effectiveness of protected areas, knowledge generation and sharing, capacity development, and adaptive management, among others. While the Blue Nature Alliance project similarly focuses also on Large Marine Ecosystems supported by GEF to catalyze conservation of 1.25 billion hectares of ocean, its coverage however does not include the targeted areas of the ASEAN ENMAPS project. The ASEAN ENMAPS, which focuses on the LMEs that are shared by the ASEAN, could complement the goals and efforts of the Blue Alliance project in terms of expanding the ocean conservation areas and strengthening transboundary collaboration, and cover its gaps in the Southeast Asia region, including the Coral Triangle Region, which is beyond the coverage of the Blue Alliance project.
Sustainable Management of Bay of Bengal LME (GEF 9909)	The objective of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme 2 (BOBLME II) is to "Ensure the sustainable management of all fisheries to deliver healthy stocks, restore ecosystems and secure equitable livelihoods for all". The programme focusses on: (1) the institutionalization and strengthening of capacity to develop and implement management (and co-management) using an ecosystem (EAFM) approach; (2) development and support to national and/or regional plans to implement activities to combat IUU fishing in the BOBLME. There are opportunities to collaborate with the ASEAN ENMAPS project on several thematic areas, including sustainable fisheries, environmental protection through improving management practices of MPAs in Thailand, as well as protection of the Endangered, Threatened and Protected species.
Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea (GEF ID 5538)	The ASEAN ENMAPS project complements this project in terms of assisting the Philippines (in the SCS LME) in implementing the National Action Plan towards meeting the targets of the SCS LME Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the marine and coastal ecosystem (coral reef, seagrass, and mangrove). Both have parallel objectives in terms of strengthening regional co-ordination for SCS SAP implementation, particularly for coastal habitat conservation in the ASEAN ENMAPS sites in the Philippines.
Sustainable management of Indonesian Sea (ISLME) (GEF ID 5768)	This ISLME project aims to strengthen regional cooperation and to support the effective and sustainable management of the ISLME region. The project will assist Indonesia and Timor-Leste in addressing transboundary concerns and in restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks, biodiversity and dependent livelihoods. The project covers five fisheries management areas (FMAs) in Indonesia, including FMA 712, FMA 713, FMA 714, FMA 715, small part of FMA 573. There are opportunities for the ISLME project and

	<p>the ASEAN ENMAPS project to collaborate on implementation of the fisheries management plans (FMPs) and fisheries harvest strategies (HS), particularly on reef fish and pelagic fish, conservation and rehabilitation of coastal habitat, EAFM training, particularly in the waters of the Wakatobi National Park (FMA 714) and the Togean Nasional Park (FMA 715).</p>
Sulu-Celebes Sea (SuSLME) LME	<p>A new GEF-financed SuSLME project was under development at the time of project preparation. The ASEAN ENMPAS project will coordinate with this new project, when approved, in strengthening the collaboration among cross-sectoral stakeholders in sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems in this LME.</p>
Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines (GEF ID 10123)	<p>This project in the Philippines include the Calamian Islands in Northern Palawan, a seascape in the Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines – (1) Catubig Watershed Samar Island, (2) Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre, (3) Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape – and along the West Philippine Sea – (4) - through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. The ASEAN ENMAPS Project will collaborate with this project on capacity building of local communities and institutions in the MPA target sites in the Philippines.</p>
Partnerships for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific (GEF ID 10431)	<p>This project focuses on enabling large-scale financing to increase the climate resilience of coastal businesses, communities and livelihoods in selected countries in the Asia Pacific region which includes the Philippines and Indonesia, through the public-private partnership (PPP) model for coral reef insurance. Although this project is under the Climate Change focal area of GEF, the project aligns with Component 2 of ASEAN ENMAPS, and also will complement several interventions such as connectivity, sustainable livelihood development and multi-stakeholder governance.</p>
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) – 715, 717 & 718) (GEF ID 9129)	<p>One of the overlapping sites between ASEAN ENMAPS and this project is the Togean National Park (Indonesian FMA 715). The ASEAN ENMAPS Project will complement the efforts on EAFM program, particularly on fisheries governance and incentives not just associated with the Togean National Park, but also in the related area in the FMA 715 and other parts of the Indonesian Seas LME</p>
(NGI) The Meloy Fund: A fund for sustainable small-scale fisheries in SE Asia (GEF ID 9370)	<p>The project aims to improve the conservation of targeted coral reef ecosystems by providing financial incentives to fishing communities in Indonesia and the Philippines to adopt sustainable fishing behaviors and rights-based management regimes through capital investments in commercially viable enterprises. There are opportunities for this project and ASEAN ENMAPS to collaborate on coral reef conservation and coastal fisheries ma</p>

	agement, particularly in the project site of Wakatobi National Park (Indonesia FMA 714).
Blue Horizon: Ocean Relief through Seaweed Aquaculture (GEF ID 10573)	The project will serve the Philippines, aiming to create new sustainable seaweed value chains that will deliver ecosystem services and provide socioeconomic benefits. This is aligned with the capacity building initiatives for implementing investment and livelihood interventions of the ASEAN ENMAPS project under the Project Component 2, as well as in upscaling replicable models on conservation enterprises in the region.
Coral Reef Rescue: Resilient Coral Reefs, Resilient Communities (GEF ID 10575)	The project will complement the knowledge management efforts and network building for coral reefs and resilient communities in Indonesia and the Philippines, which include capacity building on monitoring of marine protected areas and national/sub-national planning and management.
Strengthening and Sustaining the Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management in the Leyte Gulf (GEF ID 10738)	The overall objective of the project is to improve the management of coastal fisheries and conserve globally significant biodiversity in the Leyte Gulf, through marine spatial planning, community mobilization, policy reform, and capacity development. As their project site is close to Ticao-Burias, one of the ASEAN ENMAPS target sites in the Philippines. The two projects will complement each other on these interventions.

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

### Consistency with national priorities and regional and international conventions:

**Contribution to the ASEAN Socio-cultural Community Blueprint 2025 and ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment (2016–2025).** The project will contribute to regional objectives of the ASEAN Region, through the ASEAN Socio-cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025, and the ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment (ASPEN) 2016–2025. The project shall enhance existing conservation measures through an intensive network of MPAs. The ASCC envisages a sustainable environment amid social changes and economic development. The project addresses its strategic measures on environmental protection, restoration, and sustainable use of the environment, and supports policies addressing coastal and international waters. Through scaling up MPAs, the project will contribute to ASPEN's targets on its strategic programme on Key Coastal and Marine Area Conservation, where it will increase the coverage of protected areas, and will contribute to enhance management of key coastal and marine areas.

### ***National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD***

The project strategy was aligned with the relevant priorities outlined in NBSAPs of the three participating countries, including:

- Enhancing marine protected areas, MPA networks, and mobilize processes related to the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA).
- Scaling up the coverage and resilience of habitat building species, namely, mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs in areas of globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Improving the ability of ecosystems to retain their services and functions, fisheries production and adapt to climate changes that in turn will sustain natural marine resource-based livelihoods and eco-businesses.
- Improving plans and measures to ensure sustainable use and management of fisheries and marine resources.
- Developing new investment paradigms for MPAs, MPA networks and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).
- Enhance regional cooperation in MPA-related information exchange and in the implementation of assessment and planning approaches, such as ICM and MSP.

### ***National Priorities that are aligned with the ASEAN ENMAPS based on the NBSAPs***

**Indonesia.** Indonesia has progressively identified limits and improved their NBSAPs in 2015-2020 to incorporate stronger strategies, furthermore, into the formal planning document as at the end of Indonesia's Mid Term Planning Document (2020-2024) and Indonesia's Long Term Planning Document (2005-2025)[1]. These include Action Plan 1: to update information and data on biodiversity and natural resources, understanding on the value of biodiversity; Action Plan 2: to develop funding for biodiversity conservation; and Action Plan 3: mainstreaming IBSAPs to national action plan (NBSAP 2015-2020). One of the key components of IBSAP was an improved biodiversity database (Action Plan 1) and increasing access of information to relevant stakeholders, policymakers and scientists (Action Plan 2). Understanding the need for a sustainable financing mechanism to meet the ambitious goals of enhancing ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation, Action Plan 4 aims to identify areas, sectors, institutions in need of support and data to improve ecological habitat and biodiversity conservation. This also includes developing biodiversity accessibility to relevant sectors, stakeholders and policy makers.

Indonesia has been a member of the Ramsar Convention, the convention on wetland conservation, since 1991. In keeping with the Ramsar guidance, Indonesia has designated 7 Ramsar sites with the total area of 1.3 million ha. These designated sites are comprised of various natural wetland ecosystems, including lakes, rivers, mangroves, estuaries, coastal forests and swamps. The management of these conservation areas/Ramsar sites follows the laws and regulations under the Law No. 5 year 1990 and its implementing regulations, and also the Ramsar's guidebooks, decisions and other documents, including the 4th Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024 (updated in the year 2022). The management efforts are based on the three pillars of conservation, which are (1) the protection of life supporting system by designating conservation areas, (2) the preservation of wildlife species of flora and fauna in their natural habitat (*in situ*) or in conservation facilities (*ex situ*), and also (3) the sustainable utilization of the conservation areas and their biodiversity.

**Philippines.** The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP 2015-2028) includes Target 3: By 2028, there will be no net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangroves, and seagrasses; Target 8: By 2028, fish stocks of economically important species will be maintained; Target 10: By 2028, the key threats to biodiversity will be reduced, controlled or managed; Target 12: By 2028, capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and marine PAs/KBAs will be strengthened; Target 17. By 2020, relevant biodiversity conservation policies to address existing gaps are in place; Target 20: By 2028, there will be a 20% increase from 2015 levels in the coverage of established MPAs/sanctuaries across various aquatic habitats. Among the relevant key strategies and programmes being implemented to achieve these targets include Integrated approach in the management of major biodiversity corridors in the Philippines; Implementation of Sulu Celebes Seas Large Marine Ecosystems Regional and National Strategic Action Plans; Enabling Investments in Natural Capital: Strengthening Fisheries Value Chains, Financial Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity in the Coral Triangle. The PBSAP also includes the restoration of at least 15 percent of degraded ecosystems and to prevent extinctions of globally and nationally threatened species.

**Thailand.** Thailand's NBSAP Strategies 1 to 3 are strongly aligned with project objectives and activities. Thailand's Strategy 1 aims to integrate biodiversity knowledge at all levels which shows strong consistencies with activities aligned with Objective 1 of the project on knowledge management and networking. Strategy 2 and 3 aims to restore, conserve and protect biodiversity and key biodiversity areas. These aim to minimize threat to biological diversity by minimizing loss of ecosystem and natural habitat as impacts of developmental projects. The new NBSAP is currently being updated but would follow national priorities to upscale marine conservation efforts in the countries as indicated by recent policy commitment. During the second UN Ocean Conference held from 27 June – July 1 in Lisbon, Thai delegates led by Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Varawut Silpa-archa [declared Thailand's standpoint in the conservation and](#)

[administration of marine and coastal resources](#) to ensure sustainable and balanced usage. The minister emphasized the importance of the ocean and urged all countries to solemnly work together to achieve the goals that the conference has set and scale up their ocean actions after the Covid-19 outbreak has subsided. In November 2022, Thailand announced joining High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People committed to protecting at least 30% of land and ocean by 2030. This is a part of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that has been finalized at COP15 in Montreal. This commitment means Thailand will have to scale up its marine protected area country-wide both formal Marine Protected Areas and OECMs. This project will support Thailand to help expanding MPA network and improving its management effectiveness.

### ***Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under UNFCCC***

Protected areas are among the most effective measures to ensure that essential ecosystem services are maintained. Countries recognize that a healthy and balanced ecosystem and its services can increase resilience and reduce vulnerabilities of communities and their livelihoods from adverse impacts of climate change. The ASEAN ENMAPS countries have committed to the Paris Agreement through their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The full implementation of the NDCs includes climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that are premised on the various approaches of restoring, improving, and protecting key ecosystems including the coastal and marine ecosystems.

**Indonesia.** The climate change adaptation and mitigation constitute an integrated and cross-cutting priority of Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The strategic approach of Indonesia is founded on the principle of integrated, multisectoral approach that span across terrestrial, coastal and marine environments; mainstreaming of climate agenda into spatial planning and budgeting; and promoting climate resilience by protecting and restoring key ecosystems including the coastal and marine ecosystems. Indonesia's adaptation efforts are strongly linked with increasing conservation areas under CBD commitment, particularly in ecosystem resilience<sup>[2]</sup>. Within Indonesia's planning document (RPJMN), through a long process, Indonesia has successfully incorporated three program (1) Increasing Environmental Quality (2) Enhancing Disaster and Climate Resilience and (3) Low Carbon Development included as one of the Development Priorities<sup>[3]</sup>. In 2022, Indonesia released a document of Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution for the UNFCCC in order to help tackle climate change. This document was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 23 September 2022, in which Indonesia committed to the newly revised numbers of increasing emission reduction target, from 29% in First NDC and Updated NDC to 31.89% unconditionally (business as usual approach) and from 41% in the Updated NDC to 43.20% conditionally (by support from other countries/entities). These numbers will be the guidance for all stakeholders in Indonesia to establish sound programs and activities to mitigate and to adapt to the climate change. Indonesia, through the MoEF, has developed a policy of FOLU (Forest and Other Land Use) Net Sink 2023, aimed to implement the NDC targets through basic principles of Sustainable Forest Management, Environmental Governance and Carbon Governance. To support this effort, there is available a Road Map for the NDC and also the Long Term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS-LCCR) 2050.

**Philippines.** Under the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy and the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan the crucial role and potential of the country's marine ecosystems on blue carbon is recognized. The Philippines legislated 94 protected areas as national parks under the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas Systems (Republic Act 11038, also known as the e-NIPAS act of 2018), which could contribute to increasing resilience against climate



change.<sup>[4]</sup>

**Thailand.** The country is among those under the "extreme risk" category that are most vulnerable to future climate change impacts over the next thirty years. Therefore, adaptation is a top priority in Thailand's national response to climate change. Under the guidance of the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, bestowed by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Thailand's prioritized adaptation efforts include the development of participatory, integrated marine conservation and coastal rehabilitation plan to protect marine ecosystem and enhance climate proofing infrastructure to strengthen coastal protection against erosion.<sup>[5]</sup> In recent update of Thailand NDC, country intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 40%, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support with the long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero greenhouse gas emission by 2065. While in adaptation component, Thailand aims to build adaptive capacity and enhance climate resilience in 6 priority sectors including water resources management, agriculture and food security, tourism, public health, natural resources management, and human settlements and security. For Natural resources management sector, Thailand aims to sustainably manage natural resources and biodiversity to respond to climate change impacts by enhancing the conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity and strengthening public participation.<sup>[6]</sup>

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[1] [https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/17.11.2021\\_presentation\\_seea\\_and\\_biodiversity\\_in\\_indonesia.pdf](https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/17.11.2021_presentation_seea_and_biodiversity_in_indonesia.pdf)

[2] Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Indonesia, 2021

(<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/Updated%20NDC%20Indonesia%202021%20-%20corrected%20version.pdf>)

[3] [https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/17.11.2021\\_presentation\\_seea\\_and\\_biodiversity\\_in\\_indonesia.pdf](https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/17.11.2021_presentation_seea_and_biodiversity_in_indonesia.pdf)

[4] Nationally Determined Contribution of the Philippines, April 2021

(<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Philippines%20First/Philippines%20-%20NDC.pdf>)

[5] Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Thailand, 2020

(<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>)

[6] Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Thailand, 2020

(<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>)

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

The project has dedicated outputs (3.1.2 and 3.1.3) pertaining to knowledge management. A project level Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy and Action Plan will be developed in the early phase of project implementation and regularly updated as the project progresses. Knowledge products and communication materials will be developed and disseminated with the aim of enhancing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of local, national, and regional stakeholders tasked with governance and management of coastal and marine ecosystems. The project will also link up complementary knowledge platforms, e.g., PEMSEA's Southeast Asia Knowledge Base (SeaKB), the ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism and the GEF IW:LEARN to maximize outreach to various targets and networks.

The project will seek guidance from the ASEAN Working Groups on knowledge management and communications, and identifying potential synergies for collaborative actions the project can engage in with national and regional partners. Under Output 3.1.1, resources are allocated for building core capacities and skills of key project stakeholders in marine spatial planning, ecosystem and ICM-based applications towards conservation and sustainable management of MPAs and MPA networks. The project will also develop various knowledge products, drawing on project experiences and lessons learned, e.g., in articulating the scaling-up of conservation and sustainable management of MPAs, MPA networks and associated marine corridors through policy briefs, case studies, technical guidance documents, socioeconomic and institutional assessments and sustainable financing and innovative investment approaches using the blue economy concept.

Dissemination and outreach will be achieved through delivery of online and in-person training courses, workshops, conferences, twinning programmes, and policy dialogues, social media, local radio and other appropriate communication media. The project will establish links with the other GEF global initiatives through IW:LEARN in order to facilitate the management and exchange of knowledge.

The proposed timeline and cost breakdown for implementing the knowledge management and communications activities is shown below.

SI no	Activity	Cost (USD)	Est. timing
1	Develop and implement the project level communications and knowledge management strategy and a action plan	75,000	Y1 through Y5
2	Develop and maintain a project website, linking also to relevant knowledge-sharing platforms	20,000	Y1 through Y5
3	Produce and disseminate knowledge management products and communication materials, including those highlighting gender mainstreaming, Indigenous Peoples and other social inclusion results.	16,740	Y2 through Y5
4	Convene a traditional knowledge workshop, bringing together Indigenous groups from the region for learning exchange.	10,000	Y4
5	Arranging learning exchanges among the participating countries.	50,000	Y2 through Y4
6	Indonesia: contribute to the implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy, with local and national focused activities.	167,722	Y1 through Y5
7	The Philippines: contribute to the implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy, with local and national focused activities.	215,132	Y1 through Y5
8	Thailand: contribute to the implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy, with local and national focused activities.	135,137	Y1 through Y5
9	Develop and initiate the implementation of a project sustainability plan.	10,000	Y3 through Y5
10	Participate in GEF IW conferences, IW:LEARN Twinning with other GEF projects, participate in GEF Co		

	mmunities of Practice; and Contribute to IW:LEARN with Experience Notes and other relevant content (e.g., multimedia, data visualization, etc.).  (Over 1% of the GEF project grant will contribute to IW: Learn as reflected in activities 3,4,5 and 10 above).	67,000	Y2 through Y5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>766,731</b>	

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project's monitoring and evaluation plan is provided in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document and summarized below.

The project inception workshop, to be held within three months of signing of the project document, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the screening of social and environment risks; confirming governance implementation arrangements; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the project steering committee members.

The project team will regularly monitor and evaluate achievement of the performance metrics included in the project results framework, and report progress in the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports and other progress reports, enabling timely implementation of adaptive management measures in response to monitoring and evaluation findings.

The project safeguard assessments and management plans will also be regularly reviewed and updated. These include the SESP, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Plans, Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis, and any other stand-alone management plan that might be developed in accordance with the ESMP.

Consistent with GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation.

The M&E budget is presented below in *Table 6* of the *Project Document*.

*Project Document Table 6: Monitoring and evaluation budget*

GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (USD)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	18,768	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	41,298	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	N/A	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis	73,934	On-going
Supervision missions	N/A	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	52,500	By 31 March 2026
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	52,500	By 30 September 2028
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	<b>USD 239,000</b>	Equivalent to TBWP Component 3, Output 3.1.4

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

The ASEAN ENMAPS project will generate a range of socioeconomic benefits associated with the achievement of integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems in the three participating countries. The design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will be based not only on ecological connectivities, but also on socioeconomic conditions, thus facilitating inclusive management and governance arrangements. Although MPA management entities, fisheries management authorities, local government units, local communities, NGOs and the private sector may share a common interest in ensuring the coastal and marine resources are well managed, it will be necessary to develop the capacity and mechanisms for working together. The project has a strong emphasis on building individual and institutional capacities and expanding knowledge sharing in the region. One of the key socioeconomic benefits of the project is the resulting increased **human capital**. The increase in human capital will deepen the appreciation and understanding of the importance of multi-stakeholder collaborative action in the management and governance of coastal and marine ecosystems across the target seascapes. This involvement also extends to women professionals, promoting **gender equality and women's empowerment**.

**Support community development, particularly those initiatives that contribute towards generating multiple benefits.** At the local level, increased income generating measures and partnership building will be promoted that give local communities reason to adopt them, contributing to reduced threats to globally significant biodiversity and important coastal and marine ecosystems. The biodiversity-friendly livelihood and conservation initiatives are expected to increase involvement of local communities in sustainable value chains, enhance food security and provide diversified livelihoods. The target seascapes are situated within high priority tourism destinations and productive fisheries. Local tourism operators will benefit from capacity building on best practices, linkages with sustainable certification schemes, and strengthened concession arrangements with protected areas. Local fishers will benefit from opportunities to participate in sustainable value chains and also from increased understanding of ecological connectivity and safeguarding important habitats.







**Increased inclusion of *Indigenous Peoples* in coastal and marine ecosystem governance.** Indigenous Peoples will be engaged in the design of the MPA networks and marine corridors, enhanced management of MPAs, strengthened engagement with integrated approaches, and sustainable livelihood. Engagement of Indigenous Peoples will be ensured through obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

**Strengthened resilience to the risks associated with climate change and natural disaster hazards.** The designs of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will incorporate climate change and natural disaster hazard considerations, providing broader and more effective management of coastal and marine ecosystems and, in turn, strengthening the resilience of local and regional fisheries and other marine resources and the local communities who are reliant upon them for their well-being. Improving management of MPAs and facilitating sustainable livelihood and business alternatives will help reduce unsustainable practices in the target seascapes and increase the awareness and coping capacities of local communities.

**Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:**

The project is relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and also SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in *Project Document Table 2*.

*Project Document Table 2: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals*

SDG	Project Contribution:
	Establishment and strengthening of MPA networks will contribute towards achievement of coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (target 15.5.1), proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (target 14.4.1), and proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (target 14.2.1), and the number of countries making progress in implementing ocean-related instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (target 14.c.1).
	The management plans for the MPA networks and associated integrated marine areas (corridors) will promote gender-sensitive development strategies, and facilitation of biodiversity-friendly livelihood ventures will contribute towards investments in poverty alleviation (aligned with SDG 1.b).
	Contribute to ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities and decision-making in the management of coastal and marine resources (target 5.5); advocate policy options that promote gender equality and empowerment of women (target 5.c). Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (5.2).
	Knowledge management and communications activities will focus on ensuring stakeholders have increased access to information and knowledge related to marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, as well as climate change (aligned with SDG 12.8).
	Increase awareness and strengthen institutional capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation associated with strengthened resilience of coastal areas, promotion of blue carbon initiatives and incorporation of climatic variability and change in the management of MPA networks (target 13.3).
	Enhancing South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on collaborative initiatives with new or existing partners to advance knowledge on development and management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors (target 17.6); promote public-private partnerships on conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and ecosystems (target 17.17).



### 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

#### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification\*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

#### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

#### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6375_ENMAPS_Annex 04_SESP_NCE cleared_R1_for submission	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6375_Pre-SESP_for Submission_13Sept21_cleared	Project PIF ESS	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

**This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, and SDG 17**

Aligned with **UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)** Output Signature Solution #4 (Environment); contributing to UNDP SP Result 4.1: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods; and Result 4.2: Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.

**UNDP Regional Programme Document for Asia and the Pacific (2022-2025); Outcome #1:** Inclusive and sustainable structural transformations accelerated to reduce poverty, inequality, and vulnerabilities towards the achievement of SDGs and inclusive, sustainable, resilient and digital transitions; **Output 1.4:** Sustainable, scalable and innovative solutions and strategies for nature, climate and energy transformation strengthened through enhanced 'climate-promise', nature-based solutions, and transitioning to clean energy and zero-carbon development

**United Nations-Indonesia Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 / UNDP Country Programme Document 2021-2025; Outcome 3:** Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive; **Output 3.2:** Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats, and species; **Output 3.4:** Conservation and resilience strategies with local priorities (income and food security) contribute to global environment benefits.

**UN-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019-2023 Outcome 2:** Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities; **Country Programme Document 2019-2023, Output 2.3:** Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact.

**UNSDCF (Thailand) 2022-2026, Outcome 1 / UNDP Country Programme Document 2022-2026, Outcome 1:** Thailand's transformation into an inclusive economy based on a green, resilient, low carbon, sustainable development is accelerated; **Output 1.1:** Gender-responsive and inclusive solutions in national and subnational climate actions and biodiversity conservation are strengthened for increased resilience; **Output 1.2:** Improved enabling environment and private sector practices to support green, circular, inclusive, gender-responsive and low-carbon economic development.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target
<b>Project Objective:</b> To develop and improve the management of networks of marine protected areas and marine corridors within selected Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the ASEAN region for the conservation of	<b>Core Indicator 2 (IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectares)</b>	2,659,459 ha <u>MPA area; METT scores:</u> ID KTNP: 365,241 ha; 73.7% ID KWNP: 1,390,000 ha; 91.9%	2,659,459 ha <u>MPA area; METT scores:</u> ID KTNP: 365,241 ha; 82.8% ID KWNP: 1,390,000 ha; 93.9%	2,659,459 ha <u>MPA area; METT scores:</u> ID KTNP: 365,241 ha; 94.9% ID KWNP: 1,390,000 ha; 96%

globally significant biodiversity and support for sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services	<p>PH ADPLS: 10,775 ha; 5 2.1%</p> <p>PH BBBIDA: 572 ha; 20. 8%</p> <p>PH TBPPS: 413,746 ha: 37.4%</p> <p>PH TIWS: 242,976 ha: 5 2.1%</p> <p>PH TRNP: 97,030 ha; 81. 3%</p> <p>TH TNP: 149,000 ha; 50. 5%</p> <p>TH RBR: 31,007 ha; 52. 5%</p> <p>TH MSrNP: 14,125 ha; 5 6.6%</p> <p>TH MSINP: 14,000 ha; 5 4.5%</p>	<p>PH ADPLS: 10,775 ha; 6 6.7%</p> <p>PH BBBIDA: 572 ha; 54. 3%</p> <p>PH TBPPS: 413,746 ha: 51.5%</p> <p>PH TIWS: 242,976 ha: 7 0.8%</p> <p>PH TRNP: 97,030 ha; 88. 5%</p> <p>TH TNP: 149,000 ha; 70. 7%</p> <p>TH RBR: 31,007 ha; 58. 6%</p> <p>TH MSrNP: 14,125 ha; 6 3.6%</p> <p>TH MSINP: 14,000 ha; 6 0.6%</p>	<p>PH ADPLS: 10,775 ha; 8 7.5%</p> <p>PH BBBIDA: 572 ha; 7 6%</p> <p>PH TBPPS: 413,746 ha: 70.7%</p> <p>PH TIWS: 242,976 ha: 8 4.4%</p> <p>PH TRNP: 97,030 ha; 93. 8%</p> <p>TH TNP: 149,000 ha; 90. 9%</p> <p>TH RBR: 31,007 ha; 80. 8%</p> <p>TH MSrNP: 14,125 ha; 8 3.8%</p> <p>TH MSINP: 14,000 ha; 8 4.8%</p>
<b>Core Indicator 5 (IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity</b> (hectares)	Marine and coastal corridors have been deliberated at some of the project target sites, and partially established, e.g., at the BBBIDA site in the Philippines.	<b>13,313,181 ha</b>  Details described in Annex 20 to the Project Document.	<b>13,313,181 ha</b>  Details described in Annex 20 to the Project Document.
<b>Core Indicator 7 (IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management</b> (number)	4 LMEs under cooperative management (BOBLME, SoSLME, SuSLME, ISLME); MPA networks and marine corridors considered in the strategic action programs (SAPs), but not yet established	4 LMEs under cooperative management (BOBLME, SoSLME, SuSLME, ISLME); MPA networks and associated marine corridors conceptually designed and under review by national stakeholder	4 LMEs under improved cooperative management (BOBLME, SoSLME, SuSLME, ISLME); MPA networks and associated marine corridors recognized/endorsed nationally

			s	
	<b>Core Indicator 7.4: Level of engagement in I W:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products</b>	1 (No participation)	3 (website in line with I W:LEARN guidance active, plus strong participation in training/twinning events and production of at least one experience note and one results note)	4 (As achieved at midterm, plus active participation of project staff and country representatives at International Waters conferences and the provision of spatial data and other data points via project website)
	<b>Core Indicator 8: Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)</b>	For Indonesia sites only: 0 metric tons moved to more sustainable levels; 5-year CPUE trend = strongly decreasing (reef fish)	For Indonesia sites only: 0 metric tons moved to more sustainable levels; 5-year CPUE trend = strongly decreasing (reef fish)	For Indonesia sites only: 227,662 metric tons (MSY as low estimate of stock size) moved to more sustainable levels; 5-year CPUE trend = <25% decreasing (reef fish)
	<b>Core Indicator 11 (IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1): People benefitting from GEF-financed investments (number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex)</b>	N/A	2,000 (of whom 1,000 are women)	6,240 (of whom 3,120 are women)
<b>Project Component 1</b>	<b>Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)</b>			
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualized through ecological, socioeconomic and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors	<b>Indicator 7:</b> Number of sub-regions within target LMEs where ecological, socioeconomic and institutional connectivity confirmed	N/A	Four (4):	Four (4):
	<b>Indicator 8:</b> Number of Integrated Marine Areas, MPA networks and associated marine corridors conceptually designed with climatic variability and change incorporated, and recognized	National and local level MPAs in place.	<b>Nine (9):</b> Indonesia (2), the Philippines (5), Thailand (2)  MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine area	<b>Nine (9):</b> Indonesia (2), the Philippines (5), Thailand (2)  - MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine area

	ed / endorsed / approved by national level stakeholders		(integrated marine areas) conceptually designed and under review by national and local level stakeholders.	(integrated marine areas) recognized, e.g., endorsed by local or national governmental stakeholders, incorporated into existing fisheries management plans, integrated in national 30x30 roadmaps, etc.
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1:</b>	<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Scientific studies and modeling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs			
<b>Project Component 2</b>	<b>Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks</b>			
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability	<b>Indicator 9:</b> Number of local people actively involved in community monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), reducing the threat of IUU and destructive fishing  <i>Threat reduction (Data Sheet 3 of the METT)</i>	Some local communities involved in MCS, but generally uncoordinated.	500 people (of whom 50% are women)	1,750 people (of whom 50% are women)
	<b>Indicator 10:</b> Number and type of Blue Economy investments at demonstration scale	Blue Economy priorities included in national development plans of the three participating countries.	Three (3) Blue Economy investment project feasibility studies completed and demonstration plans prepared.	Three (3) Blue Economy investment projects under implementation at demonstration scale
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2:</b>	<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> MPA management plans enhanced and priority actions implemented, recognizing ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities</p>			

	<b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives enhanced, helping local communities and partners be more meaningfully engaged in MPA management, with an emphasis on inclusion of women, Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups			
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and associated marine corridors initiated	<b>Indicator 11:</b> Number of management plans for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors (or integrated marine areas) containing measures for protecting fish stocks agreed by national stakeholders through MoU, MoA or other appropriate mechanism	N/A	Nine (9) management plans under development.	Nine (9) management plans agreed through MoU, MoA or other appropriate mechanism.
	<b>Indicator 12:</b> Number of dialogues convened with transboundary partners on collaborative governance and management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas)	Regional LME and ASEAN dialogues regularly convened; limited focus on MPA networks.	Three (3) dialogues convened	Six (6) dialogues convened
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2:</b>	<p><b>Output 2.2.1.</b> Marine corridor cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by stakeholders at appropriate governance levels</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.2.</b> Marine corridor management interventions designed and implementation initiated</p>			
<b>Project Component 3</b>	<b>Learning, knowledge management and networking</b>			
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring & evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide l	<b>Indicator 13:</b> Improved institutional capacities on integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems (measured by the project-adapted Capacity Devel	<u>Indonesia:</u> KTNP: 69% KWNP: 73%  <u>The Philippines:</u> DENR: 54%	Scorecard assessments will be made at the end of the project. Capacity building activities under implementation.	<u>Indonesia:</u> KTNP: 100% KWNP: 94%  <u>The Philippines:</u> DENR: 96%

<p>learning</p>	<p>Development Scorecard)</p>	<p>DA-BFAR: 39%</p> <p>BARMM MENRE: 31%</p> <p>BARMM MAFAR: 29%</p> <p><u>Thailand:</u></p> <p>DNP: 46%</p> <p>DMCR: 50%</p>		<p>DA-BFAR: 75%</p> <p>BARMM MENRE: 85%</p> <p>BARMM MAFAR: 79%</p> <p><u>Thailand:</u></p> <p>DNP: 83%</p> <p>DMCR: 83%</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 14:</b> (a) Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated (gender disaggregated); (b) number of visits to knowledge sharing space(s) on MPA networks and marine corridors established on one or more existing platforms; (c) Number of GEF IW Conferences participated in; (d) number of Experience Notes disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (gender disaggregated)</p>	<p>Existing knowledge spaces include the GEF IW:LEARN platform and the ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard</p>	<p>(a) 15 knowledge products produced and disseminated (5 showcasing gender mainstreaming results); (b) 200 visits to knowledge sharing space(s); (c) one GEF IW Conference participated in; (d) four (4) Experience Notes produced and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (two focused on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples issues)</p>	<p>(a) 30 knowledge products produced and disseminated (10 showcasing gender mainstreaming results); (b) 1,000 visits to knowledge sharing space(s); (c) two GEF IW Conferences participated in; (d) ten (10) Experience Notes produced and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (four focused on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples issues)</p>
<p><b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1:</b></p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Capacities in integrated marine ecosystem management strengthened through trainings on the application of tools and methodologies such as ICM, MSP, nature-based solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive fisheries management</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2.</b> Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.4.</b> Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported</p>			



**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
<b>GEF Secretariat comments to the PIF:</b>		
<p><b>Part I – Project Information</b></p> <p><b>Focal area elements</b></p> <p><b>1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF Programming Directors?</b></p> <p>22 Sep 2021:</p> <p>3. On Gender equity: Fully agree with PM's comments that this project's statements with regard to gender equality and women's empowerment are generic and do not reflect even a basic understanding of how the gender issues may be affected by the project. In addition, the project states that it will include measures to address gender but it has not ticked any of the gender tags. Agency should also provide some indicative information on any measures to address the preliminary identified gender gaps.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023:</p> <p>The indicators in the project results framework include gender sensitive metrics. Moreover, the gender action plan includes dedicated gender mainstreaming indicators and targets that will be monitored along with the other metrics on the project.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section V (Project results framework); Annex 11 (Gender analysis and gender action plan)</p>
<p><b>Part I – Project Information</b></p> <p><b>2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?</b></p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>Please ensure the following points are addressed during PPG:</p> <p>1) As discussed, additional countries can be added during PPG (e.g. Viet Nam, Malaysia).</p> <p>2) The CER will need to be clear that the project activities will focus on the 3 countries (or m</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>1) There were no other countries added during the PPG phase.</p> <p>2) The project map has been updated, only showing the 11 target MPAs in the three partic</p>	<p>Project Document, Section III (Strategy)</p> <p>Project Document, Annex 2 (Project m</p>

	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations	
<p>of activities will focus on the 3 countries (or more if added). For example, the map shows candidate sites in Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam which should be Thailand, not Viet Nam.</p>	<p>meeting the 11 target WAs in the three participating countries.</p>	<p>Annex 2 (Project map and geospatial coordinates of project sites)</p>
<p>3) How the LMEs (projects, governance) will be involved in the project needs to be clear. This is especially important since most countries did not provide LOEs so are not directly involved through national activities, so the way to engage them is through the regional LMEs. This engagement may be through knowledge sharing.</p>	<p>3) LMEs will be involved in the studies and assessments under Output 1.1.1, focused on conceptualizing the design of the proposed MPA networks. LMEs will also be involved in the activities under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, which will work on identifying and facilitating governance and management mechanisms for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Furthermore, LMEs will be involved in the capacity building, knowledge management, and IW:LEARN activities under Component 3.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>
<p>4) While socioeconomic and governance aspects have been incorporated in a few places, it seems there is not a commitment to incorporating these aspects overall. For example the new 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph in PASS notes ‘The science-based approaches, which is the focus of Component 1 will define MPA networks in specific LMEs or across LMEs, identify new MPAs, support necessary management decisions to determine the scale of connectivity in the LMEs, and identify biological and spatial boundaries in conservation corridors between and among MPAs’ without any mention of the socioeconomic and governance aspects. The socioeconomic and governance aspects are also still missing in the Barriers, GEBs, MPA and MPA Networks, and the “Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience” sections. Please ensure socioeconomic governance aspects</p>	<p>4) The design of Output 1.1.1 was elaborated during the PPG phase, not only focusing on scientific studies, but also assessing institutional arrangements, governance opportunities and challenges, and socioeconomic considerations associated with the design and operationalization of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>

<p>case ensure socioeconomic, governance aspects are fully addressed along with ecological aspects during PPG.</p> <p>5) The logic provided for \$11M (including \$1.5M from the GEF) for the first, research component is not sufficient. During PPG this amount needs to be reduced to maximum \$1.0M from the GEF with strong justification given the wealth of existing information and need to focus on action.</p> <p>7) The Table B Component 1 Outcome and output need to state this point of identifying priority locales for MPAs, including <u>priority existing</u> and priority new MPAs, which is still not reflected in the revised text. The focus is on new MPAs as noted in Component 1, "identified potential new MPAs essential for the network". Please address during PPG.</p> <p>8) Primary data collection under Component 1 needs to be limited to the LOE countries. This point has not been adequately addressed as indicated by the text noting, "During project implementation, supplementary analyses using primary data on species assemblages combined with information on larval exchange and habitat health validated or augmented with data on fishing pressure will be employed within the LMEs" which indicates plans to conduct research in countries regardless of whether they have LOEs.</p> <p>9) Sustainable financing needs further consideration during PPG in Component 2 beyond what was explained.</p>	<p>5) The budget for Component 1 was reduced to USD 1 million. The regional and national level activities are elaborated in the description of Output 1.1.1, the only output under this component of the project.</p> <p>7) A sub-section is included in the Project Document on "Criteria and approaches for achieving connectivity". Moreover, national reports summarizing available information on ecological connectivity across MPAs were prepared during the PPG phase and compiled in Annex 16 to the Project Document.</p> <p>8) Primary data collection under Component 1 is limited to the three LOE countries.</p> <p>9) The description of Output 2.1.1 and the formulation of the activities under this output include a strong emphasis on enhancing the financial sustainability of the MPAs, through development and implementation of financing strategies and/or business plans, delivering</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p> <p>Project Document, Section III (Strategy); Annex 16 (National reports summarizing available information on ecological connectivity across MPAs)</p> <p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p> <p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>
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<p>10) For output 2.1.4, please clarify what is meant by “priority conservation investment projects”. Also: what is the scale? Why only 2? What are the criteria for selecting sites? How are these different from the MPA sites selected/to be selected?</p> <p>11) For output 2.1.4, please explain what you mean by “conservation investment projects” and please reconsider the reduction of investment projects to only one per country. There are only 3 countries, so would seem more than 2 would be possible per country. Also please ensure what you mean by “conservation investment projects” is clarified during PPG.</p>	<p>capacity building, facilitating resource mobilization, and engaging local communities in collaborative management opportunities.</p> <p>10) The potential priority investment projects are discussed in the narrative of Output 2.1.3 and descriptions of the indicative activities under this output. The types of investments may include mangrove blue carbon interventions, fisheries improvement projects, ecotourism experiences, etc. Proposed pilot sites were discussed during the PPG phase with key stakeholders.</p> <p>11) As mentioned above, the potential priority investment projects are discussed in the narrative of Output 2.1.3 and descriptions of the indicative activities under this output. The types of investments may include mangrove blue carbon interventions and fisheries improvement projects. The number of investment projects implemented will be further assessed during the feasibility studies conducted as part of Output 2.1.3.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p> <p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Output 2.1.3 (PIF versions of Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 have been merged into a single output (2.1.3).</p>
<p><b>Part I – Project Information</b></p> <p><b>2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?</b></p> <p><b>22 Sep 2021:</b></p> <p>13) Please clarify if the analyses in Output 1.1.1 will include new data collection and analysis or is it all analysis of existing literature?</p> <p>14) The PIF identifies one of the key barriers to improved MPA coverage/management as: “inadequate investment in MPA management is</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>13) The analyses in Output 1.1.1 will include new data collection (primary data) and further analysis of secondary data. The indicative activities under this output are described in detail in the ProDoc for each of the three participating countries.</p> <p>14) The activities under Output 2.1.1 include strengthening and/or developing new sustainable MPA financing plans, as well as enhancing</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Output 1.1.1.</p> <p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships),</p>

seen as among the primary limitation in MPA upkeep and in scaling-up the area coverage of MPAs as increase in area of MPAs may also mean additional resources” (pg 26) but yet this project, and this component in particular is nearly silent on the issue. It is unclear how the project aims to both improve the management of MPAs, MPA networks and expand the coverage through MPA establishment without a robust effort aimed at the sustainable (e.g. long term) financing for the PA systems/networks. Please rework component 2, or add another component that explicitly addresses this challenge on which the results of the rest of the project directly depend.

17) Please clarify the scale of outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 keeping in mind the project is focused in 3 countries. Are these activities for all 3 countries at a national scale? If it's at the LME scale, how will that be done when most countries are not part of the project?

19) For output 2.1.4, please clarify what is meant by “priority conservation investment projects”. Also: what is the scale? Why only 2? What are the criteria for selecting sites? How are these different from the MPA sites selected/to be selected?

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations component of the MPA management plans. This output also includes implement of selected elements of these plans.

17) The scale of Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 will be at the national level.

Outcome 2.2 focuses on operationalizing the MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas). Multiple stakeholder collaboration will be necessary in achieving effective management of these networks. Stakeholder collaboration is expected to include national and sub-national partners, as well as cooperation with regional LME governance mechanisms.

19) The output has been rephrased by indicating at least one investment project per country. The types of investments may include mangrove blue carbon interventions and fisheries improvement projects, ecotourism experiences, etc. In some cases, the investment projects may be at one of the target MPA sites, or the investments may be implemented in other parts of the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas). Tentative sites were selected during

Output 1.1.1.

Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Component 2.

Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Output 2.1.3 (PIF versions of Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 have been merged into a single output (2.1.3).

	g the PPG phase and described in the ProDo c in the description of the activities under thi s output. The final selection of the sites will b e made during project implementation.	
<p><b>Core Indicators</b></p> <p><b>6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/ Rev.01)</b></p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>During PPG BD mainstreaming results need to be considered, particularly with regard to fishe ries such as sub-indicator 5.1, Number of fish eries that meet national or international third-p arty certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The target for Core Indicator 5 includes the c umulative area of the MPA networks, excludi ng protected areas, i.e., the associated marin e corridors (in other words, integrated marine areas).</p> <p>A target for sub-indicator 5.1 has not been m ade. Fisheries improvement projects are exp ected to be included among the investment p rojects under Output 2.1.3. Actual implement ation of FIPs will be reported during project i mplementation.</p>	<p>Project Document, Annex 20 (Estimati on of GEF Core Ind icator end targets).</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders</b></p> <p><b>Does the PIF/PFD include indicative informati on on Stakeholders engagement to date? If no t, is the justification provided appropriate? Doe s the PIF/PFD include information about the p roposed means of future engagement?</b></p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>During PPG as consultations are pursued, eng agement needs to extend beyond fishing com munities which are the noted focus in the PIF t o include all relevant coastal communities.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The project will engage with coastal and isla nd communities in the target sites. These co mmunities will be engaged as part of enhanc ing MPA management plans under Output 2. 1.1, collaborating with local governments in I CM planning under Output 2.1.2, through des ign and implementation of the priority invest ments under Output 2.1.3 and through streng thening local livelihoods under Output 2.1.4. I nputs from local communities and local gove rnments were obtained through stakeholder consultations conducted during the PPG pha se. Stakeholder consultations will continue t hroughout the implementation phase.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Component 2; Ann ex 7 (Stakeholder e ngagement plan); Annex 8 (Stakehol der consultations during PPG phase)</p>
<p><b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b></p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results</p>

<p><b>Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?</b></p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>Thanks for the additional information provided on planned activities for gender mainstreaming and completing the gender tags. As per my earlier comment, the project has still not included indicative information on important gender dimensions related to the project objectives, activities and components. Please provide additional information on gender dimensions and provide some indicative information on activities efforts expected to closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.</p>	<p>Gender analyses were conducted for each of the three participating countries and for the region during the PPG phase, providing guidance for the development of the project gender action plan. Gender-responsive activities are integrated into the project strategy and specific gender mainstreaming indicators and targets are included in the action plan.</p>	<p>Section IV (Results and partnerships); Annex 11 (Gender analysis and gender action plan)</p>
<p><b>Private Sector Engagement</b></p> <p><b>Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?</b></p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>During PPG ensure all relevant private sector stakeholders are engaged.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Private sector stakeholders were consulted during the site visits and workshops conducted during the PPG phase. Private sector engagement is described in the project stakeholder engagement plan. Key outputs where private sector stakeholders will be engaged include Output 2.1.1, exploring ways to strengthen private sector involvement in collaborative MPA management; Output 2.1.2, promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration in integrated coastal management (ICM); Output 2.1.3, assessing and implementing priority investments; and Output 2.1.4, facilitating partnerships with local communities through sustainable livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships); Annex 7 (Stakeholder engagement plan)</p>
<p><b>Risks to Achieving Project Objectives</b></p> <p><b>Does the project/program consider potential</b></p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Climate and disaster risks were further asse</p>	<p>Project Document, Annex 13 (Climate and disaster risk</p>



<p>major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?</p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>The climate change risks require further investigation during PPG as proposed by UNDP. The COVID analysis is not sufficient. Please address the following questions, which are required of all projects.</p>	<p>ssed during the PPG phase. A COVID-19 risks and opportunities analysis was also completed during the PPG phase, as there is a moderate likelihood of a recurrent pandemic or similar public health crisis during the project implementation period.</p>	<p>and disaster risk screening report), Annex 14 (COVID-19 risks and opportunities analysis.</p>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p> <p>Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?</p> <p>25 Oct 2021:</p> <p>Coordination plans with the LMEs need to be clarified during PPG as noted.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Coordination with LMEs is an important part of the project strategy. Other GEF-financed LME projects and existing LME cooperative governance mechanisms will be engaged during the analyses conducted in Outcome 1.1 and consulted in the conceptual design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Moreover, these complementary projects and mechanisms will be engaged in the development of the management plans and governance arrangements under Outcome 2.2.</p> <p>As shown in the organizational structure, LME governance mechanisms are indicated as having technical advisory roles.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Outcome 1.1, Outcome 2.2; Section V II (Governance and Management Arrangements)</p>
<p><b>STAP comments to the PIF:</b></p>		
<p><b>Part II: Project Justification</b></p> <p>1. Project description. Briefly describe:</p> <p>2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Profiles of the 11 target project sites were completed during the PPG phase and annexed to the Project Document.</p>	<p>Project Document, Annex 17 (Profiles of project sites), Annex 18 (METT baseline assessment</p>

<p><b>Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?</b></p> <p>No, additional detail on status of marine resources and effectiveness of current governance and management efforts would provide a stronger basis for comparison.</p>	<p>Baseline management effectiveness of the 11 target sites was assessed using the GEF-7 BD tracking tool (METT) and annexed to the Project Document. Project activities were formulated on the basis of these analyses.</p>	<p>s)</p>
<p><b>7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up</b></p> <p><b>Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?</b></p> <p>Not especially. The PIF notes potential innovations with regards to integration and policy coherence across biodiversity and fisheries management goals, as well as regional coherence within existing LME and ASEAN structures. STAP recommends further analysis prior to CEO endorsement on the potential innovations particularly regarding policies and governance, financing mechanisms and business models. (The section on private sector engagement alludes to innovative financing aspects which should feature more centrally among the potential innovations described.)</p> <p><b>Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?</b></p> <p>Partly. While the investment covers a vast marine region, it would improve the case to more explicitly detail how innovations are intended to scale (a) beyond the target MPAs and (b) among private sector actors operating adjacent to and beyond MPAs. And while behavioral ob</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Apart from the scientific studies under Component 1 to assess and confirm ecological connectivity of the proposed MPA networks, the project will also analyze governance opportunities and challenges. These will factor into the proposed design of the networks and associated marine corridors. Under Outcome 2.2, management and governance arrangements will be facilitated, through multi-stakeholder collaborative action involving local and national level stakeholders, and linking up with regional (e.g., LME) mechanisms.</p> <p>Facilitating durable collaboration between the conservation and fisheries sector is one key behavioral impacts envisaged through the project. The target MPAs are making important contributions towards protection and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity; however, the importance of these resources on ensuring sustainability of fisheries is not always reflected in management objectives. Similarly, the role of MPAs in f</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Outcome 1.1, Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>

<p>to and beyond MPAs. And while behavioral change is referenced, it would be helpful to indicate the mechanisms anticipated to address behavioral change.</p> <p><b>Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?</b></p> <p>The governance challenges and the rapid pace of resource decline in the face of climate and economic threats suggests a transformation in governance practice is required. While the project refers to transformative outcomes, a more explicit articulation of assumptions and anticipated challenges would increase confidence in the preparedness to pursue these outcomes.</p>	<p>fisheries management is not always captured in fisheries management planning. The establishment of the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors is expected to help bridge these two key sectors, as well as facilitate collaboration among multiple other stakeholders, including local governments, private sector and civil society.</p> <p>With ACB working as the project executing entity and engagement with other strategic partners, e.g., PEMSEA, the likelihood for upscaling and replication is enhanced.</p> <p>The updated theory of change narrative includes discussion of the envisaged causal pathways and specific assumptions for achieving the expected results and longer-term outcomes.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section III (Strategy), Theory of Change</p>
<p><b>5. Risks</b></p> <p><b>Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control?</b></p> <p><b>Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?</b></p> <p><b>For climate risk, and climate resilience measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 202</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Climate and disaster risks were further assessed during the PPG phase. A COVID-19 risks and opportunities analysis was also completed during the PPG phase, as there is a moderate likelihood of a recurrent pandemic or similar public health crisis during the project implementation period.</p>	<p>Project Document, Annex 13 (Climate and disaster risks screening report), Annex 14 (COVID-19 risks and opportunities analysis).</p>

**0 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?**

- Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?
- Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?
- What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

The project PIF includes a section on risk, which covers some of the categories that would be expected for a project of this kind, scope and size (e.g. environmental risks and mitigating measures; political risks and mitigating measures; unforeseen global events such as COVID 19 and climate risks). However, the content provided was minimal and the underlying analysis is quite superficial (with the exception of COVID 19). STAP recommends that the implementing agency revisit and strengthen this section prior to CEO endorsement. The revised version should also include a section on planned/proposed mitigation actions and an expanded subsection on climate-related risks—with detail on future scenarios.

**Comments by GEF Council Members to the PIF**

**Canada comments:**

Canada supports this project, which is aligned with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) cooperation efforts on coastal and marine environment. We note that ASEAN leaders agreed to foster the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems, and their commitment is reflected in the Blueprint of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC Blueprint) 2025.

<p>when feasible and appropriate, we recommend coordination with a Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project: <i>The Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window</i>, that also includes the Philippines in its geographic scope. We also recommend coordination and engagement with the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The project will coordinate and engage with the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment and the Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, as well as the ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) Committee. These groups are indicated as having a technical advisory role in the Governance and Management Arrangements section of the Project Document.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section VII (Governance and Management Arrangements)</p>
<p>We note that the project will use the government-led certification in Indonesia, the IndoGAP, that adopts FAO standards for good aquaculture practices. The drawback is that the IndoGAP standard and certification still does not yet get broad international recognition. Support to upgrade the IndoGAP standard and certification at the international level will help the aquaculture sector in Indonesia.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The use of the IndoGAP certification scheme is not envisaged as part of the activities designed in Indonesia. If there are opportunities to apply IndoGAP, e.g., under the priority investment(s) in Output 2.1.3, the project will promote the use of the scheme and work with local and national stakeholders on knowledge sharing and continued improvement of the process.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>
<p><b>Germany comments:</b></p> <p>Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account.</p> <p>Germany welcomes this initiative in the ASEAN region to (1) strengthen and expand the existing marine protected area (MPA) network, (2) improve the management of individual MPAs and the network including marine transboundary corridors, and (3) improve the knowledge and core capacity in MPAs and MPA network management. The project aims to contribute to globally significant biodiversity and constitutes a regional effort towards the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) targets. The proposed science-based approach of MPA expansion and network design is seen as particularly positive, as well as initiatives to strengthen integrated coastal management and sustainable financing.</p>		
<p>Regarding project Component 1 (MPA expansion and network design), it is recommended that separate outputs are outlined for a first phase</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The envisaged results under Component 1 (Outcome 1.1) include conceptual designs of</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships),</p>

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations		
<p>se (collation of datasets) and a second phase (MPA network design). Indicative activities of phase 1 could include assembling/generating various datasets of biodiversity (species, habitats, ecosystems), usage (social, cultural, economic) and impacts (pollution, habitat loss). Indicative activities of phase 2 could include approaches of systematic conservation planning and stakeholder involvement.</p>	<p>the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Initiating the required management and governance arrangements will be conducted under Component 2, including development of management plans and facilitation of memoranda of understanding or similar agreements.</p>	<p>Outcomes 1.1, 2.1, 2.2.</p>
<p>The MPA expansion and network design should incorporate different usage arrangements e.g. form of a zonation scheme. While representivity of ecosystem types should be a key consideration for each usage zone, it is crucially important for MPA effectiveness that significant areas are granted strict protection, i.e. in form of no-take status.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors will follow a multi-faceted approach, based on scientific studies, as well as socioeconomic, institutional and governance assessments. The design (e.g., zonation schemes) and management and governance arrangements will be based on the results of these studies and assessments, as well as in-depth stakeholder consultations.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Outcomes 1.1, 2.1, 2.2.</p>
<p>Regarding project Component 2 (improved management), it is recommended that the equitable sharing of benefits between local, national and international stakeholders should be a key focus.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The project strategy for improving management effectiveness of target MPAs was supported through the information gathered from the baseline METT assessments. Project activities are designed to strengthen collaborative management arrangements, leading to more effective management and more equitable distribution of benefits among stakeholders.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships), Component 2; Annex 18 (METT baseline assessments)</p>
<p>The project links to relevant regional projects, as is outlined in detail. An active exchange with the GIZ project "Protection of biodiversity in the ASEAN member states" is additionally recommended. This initiative already supports the executing institution, the ASEAN Centre for</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Linkages with these projects are incorporated into the project, as reflected in the ACB's co-financing commitments. Synergies include knowledge exchange, capacity development, s</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships); Annex 23 (co-financing letters)</p>

<p>Biodiversity (ACB), and forms the link between the ASEAN region and the German “Blue Solutions” project, which operates in the field of knowledge exchange and capacity development for marine and coastal biodiversity.</p>	<p>Learning lessons learned and best practices, etc.</p>	
<p><b>Norway and Denmark comments:</b></p> <p>The project report’s situational analysis in Indonesia points to pressure from human activities on marine biodiversity. Indonesia has an ambition to reach 30% of territorial sea areas for marine conservation. The country has also developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Therefore, the project is relevant to the country’s plan and priorities.</p>		
<p>Nevertheless, the project application still lacks analysis on the project sites (the 3 national parks selected) to understand relevant social and ecological aspect as well as to what extent the areas have developed their MPAs.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Profiles of the 11 target project sites were completed during the PPG phase and annexed to the Project Document.</p> <p>Baseline management effectiveness of the 11 target sites was assessed using the GEF-7 BD tracking tool (METT) and annexed to the Project Document. Project activities were formulated on the basis of these analyses.</p>	<p>Project Document, Annex 17 (Profiles of project sites), Annex 18 (METT baseline assessments)</p>
<p>The project hierarchy is clear and expected outcomes and outputs appear attainable. However, it is quite challenging to get good results on marine corridor management interventions because it will require agreed upon mechanisms amongst the countries involved in large sea areas. However, it will be interesting to see the lessons learned if it is achieved.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Based upon the selected sites confirmed during the PPG phase and preliminary considerations analyzed as part of project preparation, the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors will be established within national waters. Management and governance of these integrated marine areas will require cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholder collaboration, and the project will promote linkages with regional (e.g., LME) governance mechanisms.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships); Annex 15 (National reports summarizing available information on ecological connectivity)</p>
<p>The project will work closely with ASEAN. It will be useful to have the ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity as a hub for strategy and to leverage the</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>ACB will be the lead executing entity for the p</p>	<p>Project Document, Section VII (Governance and Manage</p>

e results from the project, as well deal with the challenges ahead.	project.	ment Arrangements)
<p>Indonesian counterpart is Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which is relevant as the project will work in marine national parks. This is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's mandate. However, the project also touches on territorial waters, especially with respect to fisheries. As a consequence, the project should involve the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery because they have authority in these areas, and it has long and extensive experience on MPAs and fisheries management.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) is an important stakeholder in Indonesia. MMAF officials were consulted during the PPG phase and involved in project preparation workshops. And the project steering committee is proposed to include MMAF in addition to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section VII (Governance and Management Arrangements); Annex 7 (Stakeholder engagement plan)</p>
<p><b>United States comments:</b></p> <p>We would note that in Indonesia, UNODC plans to provide a few deliverables, including a country-specific value chain analysis of the fisheries sector, a corruption risk assessment, support for financial investigations, training for investigators and prosecutors on crimes in the fisheries sector, regional inter-agency workshops to enhance cooperation between relevant agencies, and develop a resource guide. We would encourage coordination with UNODC to further maximize project objectives.</p>	<p>UNDP, 15 May 2023</p> <p>Coordination with UNODC will be made during the comprehensive set of analyses planned under Output 1.1.1, as part of the conceptual design of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. Specific activities, e.g., value chain analyses made as part of fisheries improvement projects under Outputs 2.1.3 or 2.1.4 will provide other opportunities for collaboration. And UNODC will be engaged in the stakeholder workshops planned under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 on establishing or strengthening management and governance arrangements for the MPA networks.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section IV (Results and partnerships)</p>

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**



PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$289,100			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International consultants · PPG Team Lead (Biodiversity) · Deputy Team Lead (Fisheries) · Environment and Social Safeguards Expert · Gender Expert	140,000	70,047.05	69,952.95
Local consultants · Team Coordinators - Biodiversity Experts · Team Coordinators - Fisheries Experts · Safeguards, stakeholder engagement and gender experts	100,000	62,800.47	41,150.39
Travel	25,000	24,525.86	0
Training, workshops, conference and materials	23,100	20,072.24	0
Communications	1,000	551.04	
<b>Total</b>	<b>289,100</b>	<b>177,996.66</b>	<b>111,103.34</b>

## ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates












Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Country	Project site (MPA)	MAP ID	Midpoint geospatial coordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
Indonesia	Kepulauan Togean National Park	10	0.4352 N	121.8999 E
	Kepulauan Wakatobi National Park	11	5.3338 S	123.6053 E
The Philippines	Agoo - Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape	6	16.2284 N	120.3881 E
	BBBIDA Marine Protected Area Network: Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno	5	16.3256 N	119.7597 E
	Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape	7	12.8876 N	123.4257 E
	Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	9	6.0768 N	118.3138 E
	Tubbataha Reef Natural Park	8	8.9533 N	119.8675 E
Thailand	Tarutao National Park	4	6.578 N	99.477 E
	Ranong Biosphere Reserve Thailand	3	9.834 N	98.542 E
	Muko Surin National Park	2	9.419 N	97.868 E
	Muko Similan National Park	1	8.654 N	97.647 E

## GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. These IDs are available on the [GeoNames' geographical database](#) containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Kepulauan Togean National Park	0.4252	121.8999		
Kepulauan Wakatobi National Park	-5.3338	123.6053		
Agoo - Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape	16.2284	120.3881		
BBBIDA Marine Protected Area Network: Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno	16.3256	119.7597		
Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape	12.8876	123.4257		
Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	6.0768	118.3138		
Tubbataha Reef Natural Park	8.9533	119.8675		
Tarutao National Park	6.578	99.477		
Ranong Biosphere Reserve Thailand	9.834	98.542		
Muko Surin National Park	9.419	97.868		
Muko Similan National Park	8.654	97.647		

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

**Please attach a project budget table.**

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)			Sub-Total	M&E Monitoring and Evaluation (Output 3.1.4)	Project Management	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)	Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks	Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and networking (excluding Output 3.1.4)					
Equipment	73400. Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment. <u>Regional:</u> Costs for leased vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, and other rental and maintenance costs for oth	21,000.00			21,000.00			21,000.00	ACB

	er equipment used for the implementation of activities under Output 1.1.1. (sub-total: USD 21,000).								
	<b>Total: USD 21,000</b>								
Equipment	<p><b>72200. Equipment and Furniture Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Togeang: Procure equipment for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, such as diving equipment, drones, etc. (USD 90,000).                      Wakatobi: Procure equipment for improved MCS, such as diving equipment, drones, GPS, binoculars, walkie-talkies etc. (USD 90,000).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Procure equipment for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. ADPLS: Motorized banca 1 per LGU, CCTV, and patrolling equipment, diving equipment (USD 43,200).                      Procure equipment for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. BBBIDA: patrolling equipment; marker buoys for the LMMPAs of the 6 LGUs; water monitoring system (USD 64,800).                      Procure equipment for improved PA mo</p>		774,280.00		774,280.00			774,280.00	A C B

for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. TBPP S: patrol boat personnel and patrol boat maintenance (USD 108,000)  
 Procure equipment for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. TIWS: patrol boats for PA MO, drones, Single Side Band (SSB) Radio, satellite phone, scuba diving gears, desktop, spotting scope binocular (USD 116,640).  
 Procure equipment for improved PA monitoring, control and surveillance. TRNP: replacement of dilapidated park ranger station (unsafe), replacement of patrol boat engines (USD 116,640).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**

Procure equipment for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, such as diving equipment, drones, etc. (4 x USD 30,000; sub-total: USD 120,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**

Provide monitoring, control and surveillance equipment for SMART Patrol (solar cell, HT, Drone, HP (if it necessary), etc.) (USD 25,000).



	<b>Total: USD 774,280</b>									
Equipment	<b>72800. Information Technology Equipment Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):</b> ICT equipment for improving MPA management effectiveness (USD 20,000).  <b>The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):</b> ICT equipment for improving MPA management effectiveness (5 x USD 2,500; sub-total: USD 12,500).  <b>Thailand (Output 2.1.1):</b> ICT equipment for improving MPA management effectiveness (USD 10,000).  <b>Total: USD 42,500</b>		4 2,500.00		0	42,500.0		0.00	42,50	A C B
Equipment	<b>73300. Rental &amp; Maintenance of Information Technology Equipment.</b>  <b>Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.2.1, 2.2.2</b> Rental and maintenance of IT equipment, associated with activities under outputs at USD 8,000 each.  <b>Total: USD 48,000</b>		4 8,000.00		0	48,000.0		0.00	48,00	A C B
Equipment	<b>73400. Rental &amp; Maintenance of Other Equipment.</b>		11 2,950.00		0	112,950.0		0.00	112,95	A C B

	<p><b><u>Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.2.1, 2.2.2</u></b>                  Costs for leased vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, and other rental and maintenance costs for other equipment used for activities under these six outputs approximately USD 18,825 each</p> <p><b>Total: USD 112,950</b></p>										
Equipment	<p><b>72800. Information technology equipment.</b>  <b><u>The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):</u></b>                  ICT equipment supporting capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 9,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 9,000</b></p>			0.00	9,00	0	9,000.0		0.00	9,00	A C B
Equipment	<p><b>73300. Rental &amp; Maintenance of Information Technology Equipment.</b>  <b><u>Regional (Output 3.1.1):</u></b>                  Rental and maintenance of IT equipment, associated with regional capacity building activities. (sub-total: USD 8,500).</p> <p><b><u>Regional (Output 3.1.2):</u></b>                  Connectivity charges, email subscriptions, etc. for the regional communications and KM activities, at USD 2,000 per year for 5 years. (sub-total: USD 10,000)</p>			0.00	18,50	0	18,500.0		0.00	18,50	A C B

	Total: USD 10,000).											
	<b>Total: USD 18,500</b>											
Equipment	<p><b>73400. Rental &amp; Maintenance of Other Equipment.</b>  <u>Regional (Output 3.1.1):</u>                      Costs for leased vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, and other rental and maintenance costs for other equipment used for the implementation of activities under Output 3.1.1. (USD 9,500).</p> <p><u>Regional (Output 3.1.2):</u>                      Costs for leased vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, and other rental and maintenance costs for other equipment used for the implementation of activities under Output 3.1.2. (USD 5,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 14,500</b></p>			0.00	14,50	0	14,500.0	0.00	14,50	A C B		
Equipment	<p><b>72800. Information technology equipment.</b>  <u>Regional:</u>                      Computer and other IT equipment for the Regional Project Management Unit (e.g., laptops, printer-scanner, projector, etc.).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 18,656</b></p>					-		6.00	18,65	6.00	18,65	A C B
Equipment	<p><b>73300. Rental &amp; Maintenance of Information Technology Equipment.</b>  <u>Regional:</u></p>					-		0.00	6,00	0.00	6,00	A C B

	<p><b>Regional:</b> Connectivity charge s, email subscriptio ns, etc. for the Regi onal Project Manag ement Unit, at USD 1,200 per year for 5 years. <b>Total: USD 6,000</b></p>										
Equipment	<p><b>73400. Rental &amp; Mai ntenance of Other E quipment.</b> <b>Regional:</b> Costs for leased ve hicles, maintenance of vehicles, and oth er rental and mainte nance costs for oth er equipment used f or the operation of t he Regional Project Management Unit, a t USD 1,500 per yea r for 5 years. <b>Total: USD 7,500</b></p>				-		0.00	7,50	0.00	7,50	A C B
Grants	<p><b>72600. Grants.</b> The Implementing Partn er will be responsibl e for administering the grants. All grant s will be processed following the UNDP Rules and Regulatio ns on Low-Value Gr ants. When selectin g grantees, the proj ect will undergo a tr ansparent grant app lication and grantee selection process.</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):</b> Low-value grants to local community gr oups for sustainabl e livelihood initiativ es (USD 300,000).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Ou</b></p>		98 0,000.00		0	980,000.0			0.00	980,00	A C B

	<p><b>Output 2.1.4):</b> Low-value grants to local community groups for sustainable livelihood initiatives (5 x USD 100,000; sub-total: USD 500,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 2.1.4):</b> Low-value grants to local community groups for sustainable livelihood initiatives (USD 180,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 980,000</b></p>								
Contractual services- Individual	<p><b>71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Regional: Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor</b>, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 47,940); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 1.1.1.</p> <p><b>Procurement Officer</b>, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year</p>	12,904.00 <sup>2</sup>		0	212,904.0		4.00	212,90	A C B

5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 1.1.

1.  
**Logistics Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 1.1.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**M&E Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from

commencement starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on results based management for the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**Communications Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**Indonesia:**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 26,528); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for

2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (4 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,528); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 1.1.1.

**The Philippines:**  
**National Technical Officer Philippines,** for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 26,528); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**National Planning Officer Philippines,** for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 14,592); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 1.1.1.



assistance for the activities under Output 1.1.1.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (10 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,820); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 1.1.1.

**Thailand:**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 26,528); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 1.1.1..

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (6 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,800); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 1.1.1.

	<p>ding through year 5 (sub-total: USD 5,292); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 1.1.1.</p> <p><b>Total: USD 212,904</b></p>							
Contractual services- Individual	<p><b>71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Regional (Output 2.1.1):</b>  <b>Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor</b>, for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 63,920); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.1.  <b>Procurement Officer</b>, for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 11,408); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.1.1.  <b>Logistics Officer</b>, for 8 months out of a t</p>		1,542,094.00		1,542,094.00		1,542,094.00	A C B

total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 11,408); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**M&E Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing technical assistance on results based management for the activities under Output 2.1.1.

activities under Output 2.1.1.  
**Communications Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):**  
**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 39,792); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 25 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (50 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living a

djustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,100); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.1.

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 39,792); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 21,888); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 25 months out of a total of 60 months

a total of 60 months for each position (125 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 110,250); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 39,792); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 25 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (75 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 66,150); providing technical assistance at the site level for

activities under Output 2.1.1.

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 47,940); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Procurement Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Logistics Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: US

D 8,556); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**M&E Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on results-based management for the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Communications Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment



of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (10 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,820); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.2.

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines,** for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**National Planning Officer Philippines,** for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,944); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions),** for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (25 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 9,900).

5 (sub-total: USD 2,050); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Thailand (Output 2.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (15 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 13,230); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Regional (Output 2.1.3):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months

ths for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 47,940); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Procurement Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Logistics Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this p

osition, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**M&E Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on results-based management for the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Communications Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated

mination associated with the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.3):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (20 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 17,640); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.3.

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.3):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of U

SD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,944); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (50 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 44,100); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Thailand (Output 2.1.3):**

**National Technical**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (30 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 26,460); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Regional (Output 2.1.4):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 47,940); providi



ng technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Procurement Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Logistics Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,556); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing techn

ical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**M&E Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing technical assistance on results-based management for the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Communications Officer**, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 24,024); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4): National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 6 months out of a

10 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (20 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 17,640); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.4.

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.4):**  
**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities u

nder Output 2.1.4.  
**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 9 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 16,416); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (50 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 44,100); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Thailand (Output 2.1.4):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starti

ng from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 10 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (30 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 26,460); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Regional (Output 2.1):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 23,970); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Procurement Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month

h for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.2.

1.

**Logistics Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.2.1.

**M&E Officer**, for 3 months out of a total

of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,006); providing technical assistance on results-based management for the activities under Output 2.

2.1.

**Communications Officer**, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 8,008); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 2.2.

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**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD

car 5 (sub total: US D 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.1.

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.1):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines,** for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.1.

**National Planning Officer Philippines,** for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,944); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Thailand (Output 2.2.1):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand,** for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a



gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Regional (Output 2.2):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 23,970); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.2.

**Procurement Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.2.2.

**Logistics Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 2.2.2.

total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 2.

**2.2.**

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,004); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**M&E Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,004); providing technical assistance on results-based management for the activities under Output 2.

2.2.  
**Communications Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,004); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):**  
**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.2):**  
**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of U

SD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,944); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**Thailand (Output 2.2):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 19,896); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 2.2.2.

**Total: USD 1,542,094**

<p>Contractual services- Individual</p>	<p><b>71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Regional (Output 3.1.1):</b>  <b>Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor</b>, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 31,960); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 3.1.1.  <b>Procurement Officer</b>, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 5,704); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 3.1.1.  <b>Logistics Officer</b>, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: US</p>			<p>300,46 4.00</p>	<p>0 300,464.0</p>			<p>300,46 4.00</p>	<p>A C B</p>
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D 5,704); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 6 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 12,012); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**M&E Officer**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,010); providing technical assistance on results based management for the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Communications Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost

or living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,006); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 16,580); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Site Officers Indonesia** (2 positions), for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (8 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 7,056); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.1.

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**The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):**

National Technical Officer Philippines, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 16,580); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 9,120); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (20 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year



5 (sub-total: USD 17,640); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Thailand (Output 3.1.1):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 16,580); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 4 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (12 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,584); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.1.

**Regional (Output 3.1.2):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months

of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 23,970); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Procurement Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); delivering procurement services for technical activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Logistics Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,278); providing logistical services for the technical activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this p

osition, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,004); providing technical assistance on gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguards associated with the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**M&E Officer**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,006); providing technical assistance on results based management for the activities under Output 1.1.

**Communications Officer**, for 8 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 16,016); providing technical assistance on communications and knowledge generation and dissemination.

mination associated with the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Indonesia (Output**

**3.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (4 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,528); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.2.

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of U

SD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**National Planning Officer Philippines**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,648); providing technical and planning assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 3 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (15 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 13,230); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Thailand (Output 3.1.2):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance for the activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (6 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 5,292); providing technical assistance at the site level for activities under Output 3.1.2.

**Regional (Output 3.1.3):**

**Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 15,080); providi

USD 13,900), providing technical assistance and strategic guidance for IW:LEARN activities.

**Procurement Officer**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 1,426); delivering procurement services for IW:LEARN activities.

**Logistics Officer**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 1,426); providing logistical services for IW:LEARN events.

**Communications Officer**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 2,002); providing technical assistance on producing and disseminating IW:

LEARN knowledge products.

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.3):**

**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,316); providing technical assistance on IW:LEARN activities.

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.3):**

**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,316); providing technical assistance on IW:LEARN activities.

**Thailand (Output 3.1.3):**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,316); providing technical assistance on IW:LEARN activities.



	<p>000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,316); providing technical assistance on IW:LEARN activities.</p> <p><b>Total: USD 300,464</b></p>								
Contractual services- Individual	<p><b>71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner.</b></p> <p><b>Regional:</b></p> <p><b>Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor</b>, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 7,990); providing technical assistance and strategic guidance for project M&amp;E, preparing PIR and other M&amp;E reports.</p> <p><b>Procurement Officer</b>, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 2,852); delivering procurement services for M&amp;E activities.</p> <p><b>Logistics Officer</b> for</p>				-	60,83 4.00		4.00 60,83	A C B

**Logistics Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 2,852); providing logistical services for M&E activities.

**Gender-Safeguards Officer**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,004); providing technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of safeguards instruments.

**M&E Officer**, for 5 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,810 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 10,010); providing technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation activities, providing inputs to M&E reports.

**Indonesia:**  
**National Technical Officer Indonesia**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance on national level M&E activities, providing inputs to M&E reports.

**Site Officers Indonesia (2 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (4 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 3,528); providing technical assistance on site level M&E activities.

**The Philippines:**  
**National Technical Officer Philippines**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance on national level M&E activities, providing inputs to M&E reports.

ear 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance on national level M&E activities, providing inputs to M&E reports.

**Site Officers Philippines (5 positions)**, for 1 month out of a total of 60 months for each position (5 months total), at a gross salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 4,410); providing technical assistance on site level M&E activities.

**Thailand:**

**National Technical Officer Thailand**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 3,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 6,632); providing technical assistance on national level M&E activities, providing inputs to M&E reports.

**Site Officers Thailand (3 positions)**, for 2 months out of a total of 60 months for each position (6 months total), at a gross

	<p>s salary of USD 800 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 5,292); providing technical assistance on site level M&amp;E activities.</p> <p><b>Total: USD 60,834</b></p>								
Contractual services- Individual	<p><b>71400. Contractual Services Individuals Regional:</b> Project Management personnel to support implementation, shared with other regional projects; USD 15,000 per year for 5 years. Procured by UNDP. <b>Total: USD 75,000</b></p>				-		75,00 0.00	75,00 0.00	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	<p><b>71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner. Regional:</b> <b>Project Manager-Chief Technical Advisor</b>, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 95,880). <b>Finance Specialist</b>, 100% of the time for this full-time position, at a gross salary of USD 1,970 per month for 60 months, with a 5% cost of liv</p>				-		346,34 4.00	346,34 4.00	ACB

	<p>ing adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 130,680).</p> <p><b>Procurement Officer</b>, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 12 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 17,112).</p> <p><b>Logistics Officer</b>, for 12 months out of a total of 60 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 5 (sub-total: USD 17,112).</p> <p><b>Accounting Officer</b>, 100% of the time for this full-time position, at a gross salary of USD 1,290 per month for 60 months, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 85,560).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 346,344</b></p>									
Contractual services-Company	<p><b>72100. Contractual services – Companies. Indonesia (Output 1.1.1; sub-total: USD 145,000)</b></p>	92,500.00 <sup>4</sup>			0	492,500.0		0.00	492,50	A C B

2,100,000).  
 Contracted service provider to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment covering the five target sites, evaluating upstream project risks (partial SESA costs also included in Component 2) (USD 25,000). Conduct fish resources connectivity modelling with hydrodynamic studies (back tracking for determining spawning locations and forward tracking for determining care locations); characterize hydrodynamic patterns in the scale relevant to the dispersal of fish larvae in the areas of the Togean and Wakatobi MPA's; conduct fish larva surveys; and stimulate larva dispersal using agent-based modelling to characterize potential larva exchange in the waters of Togean and Wakatobi. (USD 40,000 x 2; sub-total: USD 80,000).  
 Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors, and formulate proposed institutional arrangements on harmonization of local

government and central government (including conservation agencies and fisheries management authorities). (USD 7,500 x 2; sub-total: USD 15,000).

Based on the scientific analyses and modeling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors; disseminating the proposed concepts through stakeholder workshops. (USD 10,000 x 2; sub-total: USD 20,000).

Conduct an Ocean Accounting pilot in one of the target sites. (USD 15,000).

Conduct fisheries resilient assessments against climate change (VA or similar methodology) involving local communities and the fisheries sector (similar methodology). Please see the Indonesia Marine Ecoregion of Teluk Tomini Gulf for information related to Togeau. (USD 10,000).

**The Philippines (Output 1.1.1; sub-total: USD 162,500):**

Contracted service provider to conduct



a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment covering the five target sites, evaluating upstream project risks (partial SESA costs also included in Component 2). (USD 25,000). Partner with the National Fisheries Research Institute to jointly identify key species and conduct genetic analyses for each of the five MPA sites. (USD 37,500). Conduct modeling on larval connectivity for each of the five MPA sites. (USD 37,500). Conduct vulnerability assessments (VATURF, or similar methodology) involving local communities and the fisheries sector (Fish-VUL, or similar methodology). (USD 37,500). Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors such as inter-LGU fund to highlight governance mechanisms along the corridor; and review the viability of recognizing the marine corridors as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) (USD 10,000).

0).  
 Conduct a targeted assessment of the BARMM site, reviewing traditional governance and knowledge practices and cultural heritage of the indigenous groups in this area. (USD 5,000).  
 Partner with PCSDS in the design of MPAs and networks in Palawan with the application of the Capturing Coral Reef & Related Ecosystem Services (CCRES) MPA size optimization tool for supporting locally effective decision making. (e.g., CCRES Simulation Tool for MPA Design). Pilot site: PALAWAN coastal ECAs (c/o PCSDS). (USD 5,000).  
 Based on the scientific analyses and modeling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors; disseminating the proposed concepts through stakeholder workshops. (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 1.1; sub-total: USD 165,000):**  
 Contracted service

provider to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment covering the five target sites, evaluating upstream project risks (partial SESA costs also included in Component 2). (USD 25,000).

Partner with Marine Science Association of Thailand to conduct supplementary scientific analyses on ecological connectivity, collect primary data to assess dimensions of ecological, socioeconomic and institutional connectivities in the upper Andaman and southern Andaman MPAs; active connectivity focuses on sharks, groupers and snapper spp., and Passive connectivity focuses on coral larvae, and bivalves. (USD 40,000 x 2; sub-total: USD 80,000).

Define biological and spatial boundaries of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors, based on the completed scientific analyses and modeling and socioeconomic and institutional analyses for Northern Andaman and Southern Andaman. The marine corridor between Muak Sui, Muak

en iMUKO Surin, iMUK  
o Similan and Rano  
ng Mangrove Biosp  
here and Tarutao N  
P and the surroundi  
ng NP, e.g., Mu Ko P  
etra NP and the pro  
posed Muko Sarai  
MPA under DMCR.  
The marine corridor  
may include some fi  
sheries managem  
nt areas ,e.g., no-tra  
wl areas within 3 na  
utical miles from th  
e coast. (USD 15,00  
0 x 2; sub-total: USD  
30,000).  
Refine the assessm  
ent of connectivity  
based on existing m  
odels and best avail  
able data around i)  
Mu Ko Surin and M  
u Ko Similan NP an  
d Ranong Mangrove  
Biosphere Reserve  
and II) Tarutao NP.  
(USD 10,000 x 2; su  
b-total: USD 20,00  
0).  
Identify possible m  
anagement gaps as  
sociated with the pr  
oposed the MPA ne  
tworks in consultati  
on with government  
and relevant stakeh  
olders, provide reco  
mmendations on th  
e appropriate and ef  
fective governance  
and cooperation me  
chanisms based on  
the linkages within  
each MPA network  
and associated mar  
ine corridor. (USD 5,  
000 x 2; sub-total: U  
SD 10,000).

	<b>Total: USD 492,500</b>								
Contractual services- Company	<p><b>72100. Contractual services – Companies.</b></p> <p>Indonesia (Output 2.1.1): Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (USD 2 x USD 10,000; sub-total: 20,000). Conduct updated resource inventories of the MPAs (2 x USD 30,000; sub-total: USD 60,000). Develop updated sustainable financing plans for the MPAs (2 x USD 20,000; sub-total: USD 40,000). Develop and implement communications plans for the MPAs (2 x USD 25,000; sub-total: USD 50,000). Develop enhanced management plans for target MPAs (2 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 20,000). Togean: pilot ecosystem restoration (USD 75,000). Pilot implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms (2 x USD 30,000; sub-total: USD 60,000). Wakatobi: small island waste management plan (USD, 30,000).</p>		2,105,000.00		2,105,000.00			2,105,000.00	A C B

**The Philippines (Ou**

**tput 2.1.1):**

Safeguards screeni  
ngs, assessments a  
nd management pla  
ns (5 x USD 7,500; s  
ub-total: USD 37,50  
0).

In partnership with  
DENR-BMB, DENR r  
egions, BARMM, PC  
SDS, LGUs, and/or r  
elevant CSOs at the  
sites, conduct upda  
ted habitat-coastal-  
marine resource as  
sessments and thre  
at mapping (field su  
rveys) to guide the  
development of the  
enhanced manage  
ment plans (5 x US  
D 10,000; sub-total:  
USD 50,000).

In partnership with  
DENR-BMB, DENR r  
egions, BARMM, PC  
SDS, LGUs, and/or r  
elevant CSOs at the  
sites, conduct parti  
cipatory multi-stake  
holder consultation  
s in the developmen  
t/enhancement of t  
he management pla  
ns using a wide ran  
ge of methodologie  
s (e.g., participatory  
coastal resource as  
sessment (PCRA), s  
ocioeconomic moni  
toring tool, vulnerab  
ility and risk assess  
ment (application o  
f GIS and remote se  
nsing technologies,  
and information co  
nvergence), write sh  
ops/workshops, an  
d obtaining EPIC fro

and obtaining information from Indigenous Peoples groups (IPs) residing in the target MPAs; taking into consideration the results of the SESA under Output 1.1.1, ensuring consistency with UNDP SES (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000). In partnership with law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and civil society organizations, in the conduct law enforcement trainings to strengthen PA capacity for enforcement and communication of PA rules and regulations, aligned with national and local laws and policies. ADPLS: formulation of Strategic Plan on patrolling activities; paralegal trainings, deputization and mobilization of Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens) for increased community engagement. BBBIDA: training on fisheries laws. TBPPS: training/mentoring on the formulation of a unified environmental and fisheries code. TIWS: Paralegal training, law enforcement training, environmental laws, Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO), and all the other applicable train

ings. TRNP: regular training for PAMO staff and composite law enforcement team to include the Bantay-Dagat on the Tubbataha Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, and SEP Law of Palawan, and the TRNP Park Rules and Regulations (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000).  
In partnership with government agencies such as the Department of Tourism (DOT)/ Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism – BARM for tourism-related activities, DA-BFAR/ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform – BARMM for fisheries-related activities (fish catch monitoring; academic institutions for research and monitoring to strengthen PA capacity for engagement of stakeholders to generate support and collaboration. (All sites). (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000).  
In partnership with DENR Knowledge and Information Systems Service (KISS) and relevant agencies in the region, improve the implementation of the Communication, Education and Public Awareness



and Public Awareness (CEPA) Program of the PA, linking PA-level awareness raising activities with national and a broader international process as a means of developing greater visibility and traction, to include, development and/or maintenance of PA website and social media account to promote and maximize online activities to reach a greater audience. (All sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000). In partnership with DENR BMB and regions, conduct of trainings and implementation of activities to Strengthen PA Capacity for Research & Monitoring, such as, on threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems conservation (e.g., coral, seagrass mangrove and/or beach forest ecosystem (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2017-04/2019-06), ecotourism impact assessment and water quality monitoring (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2014-03), ecological connectivity (through participation in activities in Component 1), valuation of ecosystem services to input into

planning. (All sites). (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000).  
In partnership with DENR, DA-BFAR, BA RMM and other government agencies to strengthen PA Capacity for Community Engagement, to include such activities as mobilization of Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens) (see bullet 2 above), facilitate training/capacity development for biodiversity friendly enterprises (BDFEs) (see Output 2.1.4. Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives. (All sites). (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000).  
Enhance PA capacity to enable women and socially excluded group (youth, IPs, PWD) to have meaningful participation in decision-making processes and benefits from the project (see Gender Action Plan) (all sites). (5 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 25,000).  
In partnership with DENR, DA-BFAR, BA RMM, and the MPA Support Network (MSN), strengthen PA Capacity for Reporting and Database Management. Training in technical writing and financial re

porting. (All sites).  
 (5 x USD 4,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**  
 Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (4 x USD 2,500; sub-total: USD 10,000).  
 Conduct updated resource inventories of the MPAs (4 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 40,000).  
 Develop updated sustainable financing plans for the MPAs (4 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).  
 Develop and implement communications plans for the MPAs (4 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).  
 Develop enhanced management plans for target MPAs (4 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).  
 Deliver technical and investment assistance for implementation of the identified priority interventions outlined in the enhanced management plans (4 x USD 25,000; sub-total: USD 100,000).  
 Incorporate traditional and local knowledge to enhance local participation and increase compliance (2 x USD 5000; sub-total: USD 10,000).

total: USD 10,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**  
 Engage strategic partners (e.g., PEMSEA) for delivering capacity building on ICM and MSP implementation and providing mentoring to the national teams (USD 65,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**  
 Development of a guideline on sand and coral mining to be integrated into RZWP3K/MSP (USD 10,000).  
 Build capacity at District Authority to enforce regulations (USD 10,000).  
 Organize forum for consultation between coastal community and local government on RZWP3K implementation (USD 15,000).  
 Design and develop Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system for RZWP3K Review and facilitate revision of Central Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 10 year 2017 (2017-2037) and Southeast Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 1 Year 2018 (2018-2038) (USD 25,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.2):**

In partnership with PEMSEA, other relevant agencies (e.g., Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) or Human Settlements Adjudication Commission (HSAC), coordinate with the local stakeholders the development/strengthening integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management approaches (i.e., ICM) address issues such as conflicting national laws and/or PA regulations on foreshore and easement areas vis-a-vis the built-up areas of coastal barangays and municipalities. Pilot site: TBPPS. (USD 75,000).

In partnership with PEMSEA, other relevant agencies (i.e., BARMM Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism, MENE, MAFAR), coordinate with the local stakeholders in the development of marine spatial plans (MSP process) to contribute to achieving ecological and socio-economic objectives of the PA, particularly in providing guidance to the provincial and municipal LGUs in tourism development. Pilot sites: TWA

ment. Pilot site: Tiw S. (USD 75,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.2):**

Support circular economy model by working with community enterprise to reduce marine plastics and recycling enterprises in Ranong and Satun province (USD 20,000).

Promote community-based tourism in coastal communities in Ranong and Satun province (USD 20,000).

Promote sustainable fisheries/seafood by working with small-scale fisher folks for fisheries improvement program to align with the Government BCG (Bio-Circular-Green) economy model (USD 20,000).

Support multiple stakeholder collaboration at the Tarutao site (USD 20,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.3):**

Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (USD 10,000).

Initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments (USD 150,000).

0).  
Ocean Accounting pilot site in one of MPAs (USD 60,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.3):**

Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (USD 15,000).

Identify potential investments, including setting up a Blue Carbon initiative for sustainable financing of MPAs. Pilot site(s): BBBIDA MPA N (Pangasinan); AD PLS (La Union). (USD 25,000).

Conduct feasibility studies of potential investments, presenting the results to local and national stakeholders for validation. Pilot site: TRN P. (USD 50,000).

Initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale, and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments. (USD 150,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.3):**

Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (USD 10,000).

Initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale

and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments (USD 150,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):**

Safeguards screenings, assessments and management plans (USD 10,000).

Local partner for delivering capacity building and helping to facilitate low-value grant investment assistance (USD 15,000).

Conduct training to enhance capacity on entrepreneurship in developing community-based ecotourism and productive home industries (USD 15,000).

Harnessing industry and market from local fishers in the MPA Networks through partnership for sustainable fisheries.

This project will implement traceability-based technologies (TBTs) that facilitate bidirectional information exchange between fishers, processors and traders that link fishers with fisheries information and global markets and help processors and traders to meet informational requirements originating from importing re



g from importing re-  
gions (USD 15,000).  
Conduct training tar-  
geting women and y-  
outh groups (USD 5,  
000).

**The Philippines (Ou-  
tput 2.1.4):**  
Safeguards screen-  
ings, assessments a-  
nd management pla-  
ns (USD 15,000).  
Local partner for de-  
livering capacity bui-  
lding and helping to  
facilitate low-value  
grant investment as-  
sistance (5 x USD 5,  
000; sub-total: USD  
25,000).  
Deliver capacity buil-  
ding and skills train-  
ing to local commun-  
ities for the agreed  
participatory conser-  
vation enterprises/i-  
nitiatives, and also  
deliver capacity buil-  
ding for improving e-  
ntrepreneurial skills  
(e.g., financial litera-  
cy, basic bookkeepi-  
ng, proposal writing,  
etc.). (5 x USD 5,00  
0; sub-total: USD 25,  
000).

**Thailand (Output 2.  
1.4):**  
Safeguards screen-  
ings, assessments a-  
nd management pla-  
ns (USD 10,000).  
Local partner for de-  
livering capacity bui-  
lding and helping to  
facilitate low-value  
grant investment as-  
sistance (USD 10,00

0).  
Community-based tourism, developing capacities of local guides and joint development of nature education route via trails and waterways (USD 10,000).  
Community-based carbon credit monitoring and verification (USD 20,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**  
Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors (USD 30,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.1):**  
Develop management plans for the established IMA's (5 x USD 1,500; sub-total: USD 7,500).  
Integration of learning with policy complementation (5 x USD 1,000; sub-total: USD 5,000).  
Delivery of training on NEAT to IMA management council and stakeholders (5 x USD 1,000; sub-total: USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.2.1):**  
Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors (USD 30,000).

	<p>management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors (USD 25,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 2,105,000</b></p>									
Contractual services-Company	<p><b>72100. Contractual services – Companies.</b></p> <p><b><u>Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):</u></b> Contracted institutions and/or other service providers deliver training and other capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 65,000).</p> <p><b><u>The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):</u></b> Contracted institutions and/or other service providers deliver training and other capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 60,000).</p> <p><b><u>Thailand (Output 3.1.1):</u></b> Contracted institutions and/or other service providers deliver training and other capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 20,000).</p> <p><b><u>Indonesia (Output 3.1.2):</u></b> Contracted service provider to develop, launch and manage a public-facing inter</p>		0.00	220,000	0	220,000.0		0.00	220,000	A C B

	<p>... active online communications platform for sharing and learning about Indonesia's MPAs, targeted towards MPA practitioners (USD 37,500).                  Contracted service provider, together with Local Governments and MMAF, to develop data sharing platform for MPA Networks of Togean (Pantai Oleole MPA, Banggai MPA, Gulf Tomini MPA, Boalemo MPA, and Togean islands MPA) and MPA Network of Wakatobi (Muna MPA, South Buton MPA, Buton MPA, Wakatobi MPA, Wawoni island MPA, Southeast MPA, Lasolo Bay MPA, and Morowali MPA) (through existing or new portals), managed by / in collaboration with MoEF and MMAF Data and Information Center for government and non-government stakeholders to share technical data on MPA Network coverage and management effectiveness (USD 37,500).</p>								
<p>International Consultants</p>	<p><b>Total: USD 220,000</b>  <b>71200. International consultants.</b>  <b>Regional:</b>  <b>Regional Fisheries Officer, for 2 month</b></p>	<p>0.00</p>			<p>0</p>	<p>23,820.0</p>		<p>0.00</p>	<p>A C B</p>

	<p>s out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 14,820); providing technical assistance on connectivity analyses and designs of proposed MPA network.</p> <p><b>Regional Safeguards Consultant</b>, providing technical assistance and SESA guidance (4 weeks x USD 2,250 per week; sub-total: USD 9,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 23,820</b></p>								
International Consultants	<p><b>71200. International consultants. Regional (Output 2.1.1):</b> Regional Fisheries Officer, for 2 months out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 14,820); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.1. Regional Safeguards Consultant, providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.1 (8 weeks x USD 2,250 per week; sub-total: USD 18,000).</p>	7,020.00	21	0	217,020.0		0.00	217,02	A C B

USD 18,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**

Regional Fisheries Officer, for 3 months out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 22,230); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Regional (Output 2.1.3):**

Regional Fisheries Officer, for 6 months out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 44,460); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.3.

Regional Conservation Finance Consultant, providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.3 (9 weeks x USD 2,250 per week; sub-total: USD 20,250).

**Regional (Output 2.1.4):**

Regional Fisheries Officer, for 5 months out of a total of 2

4 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 37,050); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.4.

Regional Safeguards Consultant, providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.4 (7 weeks x USD 2,250 per week; sub-total: USD 15,750).

**Regional (Output 2.1):**

Regional Fisheries Officer, for 3 months out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total: 22,230); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Regional (Output 2.2):**

Regional Fisheries Officer, for 3 months out of a total of 24 months for this position, at a gross salary of USD 7,230 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 (sub-total:

	22,230); providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.2. <b>Total: USD 217,020</b>									
International Consultants	<b>71200. International consultants. Regional:</b> International MTR Consultant for 6 weeks at USD 3,500 per week (sub-total: USD 21,000). Procured by UNDP International TE Consultant for 6 weeks at USD 3,500 per week (sub-total: USD 21,000). Procured by UNDP <b>Total: USD 42,000</b>					- 0.00	42,00	0.00	42,00	UNDP
Local Consultants	<b>71300. Local consultants. Regional:</b> Local and national level Facilitation Consultant(s), providing technical assistance on stakeholder engagement (34 weeks at USD 2,250 per week; sub-total: USD 76,500). <b>Indonesia:</b> National Fisheries Consultant, supporting connectivity studies and conceptual design of the MPA networks and corridors, for 12 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (sub-total: USD 12,000). <b>Thailand:</b> National Fisheries C	100,500.00	1			0	100,500.0	0.00	100,50	ACB



	<p>NATIONAL FISHERIES CONSULTANT, supporting connectivity studies and conceptual design of the MPA networks and corridors, for 12 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (sub-total: USD 12,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 100,500</b></p>								
Local Consultants	<p><b>71300. Local consultants.</b>  <u>Regional (Output 2.1.1):</u>                      Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.1.</p> <p><u>Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):</u>                      Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 40 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 40,000).                      Local Biodiversity Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 40 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 40,000).</p> <p><u>The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):</u>                      Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance fo</p>	82 7,000.00		0	827,000.0		0.00	827,00	A C B

r activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000). Local Biodiversity Consultant(s) / Resource Economists, providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000). TRNP Resource Mobilization Specialist, providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**

Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000). Local Biodiversity Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**

Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance

on activities under Output 2.1.2.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**

Local ICM Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.2):**

Local ICM Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.2):**

Local ICM Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.3):**

Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.3.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.3):**

Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s) providing to

tant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 32 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 32,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.3):**

Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.3):**

Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 30 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 30,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.4):**

Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.1.4.

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):**

Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500).

Technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000). Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.4):**

Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 12 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 12,000). Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 12 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 12,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.4):**

Local FPIC/Gender-Safeguards Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000). Local Conservation Finance / Business Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000).

Development Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1):**

Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.1.

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**

Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.1):**

Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1):**

Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output. for 20 week

	<p>s at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).</p> <p><b>Regional (Output 2.2):</b> Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance on activities under Output 2.2.2.</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):</b> Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):</b> Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 2.2):</b> Local MPA Network / Fisheries Consultant(s), providing technical assistance for activities under this output, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 827,000</b></p>								
Local Consultants	<b>71300. Local consul</b>		357,00	357,000.0				357,00	A

	<p><b>tants.</b>  <b><u>Regional (Output 3.1.1):</u></b>                  Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance in facilitating stakeholder engagement and partnership building associated with regional capacity building activities.</p> <p><b><u>Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):</u></b>                  Local Biodiversity Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).                  Local Fisheries Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).                  Local Gender and Social Inclusion Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).</p> <p><b><u>The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):</u></b>                  Local Biodiversity Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 35 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 35,000).                  Local Fisheries Consultants, delivering t</p>	<p>0.00</p>	<p>0</p>			<p>0.00</p>	<p>C B</p>
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consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 30 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 30,000).  
 Local Gender and Social Inclusion Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 20 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 3.1.1):**  
 Local Biodiversity Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).  
 Local Fisheries Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).  
 Local Gender and Social Inclusion Consultants, delivering training under Output 3.1.1, for 10 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 10,000).

**Regional (Output 3.1.2):**  
 Facilitation Consultant(s) for 26 weeks at USD 2,250 per week (sub-total: USD 58,500), providing technical assistance in facilitating stakeholder engagement and partnership building associated with regional communications and KM man

	<p>agement activities under Output 3.1.2.</p> <p><b><u>Indonesia (Output 3.1.2):</u></b> Local Communications and KM Consultant, delivering technical assistance under Output 3.1.2, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).</p> <p><b><u>The Philippines (Output 3.1.2):</u></b> Local Communications and KM Consultant, delivering technical assistance under Output 3.1.2, for 15 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 15,000).</p> <p><b><u>Thailand (Output 3.1.2):</u></b> Local Communications and KM Consultant, delivering technical assistance under Output 3.1.2, for 25 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (USD 25,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 357,000</b></p>									
Local Consultants	<p><b>71300. Local consultants.</b></p> <p><b><u>Regional:</u></b> National MTR Consultant(s) for 12 weeks at USD 2,000 per week (sub-total: USD 24,000). Procured by UNDP. National TE Consultant(s) for 12 weeks at USD 2,000 per week</p>				-	0.00	48,00	0.00	48,00	UNDP

	<p>ek (sub-total: USD 24,000). Procured by UNDP.</p> <p><b>Total: USD 48,000</b></p>									
Local Consultants	<p><b>71300. Local consultants.</b></p> <p><b>Indonesia:</b> Local Gender-Safeguards Consultant, supporting M&amp;E activities in Indonesia, for 8 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (sub-total: USD 8,000).</p> <p><b>The Philippines:</b> Local Gender-Safeguards Consultant, supporting M&amp;E activities in the Philippines, for 8 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (sub-total: USD 8,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand:</b> Local Gender-Safeguards Consultant, supporting M&amp;E activities in Thailand, for 8 weeks at USD 1,000 per week (sub-total: USD 8,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 24,000</b></p>				-	24,000.00		0.00	24,000.00	A C B
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p><b>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Regional (Output 1.1):</b> Costs for regional stakeholder workshops, sharing knowledge, emerging science, lessons learned, etc.(sub-total: USD 2,000).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 1.1):</b></p>	12,500.00			0	12,500.0		0.00	12,500.0	A C B

	<p><u>1.1.1):</u> Costs for training and workshops under Output 1.1.1. (USD 5,000).</p> <p><b><u>The Philippines (Output 1.1.1):</u></b> Costs for training and workshops under Output 1.1.1. (USD 1,500).</p> <p><b><u>Thailand (Output 1.1.1):</u></b> Costs for training and workshops under Output 1.1.1. (USD 4,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 12,500</b></p>							
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p><b>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Regional (Output 2.1.1):</b> Organize regional level workshops (online and/or in-person) to build MPA management entities' capacities on developing sound and gender-responsive management plans and exchanging best practices (USD 5,000). Deliver technical and strategic assistance to MPA level development and enhancement of management plans through consultation meetings and field missions (USD 3,000). Provide support to LME level consultations and workshops for the integration o</p>	1,064,500.00		0	1,064,500.0		1,064,500.00	A C B

f management plans, as deemed relevant (USD 3,000).  
 Deliver trainings to the national teams on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, how to use the SESP screening tool, scoped environmental and social assessments (ESIA's), development of indigenous peoples plans, conducting FPIC, etc. (USD 3,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):**

Togean: Trainings and workshops associated with management plan, sustainable financing plan (USD 25,000).

Togean: Trainings on community MCS (SMART patrol) (USD 30,000).

Togean: Workshops for establishment of MPA management boards (USD 30,000).

Wakatobi: Trainings and workshops associated with management plan, sustainable financing plan (USD 25,000).

Wakatobi: Trainings on community MCS (SMART patrol) (USD 30,000).

Wakatobi: Workshops for establishment of MPA management boards (USD 25,000).

Participating in regional workshops (USD 15,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):**

In partnership with DENR-BMB, DENR regions, BARMM, PCSDS, LGUs, and/or relevant CSOs at the sites, conduct participatory multi-stakeholder consultations in the development/enhancement of the management plans using a wide range of methodologies (e.g., participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA), socioeconomic monitoring tool, vulnerability and risk assessment (application of GIS and remote sensing technologies, and information convergence), write shops/workshops, and obtaining FPIC from Indigenous Peoples groups (IPs) residing in the target MPAs; taking into consideration the results of the SESA under Output 1.1.1, ensuring consistency with UNDP SES. (5 x 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).

In partnership with law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and civil society organizations, in the conduct law enforcement

Law enforcement trainings to strengthen PA capacity for enforcement and communication of PA rules and regulations, aligned with national and local laws and policies. ADPLS: formulation of Strategic Plan on patrolling activities; paralegal trainings, deputization and mobilization of Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens) for increased community engagement. BBBIDA: training on fisheries laws. TBPPS: training/mentoring on the formulation of a unified environmental and fisheries code. TIWS: Paralegal training, law enforcement training, environmental laws, Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO), and all the other applicable trainings. TRNP: regular training for PAMOs staff and composite law enforcement team to include the Bantay-Dagat on the Tubbataha Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Code, and SEP Law of Palawan, and the TRNP Park Rules and Regulations. (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000). In partnership with government agencies such as the Department of Tourism

(DOT)/ Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism – BARM for tourism-related activities, DA-BFAR/ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform – BARMM for fisheries-related activities (fish catch monitoring; academic institutions for research and monitoring to strengthen PA capacity for engagement of stakeholders to generate support and collaboration. (All sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).  
Strengthen capacity for PA resource management to secure new and additional resources to support activities contributing to achieving PA objectives. (TRNP Only). (USD 3,000).  
In partnership with DENR BMB and regions, conduct of trainings and implementation of activities to Strengthen PA Capacity for Research & Monitoring, such as, on threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems conservation (e.g., coral, seagrass mangrove and/or beach forest ecosystem (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2017-04/2019-06), ecotourism i



Impact assessment and water quality monitoring (following BMB Technical Bulletin 2014-03), ecological connectivity (through participation in activities in Component 1), valuation of ecosystem services to input into planning. (All sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).

In partnership with DENR, DA-BFAR, BARRM and other government agencies to strengthen PA Capacity for Community Engagement, to include such activities as: mobilization of Bantay-Dagat (local fish wardens) (see bullet 2 above), facilitate training/capacity development for biodiversity friendly enterprises (BDFEs) (see Output 2.1.4. Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives. (All sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).

Enhance PA capacity to enable women and socially excluded group (youth, IPs, PWD) to have meaningful participation in decision-making processes and benefits from the project (see Gender Action Plan) (all sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-tot

al: USD 50,000).  
 In partnership with DENR, DA-BFAR, BA RMM, and the MPA Support Network (MSN), strengthen PA Capacity for Reporting and Database Management. Training in technical writing and financial reporting. (All sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).  
 Enhance PA capacity to enable women and socially excluded group (youth, IPs, PWD) to have meaningful participation in decision-making processes and benefits from the project (see Gender Action Plan) (all sites). (5 x USD 10,000; sub-total: USD 50,000).  
 Participating in regional workshops (sub-total: USD 15,000).  
**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**  
 Training and workshops associated with management plans, sustainable financing plans (USD 10,000).  
 Training on community MCS (SMART patrol) (USD 10,000).  
 Participating in regional workshops (USD 5,000).  
**Regional (Output 2.**

**1.2):**

Stakeholder worksh ops, complementin g the GEF investme nt with ASEAN Herit age Park (AHP) inte rventions under the AHP Regional Actio n Plan (RAP). (USD 5,000).

**Indonesia (Output****2.1.2):**

Workshops with Ce ntral Sulawesi ICM planning (USD 17,5 00).

Workshops with So utheast Sulawesi IC M planning (USD 1 7,500).

Participate in region al training (USD 5,0 00).

**The Philippines (Ou tput 2.1.2):**

Workshops on ICM and MSP planning (USD 40,000).

Participate in region al training (USD 5,0 00).

**Thailand (Output 2.****1.2):**

Workshops on ICM planning (USD 5,00 0).

Participate in region al training (USD 5,0 00).

**Regional (Output 2.****1.3):**

Arrange capacity bu ilding webinars an d/or workshops on common issues acr oss the three countr

... the three countr  
ies, e.g., blue carbo  
n approaches, how t  
o conduct feasibility  
studies, etc. (USD 1  
5,000).

Facilitate partnershi  
p building with priva  
te sector enterprise  
s, NGOs and other e  
nabling stakeholder  
s for implementatio  
n of investments (U  
SD 10,000).

**Indonesia (Output  
2.1.3):**

Workshops with loc  
al stakeholders on p  
riority investment(s)  
(USD 15,000).  
Participate in region  
al training (USD 15,  
000).

**The Philippines (Ou  
tput 2.1.3):**

Workshops with loc  
al stakeholders on p  
riority investment(s)  
(USD 12,500).  
Participate in region  
al training (USD 5,0  
00).

**Thailand (Output 2.  
1.3):**

Workshops with loc  
al stakeholders on p  
riority investment(s)  
(USD 10,000).  
Participate in region  
al training (USD 5,0  
00).

**Regional (Output 2.  
1.4):**

Deliver training on e  
merging approach  
s in the region and

globally on participatory conservation and management of MPAs (USD 5,000).  
 Deliver training on emerging approaches in the region and globally on participatory conservation and management of MPAs (USD 5,000).  
 Deliver training to the national teams on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, how to use the SESP screening tool, scoped environmental and social assessments (ESIA's), development of indigenous peoples plans, conducting FPIC, conducting a gender analysis, etc. (USD 5,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):**  
 Local training workshops (USD 5,000).  
 Participate in regional training (USD 5,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.4):**  
 Local training workshops (5 x USD 4,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).  
 Deliver capacity building and skills training to local communities for the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives and also

Initiatives, and also deliver capacity building for improving entrepreneurial skills (e.g., financial literacy, basic bookkeeping, proposal writing, etc.). (5 x USD 20,000; sub-total: USD 100,000).

Participate in regional training (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.4):**

Local training workshops (USD 8,000).

Participate in regional training (USD 5,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1):**

Organize learning exchanges in the ASEAN region for the national partners, showcasing best practices and lessons learned in effective multi-stakeholder collaborative management and governance of coastal and marine ecosystems (USD 10,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**

Convene workshops, e.g., with Fisheries Management Councils, other projects, etc. (USD 5,000).

Participating in regional learning exchanges (USD 5,000).

**The Philippines (Ou**

**Output 2.2.1):**

Convene local work shops (5 x USD 1,000; sub-total: USD 5,000).

Participate in regional learning exchanges (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.2.1):**

Convene workshops, e.g., with other projects, etc. (USD 10,000).

Participating in regional learning exchanges (USD 5,000).

**Regional (Output 2.2.2):**

Organize a regional workshop on development and implementation of management plans for MPA networks and associated marine corridors (USD 16,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):**

Stakeholder workshops, facilitating integration of the MPA Network management plans (USD 3,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.2):**

Stakeholder workshop, develop management plans for the established IMA plans (5 x USD 1,000; sub-total: USD 5,000).

Integration of learni

	<p>ng with policy comp                      lementation (5 x US                      D 500; sub-total: US                      D 2,500).                      Delivery of training                      on NEAT to IMA ma                      nagement council a                      nd stakeholders (5                      x USD 500; sub-tota                      l: USD 2,500).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 2.                      2.2):</b>                      Stakeholder worksh                      ops, facilitating inte                      gration of the MPA                      Network managem                      ent plans (USD 3,00                      0).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 1,064,50                      0</b></p>								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p><b>75700. Training, Wo                      rkshop, Conference.                      Regional (Output 3.                      1.1):</b>                      Convene ASEAN wo                      rking group meeting                      s, as needed, provid                      ing strategic inputs                      to the project, facilit                      ating partnerships                      with complementar                      y initiatives, fosterin                      g learning among ot                      her ASEAN member                      states, and deliverin                      g advocacy on the a                      doption of project o                      utputs, e.g., declarat                      ion of MPA network                      s and associated m                      arine corridors. (US                      D 5,000).                      Provide internship a                      nd/or secondment                      opportunities with A                      CB, PEMSEA and ot                      her regional bodies,                      as part of the canac</p>			728,50 0.00	728,500.0 0			728,50 0.00	A C B



as part of the capacity building initiative s. (USD 10,000)  
 Contribute towards achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in marine science through arranging mentoring activities, e.g., specific learning exchanges, funding participation in conferences, etc. (USD 6,000).  
 Support participation of project partners and relevant stakeholders to capacity building ASEAN conferences and programmes, e.g., the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity, ASEAN Heritage Parks Conference, Experiential Learning Programme for Protected Areas in the ASEAN, and the Youth Internships for Protected Areas under the ASEAN Youth Biodiversity Programme. (USD 6,000).

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):**  
 Training, capacity building on integrated MPA management, fisheries management. (USD 25,000)  
 Training, capacity building on ICM, habitat restoration, ecosystem functioning. (USD 25,000)  
 Training, capacity building for communi

ty-based tourism development. (USD 20,000)  
 Promote gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. (USD 20,000)  
 Participation of ID s takeholders in regional internships, secondment opportunities. (USD 25,000)  
 Participation of women professionals in mentoring, learning exchanges, participation in conferences. (USD 25,000)  
 Participation of ID s takeholders in ASEAN conferences and programmes. (USD 25,000)

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):**

Training, capacity building on MPAN Distance/Blended Learning (USD 75,000).  
 Training, capacity building on ICM (USD 75,000).  
 Training, capacity building on Gender-Sensitivity (USD 30,000).  
 Participation of PH stakeholders in regional internships, secondment opportunities (USD 40,000).  
 Participation of women professionals in mentoring, learning exchanges, participation in conferences (USD 30,000).  
 Participation of PH stakeholders in ASEAN

stakeholders in ASEAN conferences and programmes (USD 30,000).

**Thailand (Output 3.1.1):**  
Awareness raising among stakeholders on issues associated with integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management and the true value of MPAs. (USD 10,000)  
Integration of traditional and local knowledge for relevant participatory decision-making processes. (USD 10,000)  
Effective monitoring frameworks and procedures (METT and SMART). (USD 10,000)  
Improvement in the access of and sharing of data and research findings among stakeholders. (USD 15,000)  
Improvement in cooperation and linkages between environmental research / science and policy development. (USD 15,000)  
Effective evaluation processes for integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management. (USD 10,000)  
Economic valuation of ecosystem services. (USD 15,000)  
Participation of TH

stakeholders in regional internships, secondment opportunities. (USD 15,000)  
 Participation of women professionals in mentoring, learning exchanges, participation in conferences. (USD 15,000)  
 Participation of TH stakeholders in ASEAN conferences and programmes. (USD 15,000)

**Regional (Output 3.1.2):**

Convene a traditional knowledge workshop. (USD 10,000)

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.2):**

Training, workshop and conference costs for communications and KM events under Output 3.1.2 (USD 12,500).

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.2):**

Learning exchange and benchmarking program for key implementers and partners: to TRNP (USD 20,000).

Learning exchange and benchmarking program for key implementers and partners: TBPPS to TSPS (USD 5,000).

Support to the conduct of Bi-annual Para El Mar (with MPA Support Network or

MSN) (USD 15,000). Communications and KM events: Support to national CEPA activities in celebration of International/National Days/Weeks/Months events (i.e., World Environment Day; Month of the Ocean Celebration, others). BUDGET: P1M per year) (USD 20,000). Support activities of the Convergence Initiative between DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR. Budget: P200K/year; P50K/Q. Est. support to at least 1Q per year x 5 years (USD 5,000). Development, data entry, maintenance of Integrated marine protected area database system for the Philippines (c/o DENR KISS, MPA Support Network of the Philippines) (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 3.1.2):**

Training, workshop and conference costs for communications and KM events under Output 3.1.2 (USD 30,000).

**Regional (Output 3.1.3):**

Workshop and conference for IW:LEARN events. (USD 4,000)

	<b>Total: USD 728,500</b>									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p><b>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Regional:</b> Workshop expenses for regional inception workshop (USD 2,000).</p> <p><b>Indonesia:</b> Workshop expenses for national inception workshop in Indonesia (USD 2,610).</p> <p><b>The Philippines:</b> Workshop expenses for national inception workshop in the Philippines (USD 2,228).</p> <p><b>Thailand:</b> Workshop expenses for national inception workshop in Thailand (USD 2,146).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 8,984</b></p>				-	4.00	8,98	4.00	8,98	A C B
Travel	<p><b>71600. Travel. Regional (Output 1.1.1):</b> Travel and DSA expenses for organizing regional stakeholder workshops, capacity building, etc. (USD 2,500).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 1.1.1):</b> Travel and DSA expenses for National Technical Officer and other partners for missions to the sites. (USD 10,000). Travel and DSA expenses associated w</p>	07,500.00 <sup>1</sup>			0	107,500.0		0.00	107,50	A C B

ith the field assess  
ments and studies.  
(USD 15,000).  
Travel and DSA exp  
enses for participati  
ng in regional stake  
holder workshops u  
nder Output 1.1.1.  
(USD 10,000).

**The Philippines (Ou  
tput 1.1.1):**

Travel and DSA exp  
enses for National  
Technical Officer an  
d other partners for  
missions to the site  
s. (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA exp  
enses associated w  
ith the field assess  
ments and studies.  
(USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA exp  
enses for participati  
ng in regional stake  
holder workshops u  
nder Output 1.1.1.  
(USD 10,000).

**Thailand (Output 1.  
1.1):**

Travel and DSA exp  
enses for National  
Technical Officer an  
d other partners for  
missions to the site  
s. (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA exp  
enses associated w  
ith the field assess  
ments and studies.  
(USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA exp  
enses for participati  
ng in regional stake  
holder workshops u  
nder Output 1.1.1.  
(USD 10,000).

	<b>Total: USD 107,500</b>								
Travel	<p><b>71600. Travel. Regional (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses for stakeholder workshops, trainings, consultations under Output 2.1.1 (USD 10,000).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1 (Togean) (USD 25,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1 (Wakatobi) (USD 25,000).                      Travel for regional training and workshops (USD 15,000).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1, local (USD 50,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1, regional (USD 20,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 2.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1, local (USD 15,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1, regional (USD 20,000).</p>	56 6,500.00		0	566,500.0		0.00	566,50	A C B



expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.1, regional (USD 5,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 2.1.2 (USD 10,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2 (Togean) (USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2 (Wakatobi) (USD 15,000).

Travel for regional training and workshops (USD 10,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2, local (USD 30,000).

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2, regional (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2, local (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.2, regional (USD 5,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 2.1.3 (USD 15,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.3 (USD 20,000).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional training (USD 15,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.3 (USD 20,000).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional training (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.3 (USD 17,500).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional trainings (USD 5,000).

3,000)

**Regional (Output 2.1.4):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 2.1.4 (USD 10,000).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):**

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.4 (Togean) (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA expenses associated with activities under Output 2.1.4 (Wakatobi) (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional training (USD 10,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.4):**

Travel and DSA expenses supporting activities under Output 2.1.4 (USD 20,000).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional training (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.4):**

Travel and DSA expenses supporting activities under Output 2.1.4 (USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA for participating in regional training (USD 1

0,000).

**Regional (Output 2.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 2.2.1 (USD 7,500).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for stakeholder workshops (USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA expenses for regional learning exchanges (USD 10,000).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for stakeholder workshops (USD 10,000).

Travel and DSA expenses for regional learning exchanges (USD 5,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for stakeholder workshops (USD 15,000).

Travel and DSA expenses for regional learning exchanges (USD 5,000).

**Regional (Output 2.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting

	<p>activities under Output 2.2.2 (USD 12,500).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses, local (USD 10,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses, regional workshop (USD 3,000).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Output 2.2.2):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses, local (USD 5,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses, regional workshop (USD 3,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 2.2.2):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses, local (USD 10,000).                      Travel and DSA expenses, regional workshop (USD 3,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 566,500</b></p>									
Travel	<p><b>71600. Travel. Regional (Output 3.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 3.1.1. (USD 20,000)</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):</b>                      Travel and DSA expenses for participating in domestic capacity building activities. (USD 20,000)                      Training and DSA ex</p>		9.00	342,45	0	342,459.0		9.00	342,45	A C B

Training and DSA expenses for participating in regional capacity building activities. (USD 35,000)

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for participating in domestic capacity building activities. (USD 35,000)

Training and DSA expenses for participating in regional capacity building activities. (USD 40,000)

**Thailand (Output 3.1.1):**

Travel and DSA expenses for participating in domestic capacity building activities. (USD 10,000)

Training and DSA expenses for participating in regional capacity building activities. (USD 20,000)

**Regional (Output 3.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for the regional team supporting activities under Output 3.1.1. (USD 10,000)

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for domestic communications and KM activities. (USD 10,000)

Travel and DSA expenses for regional c

ommunications and KM activities. (USD 20,000)

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for domestic communications and KM activities. (USD 30,000)

Travel and DSA expenses for regional communications and KM activities. (USD 25,000)

**Thailand (Output 3.1.2):**

Travel and DSA expenses for domestic communications and KM activities. (USD 20,000)

Travel and DSA expenses for regional communications and KM activities. (USD 20,000)

**Regional (Output 3.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses for IW conferences and events. (USD 15,000).

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses for participating in IW conferences and events. (USD 4,153).

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.3):**

Travel and DSA expenses for participati

	<p>ng in IW conference s and events. (USD 4,153).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 3.1.3):</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for participati ng in IW conference s and events. (USD 4,153).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 342,459</b></p>									
Travel	<p><b>71600. Travel. Regional:</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for the midter m review (USD 7,50 0) and terminal eval uation (USD 7,500).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 15,000</b></p>				-	0.00	15,00	0.00	15,00	U N D P
Travel	<p><b>71600. Travel. Regional:</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for the region al inception worksh op (USD 2,482) and regional M&amp;E activit ies (USD 5,000).</p> <p><b>Indonesia:</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for M&amp;E activ ities in Indonesia (U SD 11,500).</p> <p><b>The Philippines:</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for M&amp;E activ ities in the Philippin es (USD 11,000).</p> <p><b>Thailand:</b> Travel and DSA exp enses for M&amp;E activ ities in Thailand (US D 10,200).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 40,182</b></p>				-	2.00	40,18	2.00	40,18	A C B



	Total: USD 10,102										
Travel	<b>71600. Travel Regional:</b> Travel expenses as associated with the operation of the Regional Project Management Unit, at USD 2,000 per year for 5 years. <b>Total: USD 10,000</b>					-			10,00 0.00	10,00 0.00	A C B
Office Supplies	<b>72500. Supplies. Regional:</b> Costs for office supplies for the operation of the Regional Project Management Unit, at USD 1,000 per year for 5 years. <b>Total: USD 5,000</b>					-			5,00 0.00	5,00 0.00	A C B
Other Operating Costs	<b>73100. Rental &amp; Maintenance - Premises Regional:</b> Contribution of rental and maintenance expenses for the field offices (3 national and 11 site level), at USD 4,400 per year for 5 years. (sub-total: USD 22,000). <b>Total: USD 22,000</b>	2,000.00 <sup>2</sup>				0	22,000.0			22,00 0.00	A C B
Other Operating Costs	<b>74200. Audio visual &amp; print production costs. Regional (Output 1.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs supporting regional engagement. (sub-total: USD 1,092 <b>Indonesia (Output 1.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting the conceptual designs of th	7,276.00				0	7,276.0			7,27 6.00	A C B

	<p>the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. (USD 2,944).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Output 1.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting the conceptual designs of the MPA networks and associated integrated marine areas. (USD 1,060).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 1.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting the conceptual designs of the MPA networks and associated marine corridors. (USD 2,180).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 7,276</b></p>								
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>73100. Rental &amp; Maintenance - Premises</b></p> <p><b>Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.2.1, 2.2.2</b> Contribution of rental and maintenance expenses for the field offices (3 national and 11 site level) at USD 17,000 each.</p> <p><b>Total: USD 102,000</b></p>		10 2,000.00		0 102,000.0			0.00 102,00	A C B
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>74200. Audio visual &amp; print production costs. Regional (Output 2.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and pri</p>		11 8,156.00		0 118,156.0			6.00 118,15	A C B

nt production costs, supporting stakeholder workshops (USD 872).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the implementation of the communication plans for the MPAs (USD 11,350).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the implementation of the communication plans for the MPAs (4 x USD 5,000; sub-total: USD 20,000).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the implementation of the communication plans for the MPAs (USD 3,344).

**Regional (Output 2.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting stakeholder workshops (USD 3,254).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the ICM

planning activities  
(USD 3,603).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the ICM and MSP planning activities (USD 16,890).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the ICM planning activities (USD 3,770).

**Regional (Output 2.1.3):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, showcasing priority investments and helping to facilitate partnerships and upscaling (USD 702).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.3):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the priority investment activities (USD 4,784).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.3):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the priority investment activities (USD 4,330).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.3):**

Audiovisual and print production costs

supporting the priority investment activities (USD 5,030).

**Regional (Output 2.1.4):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting capacity building, information sharing (USD 1,576).

**Indonesia (Output 2.1.4):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting sustainable livelihood activities (USD 2,767).

**The Philippines (Output 2.1.4):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting sustainable livelihood activities (USD 11,626).

**Thailand (Output 2.1.4):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting sustainable livelihood activities (USD 3,537).

**Regional (Output 2.2.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting learning exchanges (USD 1,768).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs

supporting the activities under Output 2.2.1 (USD 3,101).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the activities under Output 2.2.1 (USD 2,157).

**Thailand (Output 2.2.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the activities under Output 2.2.1 (USD 3,101).

**Regional (Output 2.2.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting the regional workshop (USD 4,732).

**Indonesia (Output 2.2.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the activities under Output 2.2.2 (USD 2,102).

**The Philippines (Output 2.2.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the activities under Output 2.2.2 (USD 1,658).

**Thailand (Output 2.2.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs supporting the activities under Output

	<p>ices under Output 2.2.2 (USD 2,102).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 118,156</b></p>										
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>73100. Rental &amp; Maintenance - Premises Regional (Output 3.1.1):</b> Contribution of rental and maintenance expenses for the field offices (3 national and 11 site level). (sub-total: USD 17,000).</p> <p><b>Regional (Output 3.1.2):</b> Contribution of rental and maintenance expenses for the field offices (3 national and 11 site level). (sub-total: USD 17,000).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 34,000</b></p>			0.00	34,00	0	34,000.0		0.00	34,00	A C B
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>74200. Audio visual &amp; print production costs. Regional (Output 3.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting regional capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 4,864).</p> <p><b>Indonesia (Output 3.1.1):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 21,221).</p> <p><b>The Philippines (Ou</b></p>			8.00	187,93	0	187,938.0		8.00	187,93	A C B

**Output 3.1.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 27,158).

**Thailand (Output 3.1.1):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting capacity building activities under Output 3.1.1 (USD 12,352).

**Regional (Output 3.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting communications and KM activities under Output 3.1.2 (USD 12,687).

**Indonesia (Output 3.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting communications and KM activities under Output 3.1.2 (USD 25,062).

**The Philippines (Output 3.1.2):**

Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting communications and KM activities under Output 3.1.2 (USD 25,000).

Publication of the "State of the Coasts" (SOC) to document



	<p>ning best practices and lessons learned from MPAs and MP A networks using the SOC reporting system, which is a tool for local governments to assess the progress and benefits of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) (USD 26,622).</p> <p><b>Thailand (Output 3.1.2):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs, supporting capacity building activities under Output 3.1.2 (USD 28,213).</p> <p><b>Regional (Output 3.1.3):</b> Audiovisual and print production costs for experience notes and other IW:LEARN knowledge products (USD 4,759).</p> <p><b>Total: USD 187,938</b></p>									
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>74100. Professional services.</b> <b>Regional:</b> Financial audits and spot-checks during the 5-year project implementation timeframe, at USD 15,000 per year for 5 years. Procured by UNDP. <b>Total: USD 75,000</b></p>				-		75,00 0.00	0.00	75,00	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	<p><b>73100. Rental &amp; Maintenance - Premises</b> <b>Regional:</b> Rental and maintenance expenses for t</p>				-		54,00 0.00	0.00	54,00	ACB

	ance expenses for t he office space of t he Regional Project Management Unit, a t USD 900 per mont h for 60 months. <b>Total: USD 54,000</b>							
<b>Grand Total</b>		1,000,000.00	8,500,000.00	2,212,361.00	<b>11,712,361.00</b>	239,000.00	597,500.00	<b>12,548,861.00</b>

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).