



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10568

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Philippine Rise Integrated Conservation for Enduring Legacies through Ecosystem Support Services (PRICELESS)

Countries

Philippines

Agency(ies)

CI

Other Executing Partner(s)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Coral Reefs, Species, Threatened Species, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Tourism, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Adaptive Management, Commodity Supply Chains, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Targeted Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Enabling Activities, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

6/30/2022

Expected Implementation Start

1/30/2023

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

329,656.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitat and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	3,662,844.00	23,108,293.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,662,844.00	23,108,293.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

By 2027, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1: # of ha under improved management, as measured by the METT Score</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1: The 352,390 ha PRMRR improves its METT score by 20 points from the baseline (i.e. METT = 68)</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational (including consideration of gender representation).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Boards operating</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.1: 1 functional Management Board operating</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.2: PRMRR Management Plan updated as needed to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, Communication, Education, Public Awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E, with</p>	GET	573,122.00	2,462,150.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Improved protection of the PRMRR Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) through awareness-raising, education, and enforcement of laws within the strict protection zone.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: Improved management support and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.A: Number of agencies that have approved enforcement roles in the SPZ</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.A: 2 agencies have approved enforcement roles in the SPZ</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.B: Community awareness and support for management measures in SPZ</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.B: 15% increase in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) scores</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Gaps identified in biodiversity data and other information needed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of gap analysis reports</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.1: One gap analysis report (including concrete measures to address gaps)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Priority data gaps addressed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of data/information collection reports.</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.2: One data/information collection report.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Information management system</p>	GET	978,992.00	9,592,149.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Sustainable resource use and livelihoods incentivized and enforcement improved in the Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1: Sustainable resource use incentivized within the PRMRR multiple use zone, covering 302,706 ha</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1: Number of people who benefit from incentive programs to promote sustainable use</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1: 5,000 people (2,500 men and 2,500 women) benefit from incentive programs</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: PRMRR management plan and FMA1 plan (using Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)) are aligned and harmonized.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of policy memoranda confirming alignment between PRMRR and FMA1 management plans</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.1.1: 1 policy memorandum</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.2 Number of representatives from one MB to another with respective appointment papers</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.1.2 One (1) permanent representative from the PRMRR MB is in the FMA1 MB and vice versa</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Training.</p>	GET	1,710,653.00	9,498,480.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation in place and used to facilitate adaptive management</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.A: Percentage of required reports and evaluations completed.</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.A: 100% of required reports and evaluations completed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.B: Number of gender sensitive knowledge products produced and shared</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.B: 20</i></p> <p><i>(at least 4 KPs per year; each with attention to gender mainstreaming; at least 1 per year focused on gender themes)</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan developed and implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E plans developed and implemented</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.1: 1 plan</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2.: Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of final reports</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.2: 1 report</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.3. Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3: Number of Knowledge Management plans designed and implemented</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.3: 1 plan</i></p>	GET	225,656.00	454,755.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	3,488,423.00	22,007,534.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		174,421.00		1,100,759.00	
Sub Total(\$)			174,421.00		1,100,759.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,662,844.00		23,108,293.00	

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	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,699,287.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,807,240.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Agriculture ? Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	781,481.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Agriculture - National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	920,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Coast Watch Council Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	107,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Philippine Coast Guard	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	14,599,755.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	645,759.00
Civil Society Organization	RARE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	HARIBON Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	447,071.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				23,108,293.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

For offices under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the identification was made by the respective planning officers and the finance and accounting officer of each office. The head of office, after examination, approved the inclusion of the amount as investment mobilized. The General Appropriations Act (GAA) for Fiscal Year 2022 or the Republic Act No.11639 has appropriated a total budget of Php 2,511,326,000 (USD 50,226,520) for the Protected Area Development and Management

Program of the DENR. The DENR Offices involved in the PRICELESS project has committed a total co-financing of USD 5,506,526.99 for the project of which, USD 3,699,86.62 was tagged as investment mobilized which are in the form of Projects, Programs, and Activities of the DENR that will complement the PRICELESS Project during its implementation?. For non-DENR agencies, the investment mobilized was identified based on the activities that can be sponsored or facilitated by the agencies who committed this co-financing. Activities identified are conduct of special events for communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA), capacity building, technical assistance to local government units on coastal and marine related concerns. *Note: The amount mentioned in the commitment letter is Php 6,078,594. We are using the figure in the supporting table on page 2 for Php 5,923,489/USD 107,700.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,662,844	329,656	3,992,500.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					3,662,844.00	329,656.00	3,992,500.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	13,500	163,500.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00

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)
352,390.00	352,390.00	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)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	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 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)
352,390.00	352,390.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A 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)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDP A 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)
Philippine Rise Marie Reservoir Reserve (Strict Protection Zone)	555715052	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	352,390.00	352,390.00			48.00		

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)
Female	2,000	2,500		
Male	3,000	2,500		
Total	5000	5000	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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

SECTION 0: CHANGES FROM THE PIF

1. The project design described below contains no major changes from the PIF. Over the course of the PPG, various aspects have been elaborated compared to their presentation in the PIF. These additions serve to clarify and elaborate on the PIF contents, without making any material changes. Two areas in particular that reflect elaboration are the Safeguard Plans (Section 4 and Appendix VI) and the Implementation Arrangements (Section 5).

2. In addition, the Results Framework remains closely aligned with the project design presented in the PIF but was adjusted for clarity and also to incorporate gender mainstreaming. These changes are reflected in the table below, along with changes to budget and cofinancing:

Table 1: Summary of Changes from the PIF

Summary of changes made	PIF	GEF CEO ER/ Prodoc	Rationale
Project Objective and Components			
Project Objective	By 2025, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities.	By 2027, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities.	Year changed to 2027, based on project start date in 2022
Core Indicator 2	352,390 ha	No change	
Core Indicator 11	5,000 (3,000 men; 2,000 women)	5,000 (2,500 men; 2,500 women)	Beneficiaries are expected to be approximately 1,000 fishing households. Given a 51:49 male to female population ratio in the project area, we expect the number of beneficiaries to be approximately equal between men and women.

Component 1	Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.	No change	
Component 2	Improved protection of the PRMRR Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) through awareness-raising, education, and enforcement of laws within the strict protection zone.	No change	
Component 3	Sustainable resource use and livelihoods incentivized and enforcement improved in the Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR.	No change	
Component 4	Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management	No change	
Project Outcomes			
Outcome 1.1	Improved management effectiveness of the 352,390 hectare PRMRR	Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Outcome 2.1	Improved management and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR	Improved management support and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Outcome 3.1	Sustainable resource use incentivized within the PRMRR multiple use zone, covering 302,706 ha	No change	
Outcome 3.2	Enforcement improved in the PRMRR multiple use zone	No change	
Outcome 4.1	Monitoring and evaluation in place and used to facilitate adaptive management	No change	
Project Outputs			
Output 1.1.1	Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational.	Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational (including consideration of gender representation).	Included gender considerations.

Output 1.1.2	PRMRR Management Plan finalized to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, communication, education, public awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E approved with multi-stakeholder input taking into account gender, indigenous people (IP) and local community considerations.	PRMRR Management Plan updated as needed to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, communication, education, public awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E, with multi-stakeholder input and taking into account gender, indigenous people (IP) and local community considerations.	Rephrased to reflect that Management Plan has already been drafted, but that it will require updating over time
Output 1.1.3	Republic Act or draft legislative measure filed to be considered by Philippine Congress to institutionalize the protection of the PRMRR.	Annual PRMRR operational plan created to implement Management Plan	Previous Output 1.1.3 is now Output 1.1.6 New output added in response to key stakeholder concern that annual operational plans will be required to implement the management plan.
Output 1.1.4	Decision-making protocols, operational manual, and checklists agreed to among all relevant agencies and stakeholders ensuring speedy and effective decision-making and action to guide the operation of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and the protected area fund that finances PRMRR management.	Operational manual including decision-making protocols and management planning processes agreed to among all relevant agencies and stakeholders ensuring speedy and effective decision-making and action to guide the operation of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and the protected area fund that finances PRMRR management	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Output 1.1.5	None	Completion of a Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA).	New output added to reflect a requirement of ENIPAS.
Output 1.1.6	None	Philippine Congress support for including the PRMRR in the ENIPAS.	Previous Output 1.1.3 edited to reflect updated situation, whereby legislation has already been filed.
Output 2.1.1	Biodiversity data and other information gaps addressed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR	Gaps identified in biodiversity data and other information needed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR	Edited for clarity; no change in substance

Output 2.1.2	Information management system designed and in place (under National Mapping and Resource Information Authority or NAMRIA) .	Priority data gaps addressed.	Previous Output 2.1.2 is now Output 2.1.3. New output added to account for how to address the gaps identified in Output 2.1.1
Output 2.1.3	Communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) materials produced, socialized, and disseminated that inform people about the value and biodiversity and fisheries importance of the area.	Information management system designed and in place (including geospatial datasets uploaded in the NAMRIA portal)	Previous Output 2.1.3 is now Output 2.1.4. Previous Output 2.1.2 edited for clarity; no change in substance.
Output 2.1.4	Community awareness raising conducted, targeted to elicit compliance with laws	A gender-sensitive awareness campaign is designed and implemented to inform men and women about the value and importance of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries	Previous Output 2.1.4 is now Output 2.1.5. Previous Output 2.1.3 edited for clarity; no change in substance.
Output 2.1.5	Enforcement measures put in place, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the SPZ.	Gender-sensitive behavior adoption campaign specifically designed and implemented to encourage environmental compliance from relevant stakeholders	Previous Output 2.1.5 is now Output 2.1.6. Previous Output 2.1.4 edited for clarity; no change in substance
Output 2.1.6	None	Enforcement plan (dedicated section of management plan) implemented, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the SPZ	Previous Output 2.1.5 is now Output 2.1.6. Edited for clarity; no change in substance.
Output 3.1.1	Fishing productivity and income increased	PRMRR management plan and FMA1 plan (using Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)) are aligned and harmonized.	Key stakeholders expressed that Output 3.1.1 could be achieved through activities of Output 3.1.2. New output added to reflect stakeholder recommendation that project ensure alignment between PRMRR management plan and FMA1 plan
Output 3.1.2	Strategies developed and implemented for livelihood alternatives, biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs), and biodiversity-based value chains (BBVCs)	Biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) operating in the project area	Edited for clarity; no change in substance

Output 3.1.3	Incentive programs designed and piloted to promote compliance with resource-use rules and regulations.	Gender inclusive incentive program designed and piloted, using the Conservation Agreement model, to promote compliance with resource use rules and regulations	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Output 3.2.1	Mechanism designed and deployed for inter-agency enforcement coordination	Mechanism designed and deployed for coordination of local enforcement agencies.	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Output 3.2.2	Enforcement measures put in place in the multiple use zone per management plan.	Enforcement plan (dedicated section of management plan) implemented, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the MUZ.	Edited for clarity; no change in substance
Output 4.1.1	Monitoring and evaluation plan developed	Monitoring and evaluation plan developed and implemented.	Previous Output 4.1.1 and Output 4.1.2 now combined into Output 4.1.1
Output 4.1.2	Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented	Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan	Previous Output 4.1.2 combined into Output 4.1.1. Previous Output 4.1.3 now moved to Output 4.1.2.
Output 4.1.3	Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan	Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented	Previous Output 4.1.3 now moved to Output 4.1.2. Previous Output 4.1.4 now moved to Output 4.1.3
Output 4.1.4	Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented		Previous Output 4.1.4 is now Output 4.1.3
GEF Budget			
	Component 1: \$945,000 Component 2: \$945,000 Component 3: \$1,503,423 Component 4: \$95,000 PMC: \$174,421 Total: \$3,662,844	Component 1: \$557,370 Component 2: \$950,741 Component 3: \$1,757,304 Component 4: \$223,008 PMC: \$174,421 Total: \$3,662,844	
Cofinancing			
	Component 1: \$1,900,000 Component 2: \$1,000,000 Component 3: \$6,900,800 Component 4: \$45,000 PMC: \$518,200 Total: \$10,364,000	Component 1: \$6,588,935 Component 2: \$3,467,860 Component 3: \$23,928,237 Component 4: \$156,000 PMC: \$1,796,353 Total: \$35,937,437	

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

The global environmental problems that the project will address are habitat degradation and biodiversity loss and decline in commercial fish stocks.

As described in the Submission of Scientific Information to Describe Areas Meeting Scientific Criteria for Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, the Benham Bank Seamount (BBS) is a unique submarine geological feature that is the first account of offshore mesophotic coral reef biodiversity for the country. The area has a significantly large contiguous coral reef area (mesophotic corals) that is in relatively in pristine condition. In other locations, coral reefs in the Philippines have shown continued decline in coral cover, with the loss of about a third of the reef corals over the last decade. Coral reef habitat and biodiversity is threatened by a variety of anthropogenic and natural sources, including climate change, typhoons, overfishing, destructive fishing, and pollution.

The Philippine Rise forms part of the only known spawning area of the Pacific bluefin tuna, a vulnerable species for which only 3.6% of spawning biomass remains. Aggregating fish stocks in seamounts can lead to intense fishing pressure and can lead to overfishing which may affect long-lived, slow-growing species which have late sexual maturation and low fecundity. Despite higher catch rates in nearshore fishing grounds, fishing operations in Benham are increasing due to its large return of investment (high value species) and it complements the nearshore counterparts during seasons of low catch. The high productivity, aggregating fish stocks and the unique biodiversity that can be found in seamounts, are particularly vulnerable to overfishing.

The underlying/root causes of these environmental problems are as follows:

Local poverty and food insecurity: Growing populations combined with poverty and food insecurity can lead to pressure on natural resources, including marine resources. In addition, the Philippines is projected to experience an estimated decline in agricultural productivity of 9-21% by 2050 as a consequence of climate change. Spatial analysis suggests that up to 85% of the country's strategically important agricultural land could be affected by typhoons, floods and droughts. In the fisheries sector, by 2060 climate change impacts are projected to cause a decrease of about 9% of sectoral GDP with effective mitigation, and as much as 18% of fisheries GDP under an extreme scenario, compared to the baseline scenario. Given the importance of agriculture and fisheries to households in the Philippines, this will exacerbate local poverty and food insecurity, resulting in additional pressure on natural resources.

Local and regional economic development pressure: The population of the Philippines is over 110 million people (2020 Census of Population and Housing), and as a rapidly developing nation, has seen GDP growth on the order of 6-7% per year in the years 2012-2019. Given its large population and rapidly growing economy, the country's energy needs are significant and growing rapidly. Resource extraction and degradation from oil, gas and mineral industries has the potential to increase as new areas are explored, such as the Philippine Rise. Increasing interest in the Philippine Rise has been noted in the SPZ or Benham Bank area, due to emerging data about potential oil, gas, and mineral deposits. This exploration is part of the Philippine economic growth and development strategy, but is also restricted by law and subject to environmental and resource management regulations and policies.

Population growth: Although the population growth rate has been declining in the Philippines and has ranged between 1.3% and 1.4% since 2018, down from nearly 2% in 2004, the Philippines remains one of the fastest growing countries in ASEAN. The population is expected to reach 142 million by 2045, up from its current level of about 108 million – an increase of 32%.^[7] Growing populations combined with poverty and food insecurity can lead to pressure on natural resources, including marine resources. Despite a limited fishing season and limited data availability, BFAR reports growing fishing pressure as the human population increases. Increased fishing pressure from local, national, and international vessels has been recorded in catch data. The impact of this increasing pressure has been documented as observed declines in key commercial species, and as biodiversity loss from bycatch and habitat degradation.

Unsustainable fishing practices: Over-capacity in commercial and small-scale fisheries, combined with the problem of overexploitation, are issues throughout the region. Overfishing and unsustainable fishing of nearshore areas is fueling increasing fishing pressure in offshore areas, including the SPZ. The high productivity, aggregating fish stocks, and the unique biodiversity found in the SPZ of the PRMRR are now becoming increasingly vulnerable to overfishing -- representing a significant threat to Philippine Rise biodiversity. As fishing income is only available for part of the year, there are seasonal gaps in income and food security. Destructive and/or unsustainable fishing gear and practices result in mortalities of a wide range of size-classes of target and non-target species, and may contribute to both growth and recruitment over fishing. These impacts are magnified by the dependence of coastal communities on fish resources for income and food security.

IUU fishing: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in the Philippine Rise consists of mainly: (a) use of fine meshed nets for ring nets, (b) catching of juvenile fishes, and (c) foreign-owned vessels crewed by Philippine nationals. Despite increasing efforts to regulate and control access, IUU fishing remains a significant challenge across such a large area, where interest in fishing access is growing quickly. Estimates of IUU fishing in the Philippines, as elsewhere, are subject to considerable uncertainty. A recent study estimated that catches from illegal fishing in the Philippines likely fall within the range of 516,000-766,000 metric tons (MT)/year or 27-40% of the country's 2019 marine capture fisheries production. The study also found that the high yield from IUU fishing remains a strong incentive for fishers to continue these practices.

Climate change: The Philippines is considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries, because of both the high incidence of natural hazards and its high vulnerability, linked to poverty and environmental degradation. At least 60% of the country's total land area and 74% of the population are exposed to multiple hazards, including typhoons, floods, landslides, droughts, volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. These hazards are projected to intensify under climate change; recent decades have seen an increase in damaging extreme events, such as heavy rainfall and tropical cyclone activity. Modest increases in sea level are likely to have a large impact on coastal ecosystems and populations, and possible changes in coastal storm frequency and strength may result in high storm surges, mudslides, and increased erosion. Coral reefs are highly sensitive to temperature increases; during 1998, one of the warmest years on record for the Philippines, 15 to 20% of the country's living corals died due to coral bleaching. The Philippines Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan also identifies the ecological impacts of climate change including the timing of biological events, changes in the distribution and behavior of plant and animal species, and

increased frequency of pests and diseases. Climate change ultimately increases the vulnerability of species to extinction and reduces net productivity of ecosystems.

Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

The threats described above are linked to several barriers, as described below:

Limited options for income generation and food security in communities: As noted earlier, 70% of the Philippine Rise fishers that were surveyed stated that they were fulltime fishers with no alternative livelihoods. Seventy eight percent (78%) of these fishers are not originally from Quezon Province, having migrated from the Visayas and Mindanao in search of better fishing opportunities. Some of these fishers may lack land for agriculture or livestock production. Aside from agriculture and livestock, fishers have few other sources of income during the stormy season when weather conditions preclude fishing. In communities near the Philippine Rise, fishers lack financing for alternative sustainable fishing gears, and infrastructure such as refrigeration and fish aggregating devices (FADs). Ecotourism (e.g. reef or FAD diving) has been suggested as an alternative livelihood option, but these and other options have not been subjected to rigorous market analyses.

Limited awareness and understanding of PRMRR ecosystem values: A related barrier is incomplete understanding and awareness of the importance of marine biodiversity and fisheries for food security, and how the PRMRR sustains these significant ecosystem values. This relates to a range of stakeholders, most importantly local communities and decision makers in government agencies at multiple levels. Additional biodiversity and fisheries data and additional monitoring and tracking of ongoing fishing and resource extraction would help communicate the value of and growing threats to the area. Improved information will provide the basis for aligning government and community perspectives, and help design interventions to modify behaviors, such as adoption of lower-impact fishing gear, zoning to protect sensitive habitats, and developing income-generating alternatives to fishing.

Insufficient data and information needed for sustainable management: Limited data and information are available to better classify and prioritize the protection of rare, threatened, and unique biodiversity. Further, little is known about the threats and pressures from fishing and other extractives. This information is needed to bolster the case for the KBA already submitted, and potentially to define additional KBAs within the PRMRR; to define protection measures for critical habitats and species within the appropriate sections of the PRMRR management plan currently under development; and to rationalize resource management in the multiple use portion of the PRMRR.

Insufficient coordination among agencies for management and enforcement: Another barrier is challenges in coordination of PRMRR management across multiple agencies tasked with enforcement, resulting in inadequate enforcement. For example, a new Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) program, Beyond Horizon Radar (2019), monitors vessels through an automatic identification system; the Philippine Navy also tracks vessels entering the PRMRR, but these two systems are not coordinated and neither focuses on the SPZ. In parallel, the National Security Council (NSC) has installed marker buoys and does surveillance and monitoring for the Philippine

Rise in general, but also does not focus on the SPZ; the PCG also plans to establish a buoy base in Casiguran, Aurora, while the Philippine National Police (PNP) Maritime Group plans to procure a patrol vessel based in Casiguran. Without coordination, all these potential contributions to enforcement result in redundancies, inefficiencies, and potential conflicts. Though efforts have been increasing in the general region, additional attention and investment in safeguarding marine biodiversity and ecosystems is particularly needed in the SPZ, to enforce the no take area. Enforcement efforts should also take better advantage of engaging local people given their familiarity with the area, fishers and their practices.

Incomplete legal protection for the PRMRR: Perhaps the most critical barrier is insufficient legal recognition or institutionalization of the PRMRR as a full-fledged protected area. Presidential Proclamation 489, which declared the Philippine Rise as a marine resource reserve, was only the first step required for formal protection. The 2018 Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS) Act requires each protected area to be separately recognized under a Republic Act approved by congress. Incomplete legal establishment precludes the area from receiving necessary enforcement, management and financial resources from government. With ENIPAS status, the Protected Area Management Board would retain 75% of user fees to cover management costs, and receive direct support for employee salary coverage from government. The PAMB would also have the authority to raise funds through other forms of financing, and to collect fees from the public and from the private sector, including ecotourism, fishing, and mining, oil and gas exploration. A series of steps are required to secure full protected area status, as described further in the Baseline Section 2 below.

b. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline Programs;

Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project

Much of the Philippine Rise has yet to be explored, such that the management vacuum and growing threats risk irreversible loss of globally and nationally important biodiversity and ecosystems. BFAR has initiated research to help better track fishing pressure, in particular related to the status of tuna resources in the area, including the assessment of these resources and the level of its exploitation within identified periods of time. The Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has proposed a 5-year research program to assess and map its deep water areas, to determine the potential mineral resources that are found within the boundaries of PRMRR. Other government research programs will focus on ocean chemistry; genetic diversity of corals and sponges; shallow coral reef ecosystems; mesophotic reef fish assemblages; demersal fishes; plankton; and other oceanographic dimensions. The government also has established an early warning system ? this is part of the weather agency?s network of research and observation systems to build its database on weather patterns in the area, all in the service of developing a robust set of data for weather forecasting algorithms.

The information described above will contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem knowledge, but leave important gaps with respect to PRMRR management needs? in particular what are the keystone species and their habitat requirements; a more comprehensive list of globally threatened and endangered species; and a more robust understanding of current and future threats to PRMRR biodiversity and ecosystems. A critical deficit is the integration of required data on biodiversity,

ecosystems and threats, including status and trends in fishing pressure, to inform management of the PRMRR.

Crucially, the PRMRR needs full protection under Philippine law. Presidential Proclamation 489, which declared the Philippine Rise as a marine resource reserve, was only the first step required for formal protection. The 2018 Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS) Act requires each protected area to be separately recognized under a Republic Act approved by congress. The ENIPAS Act empowers a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) to manage a NIPAS protected area and engage local communities, NGOs, politicians, and government agencies (RA 11038, 2018). Recognition under a Republic Act unlocks access to the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), which provides funding for a NIPAS protected area through its PAMB. The ENIPAS Act also strengthens enforcement, as it prohibits the use and possession of destructive fishing gear and expands the mandates of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to appoint special prosecutors handling cases specifically related to protected areas. It also assists in the training of wardens and rangers in arrests and criminal procedures.

Three of the required steps have been completed thus far for the PRMRR as part of the process of becoming a full-fledged PA under the NIPAS:

- A Presidential Proclamation (Presidential Proclamation 489 in 2018).
- Maps and Technical Description of the area (embedded in Presidential Proclamation 489).
- Public notification and consultations (conducted by DENR and BFAR in key communities in Infanta, Quezon and in Naga, Camarines Sur).

Remaining steps to complete for full-fledged PA designation under NIPAS include:

- A Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA): The PRMRR has already qualified as an EBSA, but more information is required characterizing its biodiversity, ecosystems, and resource uses/threats, including from within the Benham Bank, which will also help contribute to the PRMRR listing it as a KBA within the PRMRR. Assessment guidelines are stipulated in DENR Memorandum Circular/Order 1993-17.
- Development and endorsement of a management plan for PRMRR: Thus far, a plan has been drafted, a policy harmonization workshop completed, potential management arrangements between DENR and BFAR assessed, and the creation of various working committees across key stakeholders is also underway. However, biodiversity, marine resource and other key data and information gaps need to be addressed to complete the management plan. Other needs include: more refined zoning including permissible uses with guidelines to prevent and mitigate threats; reconciliation of mandates between the many overlapping and conflicting agencies and policies related to PRMRR management; and integration of local authorities and mandates specific to PRMRR.
- Endorsement of the PAMB. An interim structure or PAMB is now in place, but the permanent membership selection needs to take place, the operating guidelines and means of managing the PRMRR need to be developed to support the PAMB once formalized, and a Special Order from the DENR Secretary is then needed to authorize the members' engagement in the Management Board.
- A Republic Act must then be drafted, with political support sought from congressional representatives to have it endorsed, along with associated meetings and discussions to help refine it such that it can be endorsed. The draft Act must then be submitted to Congress.

The ENIPAS provisions for PA funding are particularly important, as average PA budgets amount to less than US\$1/ha/year. As highlighted in the National Protected Area System Master Plan (2020-2040) currently under development by the BMB, this is inadequate to sustain PA services and benefits; operational expenses in PAs are underfunded by an estimated 324% and understaffed by 540%, the highest figures among China and the 7 ASEAN countries with large protected areas. PA management budget allocations are not prioritized, falling short in particular with respect to management planning, law enforcement, and monitoring and evaluation. PA financing relies principally on national government budget allocations, site-level revenue generating activities and foreign-assisted projects; in 2013, 64% of total available finances for the protected area system

depended on the national government and 34% on foreign-assisted projects, while only 2.4% of PA finance derived from local revenue generation.

Without the GEF PRICELESS project, the PRMRR will not have the resources or support to strengthen its status under ENIPAS. The PRMRR will also continue to lack sufficient biodiversity and fisheries data/impact information for effective management; will not unlock long term financing needed for management and enforcement provided through ENIPAS status; and will continue to suffer a lack of understanding and appreciation of the importance of biodiversity and fisheries sustained by the PRMRR to food security and income. Collectively, these missed opportunities and deficiencies will continue to exacerbate vulnerability of marine biodiversity and ecosystem health to the growing threats facing the PRMRR.

The business as usual scenario features continued enforcement challenges, especially in the SPZ, due among other factors to conflicting mandates of the various agencies tasked with enforcement. Policies and procedures for better coordination have been identified as key gaps by all of these agencies, as well as the need for a clearer hierarchy of authority and decision making to avoid inefficiency and conflict. Making the PAMB permanent would greatly assist in resolving these issues, as would an Inter-agency enforcement team with a single enforcement plan developed to cover the SPZ and MUZ.

A final aspect of the baseline scenario is the lack of livelihood options to reduce fishing and fisheries related threats. Overfishing and unsustainable fishing of nearshore areas is fueling increasing fishing pressure in offshore areas, including the SPZ. As fishing income is only available for part of the year, there are seasonal gaps in income and food security.

Associated Baseline Projects

Table 4: Existing Programs and Projects of BMB linked to Philippine Rise (source: DENR-BMB)

Project Name	Years (Start-End)	Budget (USD)	Donor(s)	Brief description on links to this GEF project
CMEMP (Nationwide Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program)	2018-2028	96,521,280.00 (projected figure)	DENR DENR BMB DENR Regional Offices	This Program will establish a well-connected network of MPAs to ensure the effective and sustainable management of coastal resources and implement sustainable management of coastal and marine resources to contribute to food security and improve human well-being of the coastal communities

PROTECT-WPS (Predicting Responses between Ocean Transport and the Ecological Connectivity of Threatened ecosystems in the West Philippine Sea)	2019-2020	125,894.57	DENR BMB	The project will establish and update baseline data in the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG) through biodiversity surveys and valuation of ecosystems goods and services, determine community structuring and biogeography of selected taxa among habitats in the KIG and understand ecosystem connectivity by looking at the genetic connectivity of selected species among habitats in KIG using genetic analyses
Philippine Priority Seascapes Documentaries and Interstitials	2019-2020	77,623.93	DENR BMB	To develop Documentaries and Interstitials on PH Priority Seascapes such as the Western Philippine Sea and PR and disseminate them through a nationwide CEPA campaign
SECURE Philippine Rise (Securing the Eastern Corridor: Understanding the resiliency of Reef Environments in the Philippine Rise Region)	2017-2019	581,051.88	DENR BMB	To assess the state of the coral reef communities including the Benham Bank and estimate the degree of reef connectivity horizontally along the eastern coast of Luzon as influenced by persistent western boundary currents such as the Kuroshio flowing off the Bicol Shelf break and the Isabela Coast
CARE-CaDREs (Coastal Assessment for Rehabilitation Enhancement ? Capability Development and the Resiliency of Ecosystems)	2016-2019	4,075,220.18	DENR	To update nationwide baseline data of the state of coastal and marine habitats and quantitatively assess factors/pressures contributing to the state and health of our coastal and marine ecosystems for identifying site-specific management and among others, conduct capacity building by training trainers for livelihood opportunities and monitoring & evaluation of environmental impact to assure sustainability of said activities

SMARTSeas (Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve the Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines)	2012-2017 (extended to 2020)	8,000,000.00	UNDP; GEF	To strengthen the conservation, protection, and management of marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in the Philippines
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c. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

The three primary components of this project entail meeting prerequisites for inclusion of the PRMRR in the eNIPAS; strengthening protection in the Strict Protection Zone; and reinforcing sustainable management in the Multiple Use Zone to ensure the cost-effectiveness of the project, a participatory approach involving consultations with national and local stakeholders has been followed during project development, and the project strategy has been designed to reflect the most cost-effective approach, taking into account the experiences and lessons provided by other projects and organizations. Cost-effective approaches that have been applied to the project include the following:

Emphasis on interagency coordination and collaboration: A core focus throughout the project will be coordination of management, enforcement, and community livelihood support activities among different government agencies and different levels of government. The PRMRR Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) will be mandated to lead such coordination efforts, and explicit agreements between agencies will be developed to ensure shared understanding of roles, responsibilities, and coordination requirements. This will include coordination with the FMA1 Management Board and a mechanism developed to coordinate local enforcement efforts. This will contribute to cost effectiveness by maximizing synergies and avoiding duplication among the various efforts by different entities.

Sequencing of activities: Project design and sequencing of project activities ensures that foundational activities are completed first, such as (i) establishing functional governance and coordinating mechanisms at the national and local levels; (ii) training and capacity-building to enable the PAMB to undertake its roles in Component 1; (iii) identifying and addressing data and information gaps to guide detailed planning of management and enforcement activities in Components 2 and 3; and iv) piloting livelihood interventions and incentive-based Conservation Agreements in Component 3 to inform post-project scale up and replication. The project includes documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and other knowledge products in Component 4 to reinforce the basis for future scale up in the PRMRR and replication elsewhere in the Philippines.

Efficient monitoring and data management systems: The project will systematize procedures for the collection of data on ecological and socioeconomic conditions in and around the PRMRR and establish an information management system to maximize functional use of this data. This will

build on existing mechanisms currently in use in government systems, such as Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA); Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS); the Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS); and Socio-Economic Assessment and Monitoring System (SEAMS). The information management system will contribute to cost effectiveness by facilitating access to and use of data and information, thereby enhancing the ability to refine and update management plans, enforcement plans, and community development/co-management arrangements.

Partnership approach to implementation supported by co-financing: Project implementation will be overseen by the DENR-BMB, and is based on a set of partnerships with government, NGO, and local organizations and communities that will deliver the project Outputs through collaborative engagement and cofinancing contributions. Overall, the total GEF investment of US\$3,662,844 for this project will leverage a minimum of US\$35,937,438 million in co-financing from the government of the Philippines and other sources, a highly cost-effective ratio of approximately 1:10. Knowledge management and M&E in Component 4 of the project will permit the sharing and adoption of lessons learned and adaptive management to guide project implementation in efficiently achieving the project Outcomes.

Alignment with existing financing options: Incorporation of the PRMRR into the ENIPAS will make the area eligible for support from national government funding for protected areas. Investing in the PRMRR's to satisfy ENIPAS criteria therefore offers a cost-effective approach to securing long-term protection and sustainable management of the area's wealth of marine biodiversity.

Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

The objective of GEF PRICELESS is: By 2027, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities. The GEF PRICELESS Project will address environmental problems and barriers through work under three project components, taking place over a five year period.

Marine biodiversity threats will be addressed by the GEF PRICELESS project through better protection, management and sustainable use of the PRMRR. The GEF PRICELESS project will develop the first MPA model including offshore protection for the country, and the PRMRR will be the first marine offshore and mesophotic PA included in the National Expanded Protected Area System, covering a globally important, highly biodiverse and ecologically recognized EBSA and soon to be KBA. The project will catalyze a new kind of very large-scale marine resource protection effort within the Philippine EEZ, and offer a scalable model for other offshore marine ecosystems important for biodiversity and for food security in the Philippines and elsewhere.^[1]

Component 1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.

Component 1 focuses on improving management of the PRMRR as a whole and addresses the barrier of insufficient protection of the PRMRR by securing designation as a full-fledged protected

area under ENIPAS. Becoming a fully designated protected area under ENIPAS provides additional enforcement and unlocks funding and other critical resources for managing the PRMRR. The PRMRR in the alternative scenario under GEF PRICELESS becomes the first mesophotic (deep sea) coral reef to become a ENIPAS MPA.

Outcome 1.1.: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.

Indicator 1.1: # of ha under improved management, as measured by the METT Score

Target 1.1: The 352,390 ha PRMRR improves its METT score by 20 points from the baseline (i.e. METT = 71)

Outcome 1.1 is Improved management effectiveness of the entire PRMRR, a 352,390 hectare marine protected area. Work under this outcome will focus on meeting ENIPAS requirements and on enhanced inter-agency coordination. These will contribute to improved management effectiveness, as measured by improvement in the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score.

Output 1.1.1: Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational (including consideration of gender representation).

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Boards operating

Target 1.1.1.: 1 functional Management Board operating

Output 1.1.1 establishes and operationalizes a multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), thus putting in place the authority recognized by government under ENIPAS for co-management. This brings together government agencies, politicians, NGOs, indigenous people (where applicable) and other groups for shared decision making. The unique characteristic of PRMRR in terms of being the first offshore marine reserve makes its jurisdiction outside that of any province and local government. Due to the special nature of this MPA that spans across administrative regions, a particular focus on building a governance structure that ensures the functionality of the PAMB is important. Given that an interim PAMB is currently in place, the current governance structure and composition (including gender representation) will be assessed, as well as assessing operations of other PAMBs for context. Capacity-building needs will also be identified and gender-inclusive and gender-sensitive capacity-building sessions (e.g. annual planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting, etc.) will be conducted as appropriate. Establishing the formal PAMB will require securing a Special Order, Certificates of Appointment from the DENR Secretary to authorize/substantiate/affirm PAMB Members' engagement.

Output 1.1.2: PRMRR Management Plan updated as needed to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, communication, education, public awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E, with multi-stakeholder input and taking into account gender, indigenous people (IP) and local community considerations.

Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of Management Plans updated and adopted by PAMB

Target 1.1.2.: 1 Management Plan updated and adopted

The PAMB will review the draft PRMRR Management Plan to identify gaps and areas in need of updating in order to meet the standard for government endorsement and approval under ENIPAS. Reviews will include zoning/spatial management, enforcement, CEPA, ecosystem values, finance, M&E, Gender, IPLC. An enforcement plan will be developed as a dedicated section of the Management Plan. The enforcement plan will cover both the SPZ and the MUZ, and annual enforcement plans will be developed and implemented (Outputs 2.1.6. and 3.2.2, respectively). The plan will include enhanced enforcement measures, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems at sea and through remote surveillance.

A gender inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process will be conducted to solicit input and validate management plan updates. Subsequently a gender-sensitive PRMRR Management Plan will be finalized and official endorsement secured as required

Output 1.1.3: Annual PRMRR operational plan created to implement Management Plan

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of operational plans

Target 1.1.1: 5 operational plans (1 per year)

In order to effectively implement the Management Plan, an annual operational plan will be created. This plan will guide the annual operations and budgeting of the PAMB. Targeted training will be provided to the DENR-BMB as interim Secretariat to support effective implementation of the PRMRR Management Plan.

Output 1.1.4: Operational manual including decision-making protocols and management planning processes agreed to among all relevant agencies and stakeholders ensuring speedy and effective decision-making and action to guide the operation of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and the protected area fund that finances PRMRR management.

Indicator 1.1.4: Number of Operational Manuals finalized and endorsed

Target 1.1.4.: 1 Operational Manual

To develop an Operational Manual, the current procedures and guidance used by the PAMB will be reviewed. After drafting a gender-sensitive operational manual, a gender-inclusive consultation process will be conducted among agencies and stakeholders to solicit input; further reviews and public comment will be solicited on the draft Operational Manual (OM). After finalization, official endorsement from the PAMB and affirmation from the DENR Secretary will be secured. The OM will include in its scope processes such as development, review, updating, and monitoring of the PRMRR Management Plan. This will ensure a more institutionalized planning and implementation process and will guide the work of the PAMB. A specific focus will be the explicit articulation of a mechanism and related processes to coordinate the enforcement activities of different government agencies (Output 3.2.1). This will include joint development of the enforcement component of the management plan and annual enforcement plans, as well as coordinating logistical, communications, and prosecutorial activities.

Output 1.1.5: Completion of a Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA).

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of PASAs submitted to the DENR Secretary

Target 1.1.5: 1 PASA submitted to the DENR Secretary

To secure designation as a full-fledged protected area under ENIPAS, the DENR must conduct a Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA), per assessment guidelines stipulated in DENR Memorandum Circular/Order 1993-17. As noted above, this will entail compiling additional information to characterize the biodiversity, ecosystems, and resource uses/threats of the PRMRR. The report must contain a protected area occupants survey, an ethnographic study, a protected area resource profile, Land and Water Use Plans, and other background studies. The DENR-BMB will lead compilation of the required information. A public consultation will be conducted to solicit input regarding the PASA. After integrating the public input, the recommendation will be submitted to the DENR Secretary.

Output 1.1.6: Philippine Congress support for including the PRMRR in the ENIPAS.

Indicator 1.1.6: Progress in legislative process for bill

Target 1.1.6: Substitute bill advances to second reading in House Committee

To date, the PRMRR does not have full protection under the Philippine Law. The declaration of the Philippine Rise as a marine resource reserve by virtue of Presidential Proclamation 489 on May 18, 2018 was the initial step towards fulfilling the requirements for a protected area to be finally declared as part of the ENIPAS. A Republic Act approved by Congress will finalize the process of including the PRMRR in ENIPAS. Under the ENIPAS Act (i.e., Sec. 11) the PRMRR PAMB will be vested with all the authority stipulated in the Act, specifically under Sec. 11-a and 11-b. Furthermore, with Section 16 which stipulates the nature of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), the PRMRR PAMB will have the basis for securing government funds to carry out its management plan. A substitute bill has been drafted and has passed a first reading in the House Committee. Activities to advance the bill will include preparing materials to articulate the value of the PRMRR as a component of ENIPAS, organizing information sessions, and generating letters of support and public statements, in parallel with securing a second reading in the House Committee (Target 1.1.6; this target will be reviewed during the project Mid Term Review). After passing the second reading, the bill will go through the Appropriations Committee to align government financial support, and then be deliberated in plenary by Congress and Senate. Upon approval by Congress, the signature of the President is also sought. In the absence of an explicit veto, the bill will be considered signed by the President and become law after 30 days.

Component 2: Improved protection of the PRMRR Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) through awareness-raising, education, and enforcement of laws within the strict protection zone.

Component 2 focuses on improving protection of the 49,684 ha Strict Protection Zone (SPZ), addressing threats to marine biodiversity and habitat, and addressing the barriers of a lack of sufficient information about biodiversity and fishing pressure/threats, a lack of understanding about biodiversity's importance, and inadequate protection and enforcement for the SPZ and adjacent areas. The SPZ is almost the entire plateau of the Benham seamount where the benthic (or bottom) biodiversity features are concentrated. Identification of information gaps and a communication strategy are particularly needed to further inform policy/management, strengthen enforcement, and gain support from stakeholders with improved appreciation of the Benham Rise.

While outputs in Component 2 are relevant to the Multiple Use Zone (MUZ), Component 2 focuses on ensuring protection of biodiversity within the SPZ; while the MUZ is concerned with

sustainability of fisheries and compliance with the management measures. In addition, the waters are much deeper in the MUZ and are not easily accessible to conventional scientific studies.

Outcome 2.1.: Improved management support and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR

Indicator 2.1.A: Number of agencies that have approved enforcement roles in SPZ

Target 2.1.A: 2 agencies have approved enforcement roles in SPZ

Indicator 2.1.B: Community awareness and support for management measures in SPZ

Target 2.1.B: 15% increase in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) scores

Outcome 2.1 consists of Improved management support and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR. This will entail science-based management that requires addressing data and information gaps, and appropriate enforcement measures that require effective coordination through effective governance arrangements. Two agencies will have approved enforcement roles in the SPZ: BFAR and the Philippines Coast Guard. Among local communities some people are concerned about the implications of strict protection for their access to fishery resources and thus their livelihoods; therefore the project will ensure that communities and key stakeholder groups within communities (i.e., fishery sector participants) understand the role of the SPZ; how they benefit from the SPZ as it reinforces the long-term sustainability of commercial fishing in the rest of the area; and how other project elements provide additional opportunities to offset negative short term impacts of the SPZ on livelihoods, if any do materialize.

Output 2.1.1.: Gaps identified in biodiversity data and other information needed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of gap analysis reports

Target 2.1.1.: One gap analysis report (including concrete measures to address gaps)

There remain important knowledge gaps with respect to PRMRR management needs, including keystone species and their habitat requirements; a more comprehensive list of globally threatened and endangered species; and a more robust understanding of current and future threats to PRMRR biodiversity and ecosystems. A critical deficit is the integration of required data on biodiversity, ecosystems and threats, including status and trends in fishing pressure, to inform management of the PRMRR. In order to develop appropriate protection measures that are based on an understanding of the ecosystem and threats, an inventory of available biodiversity data and other information will be created. Information from a variety of sources will be inventoried, including past expeditions to the Philippine Rise by government and nongovernment organizations (e.g., DENR, DA-BFAR, UP-MSI, Oceana). A gap analysis report will identify information gaps and prioritize gaps to address through activities in Output 2.1.2. The principal audience for this report is the project team, including BFAR, DENR-BMB and, through BMB, the PRMRR PAMB. The PMU will make the report available to the project partners electronically.

Output 2.1.2: Priority data gaps addressed.

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of data/information collection reports.

Target 2.1.2: One data/information collection report.

Using the gap analysis report prepared under Output 2.1.1, priority data gaps will be addressed through targeted research efforts. The EA, in conjunction with universities, will prepare research

plans for contractors and partners to address data/information gaps through surveys and other data collection activities. Gender-sensitive research reports will be prepared and included in the data/information inventory. Gender-sensitive briefs will also be prepared on findings for use in the preparation of other materials (e.g. for Outputs 1.1.5, 2.1.4, 2.1.5.). The principal audience for these reports is the project team, including BFAR, DENR-BMB and, through BMB, the PRMRR PAMB. The PMU will make the reports available to the project partners electronically. BMB will serve as the repository for these research products, including post project closure. In addition, university partners may, in coordination with the project team, prepare research reports for publication or public dissemination. Detailed provisions for dissemination, display, sharing and maintenance will be defined as part of the information management system to be designed (Output 2.1.3), and addressed in the Knowledge Management plan to be developed as Output 4.1.3.

Output 2.1.3.: Information management system designed and in place (including geospatial datasets uploaded in the NAMRIA portal)

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of information management systems in place

Target: 2.1.3.: 1 information management system

Output 2.1.3 includes an information management system designed and in place to store and utilize biodiversity data obtained in Output 2.1.1. and 2.1.2 and track threats for better planning and management. Information management needs and priorities will be assessed in order to apply or adapt available information systems or prepare bespoke arrangements for the PRMRR. Other information management systems will be assessed for their suitability and considerations of how they might be adapted or enhanced for the purposes of the PRMRR. This may include systems used for other MPAs and other DENR systems including BMB's CMEMP Agos database, as well as the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) geoportal that may be used for uploading geospatial datasets. Standards for data quality will be set through a consultative process between the academic/research institutions and DENR-BMB. For example, BMB has a clearing house for data assimilation that was developed with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.

Output 2.1.4: A gender-sensitive awareness campaign is designed and implemented to inform men and women about the value and importance of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.

Indicator 2.1.4.1.: # of awareness campaigns designed and implemented

Target 2.1.4.1: 1 gender-sensitive awareness campaign

Indicator 2.1.4.2: # of government staff and community leaders trained to apply behavioral insights and social marketing strategies to sustainable fisheries and resource management

Target 2.1.4.2: 50 government staff and community leaders (50% women)

In order to improve awareness and understanding of PRMRR ecosystem values among agencies and communities, a gender-sensitive awareness campaign will be designed. The campaign will make use of information obtained in Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 to provide the public with better appreciation of the value of the biodiversity of the PRMRR. The campaign materials will be tailored to the different audiences identified in DENR-BMB Strategic Communications Plan, including Academe, Legislative Department, Local Stakeholders (Local Government Units, Local Government Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, Media, Authorities/figures of influence, Residents, Youth); National Stakeholders (National Government Agencies, Non-Government Organizations, Public Figures, Media); Private sector; The international community (e.g. International Coral Reef Initiative, Convention on Biological Diversity, Regional cooperatives such

as Coral Triangle Initiative). The campaigns in Outputs 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 will be aligned with DENR-BMB's Strategic Communications Plan. Capacity building will be conducted for government staff and community leaders to execute the gender-sensitive information campaign. Although the campaign is yet to be designed, we can anticipate that joint outreach by government staff and community leaders will reach no less than 5,000 people. The impact of the campaign will be assessed through pre- and post-campaign measurement of KAP scores (regarding biodiversity and fisheries importance).

Output 2.1.5: Gender-sensitive behavior adoption campaign specifically designed and implemented to encourage environmental compliance from relevant stakeholders

Indicator 2.1.5: # community outreach activities about legal protection of PRMRR

Target 2.1.5: At least two gender-inclusive community outreach activities per year over the life of the project, reaching no less than 5,000 people

Output 2.1.5 builds on the campaign developed in 2.1.4., focusing on community awareness-raising designed to prompt compliance with laws. Community outreach events will be conducted in fishing communities in the 7 provinces to raise awareness about the legal protection of the PRMRR and to promote compliance with these laws and regulations. Outreach activities may include meetings, workshops, broadcast media, social media, etc. These awareness and education activities are expected to contribute to the enabling environment with respect to local acceptance of other interventions within the overall strategy. The impact of the campaign will be assessed through pre- and post-campaign measurement of KAP scores (regarding laws, regulations, behavior).

Output 2.1.6: Enforcement plan (dedicated section of management plan) implemented, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the SPZ.

Indicator 2.1.6.1: Number of annual enforcement plans developed

Target 2.1.6.1: 5 annual enforcement plans

Indicator 2.1.6.2: Percentage of critical enforcement measures identified in the enforcement plan that are implemented

Target 2.1.6.2: 100% of critical enforcement measures are implemented

Enforcement activities will be conducted as detailed in annual enforcement plans as described in Indicator 2.1.6.1. Improving enforcement will include preparing gender-sensitive co-management agreements between PAMB and local fishers (defining roles and responsibilities with respect to enforcement), empowering local fishers to assist with enforcement (communications equipment, enforcement hotlines, ec.), assessing training/capacity-building and equipment needs for effective enforcement and delivering gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive training. Capacity building will also be conducted for established fisherfolks/coastal community related to awareness of coastal laws and policy implementation. Noting that full costs and available budgets for annual enforcement plans cannot be determined at this stage, the plans will identify subsets of measures deemed critical for minimum effective enforcement; Target 2.1.6.1 signals the aim to ensure that at all of these critical measures will be implemented, while the ambition is to secure sufficient budget to execute the full annual enforcement plans.

Component 3: Sustainable resource use and livelihoods incentivized and enforcement improved in the Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR.

Component 3 focuses on sustainable resource use and livelihoods as well as greater enforcement within the 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR. This will address barriers relating to inter-agency enforcement coordination and the lack of alternatives to unsustainable fishing. Alternatives pursued will include promoting adoption of sustainable practices, aligned with the updated management plan, and environmentally compatible economic activities outside the fishing sector. Fishing Associations will play an important role in engaging fisherfolk in enforcement and as conduits for information in the Project's education and awareness efforts. The combination of improved enforcement of resource use regulations and improved livelihood alternatives will reduce pressures related to unsustainable and IUU fishing and marine resource exploitation.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable resource use incentivized within the PRMRR multiple use zone, covering 302,706 ha

Indicator 3.1: Number of people who benefit from incentive programs to promote sustainable use

Target 3.1: 5,000 people (2,500 men and 2,500 women) benefit from incentive programs

Outcome 3.1 consists of supporting management and incentivizing sustainable resource use within the PRMRR multiple use zone, and supporting small scale livelihood alternatives and linking incentives to compliance with protected area regulations. Sustainable use here means use (in terms of methods and practices) in conformity with BMB regulations. Feasibility assessment and value chain analysis for biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) will rely on the fishing sector for information and input. Relationships between the PAMB, FMA1 Management Board, and local enterprises will be an important factor in successful MPA management, therefore the Project will prioritize efforts to generate positive and constructive interactions between them. To complement indicators in the Results Framework, given the importance of increased incomes and food security as long-term incentives for sustainable use, the project will work with Local Government Units to identify means of capturing the impact of improved fisheries productivity on trends in incomes and food security.

Output 3.1.1: PRMRR management plan and FMA1 plan (using Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)) are aligned and harmonized.

Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of policy memoranda confirming alignment between PRMRR and FMA1 management plans

Target 3.1.1.1: 1 policy memorandum

Indicator 3.1.1.2 Number of representatives from one MB to another with respective appointment papers

Target 3.1.1.2 One (1) permanent representative from the PRMRR MB is in the FMA1 MB and vice versa

The PRMRR is located within FMA1, therefore, coordination of efforts and planning between the two entities is essential. As the management plans are developed and updated within FMA1 and PRMRR, coordination efforts will ensure alignment and harmonization between the two plans. A guiding framework already employed by BFAR for such management planning throughout the Philippines is the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). More broadly, the PRICELESS project is working towards an internationally accepted definition of conservation that includes fishery managed areas, for example by including fishery managed areas in the classification of 'other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECM).

The PMU will work with BMB and BFAR to establish cross-representation between PRMRR and FMA1 management bodies (the PAMB and FMA1 Management Board respectively), in order to facilitate harmonization of plans and activities. Considering the unique case of the PRMRR as an offshore reserve and given that the Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 1 is still in its initial stage of implementation, the project will pilot-test a new institutional arrangement to facilitate effective interfacing of these two interrelated management frameworks. By including representatives of one management board on the other, the proposed interventions in the PRMRR will be easily integrated/reported/discussed in the FMA1 Management Board (and vice versa) and duplication of work will be avoided.

Output 3.1.2: Training, technical and material support provided to biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) operating in the project area

Indicator 3.1.2.1: # of BDFEs benefiting from technical or material project support (new and existing)

Target 3.1.2.1: 7 BDFEs (at least 1 per province) operational by year 3 of project implementation (at least 50% woman-owned or led)

Indicator 3.1.2.2: number of men and women beneficiaries of livelihood program

Target 3.1.2.2: 5,000 people (2,500 men; 2,500 women)

Indicator 3.1.2.3: Average monthly income of beneficiary households

Target 3.1.2.3.: Beneficiary households experience an average increase in average monthly income of at least 10%

For Output 3.1.2 the Project will focus on supporting new and existing biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs). A feasibility assessment of potential BDFEs will be conducted using BMB guidance for selection criteria (see BMB Technical Bulletin 2017-11). The specific BDFEs to be supported will depend on the outcomes of the feasibility assessment, including value chain analysis and participatory processes to ensure that livelihood interventions incorporate local stakeholder input. Examples of successful BDFEs in the GEF SMARTSeas Project in the Verde Island Passage included catering services, products created from plastic waste, and virgin coconut oil based products. It is also expected that value-added, processed marine products and ecotourism will be assessed. The project will inventory currently operating BDFEs in the project area and conduct capacity needs assessment(s) with respect to BDFE (general enterprise management, as well as sector-specific for fisheries, tourism, etc.), and identify strategies including concept on lessons learned for sustainable implementation of BDFEs. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, a gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive capacity-building/training program on BDFE management and a mentoring and coaching program to ensure sustainability will be delivered, as well as technical/material support^[3] to BDFEs. Technical/material support may comprise support for targeted services, equipment purchases, and permitting processes to facilitate transitions to sustainable practices or initiation of new biodiversity enterprise. However, the bulk of support delivered under this output is anticipated to take the form of training and capacity-building, and working with BDFEs to identify and access other sources of financial support. Project partner Haribon will lead this work drawing on their extensive BDFE expertise and experience. Haribon has the expertise and experience to lead output 3.1.2. The foundation is familiar with the required processes and procedures to carry out the work. They will conduct a feasibility assessment of potential BDFEs using BMB guidance for selection criteria. The specific BDFEs to be supported will depend on the outcomes of the feasibility assessment, including value chain analysis and participatory processes to ensure that livelihood interventions incorporate local stakeholder input.

Haribon will also receive training on CI and GEF policies and procedures and the Grant Agreement will have the flow downs from the CI-GEF Agency, which requires that any work with third parties goes through a due diligence process. Haribon will follow the fiduciary standards and compliance requirements to ensure fairness and transparency throughout the duration of the project.

Output 3.1.3: Gender inclusive incentive program designed and piloted, using the Conservation Agreement model, to promote compliance with resource-use rules and regulations.

Indicator 3.1.3.: # incentive programs piloted

Target 3.1.3: 1 program

Output 3.1.3 focuses on incentive programs to promote compliance with rules and regulations. Biodiversity conservation is thus advanced with livelihood interventions by positioning the latter as part of an agreement (Conservation Agreements), in which access to enhanced benefits are a function of compliance with protected area regulations. CI-Philippines has been promoting income diversification among fishing communities in the Verde Island Passage and Iloilo. Coupled with conservation agreements, these income diversification initiatives for fishing families aim to reduce pressures on fisheries. Benefits can include the livelihood investments in Output 3.1.2, as well as social benefits such as health insurance and educational support, as well as facilitated savings groups. For example, the national Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a conditional cash transfer program through local government as a poverty alleviation program; fishers are considered among the poorest of the poor in the Philippines. BFAR also has a large support program for fishers, providing fishing gear and insurance coverage. The PRMRR financing strategy and management plan will include alignment with such programs to reinforce incentives^[4] for compliance with rules and regulations. The Conservation Agreement model will be socialized through gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive community engagement and the draft Conservation Agreements will be designed using a participatory process. In addition to designing the program together with the relevant stakeholders, a set of guidelines and other project documents will be available for reference of the target stakeholders.

Outcome 3.2: Enforcement improved in the PRMRR multiple use zone

Indicator 3.2: % reduction of infractions of extractive use laws within the multiple use zone detected per unit of enforcement effort

Target 3.2: 50% reduction in # of infractions per unit of enforcement effort

Outcome 3.2 focuses on better enforcement within the PRMRR multiple use zone, which requires particular attention to the application of sustainable practices. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of an enforcement plan for the MUZ, and deployment of a coordination mechanism for coordinating efforts of local enforcement agencies.

Output 3.2.1: Mechanism designed and deployed for coordination of local enforcement agencies.

Indicator 3.2.1: # mechanisms deployed

Target 3.2.1.: 1 mechanism

The unique characteristics of PRMRR as an offshore, interregional marine reserve will require a significant amount of inter-agency coordination, including for enforcement. An inventory of applicable laws and a review of existing coordination arrangements (in law, agency mandates, draft management plan, etc.) will be conducted, identifying gaps, redundancies and opportunities. A

gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive multi-agency workshop will be convened to design a mechanism for coordinating local enforcement agencies. A memorandum of agreement on the mechanism design will be drafted and agency endorsements and adoptions of memorandum of agreement will be secured. In addition, the Operations Manual (Output 1.1.4) will be updated to include this coordination mechanism to ensure its integration with the operations of the PAMB and its Secretariat and alignment with the PRMRR Management Plan.

Output 3.2.2: Enforcement plan (dedicated section of management plan) implemented, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the MUZ.

Indicator 3.2.2.1: Number of annual enforcement plans developed

Target 3.2.2.1: 5 annual enforcement plans

Indicator 3.2.2.2: % of critical enforcement measures in management plan that are implemented in the multiple use zone

Target 3.2.2.2: 100% of critical enforcement measures are implemented

Enforcement activities will be conducted as detailed in annual enforcement plans. Improving enforcement will include preparing gender-sensitive co-management agreements between PAMB and local fishers (defining roles and responsibilities with respect to enforcement), empowering local fishers to assist with enforcement (communications equipment, enforcement hotlines, ec.), assessing training/capacity-building and equipment needs for effective enforcement and delivering gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive training. As with Output 2.1.6, full costs and available budgets for annual enforcement plans for the MUZ cannot be determined at this stage, therefore the plans will identify subsets of measures deemed critical for minimum effective enforcement. Target 3.2.2.2 signals the aim to ensure that all of these critical measures will be implemented, while the ambition is to secure sufficient budget to execute the full annual enforcement plans.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management

Component 4 focuses on monitoring and evaluation. Timely, high-quality Project reporting is critical for adaptive management, and the ambitious scope and scale of the proposed project will undoubtedly require adaptive management over the course of execution. This highlights the importance of both designing appropriate systems and processes, and staffing project management with appropriate skills and capacity. During the PPG phase, the project developed a monitoring and evaluation plan that aligns with GEF and CI requirements. The plan is included as Project Document Appendix III. The project will also design a Knowledge Management plan for the implementation.

Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation in place and used to facilitate adaptive management

Indicator 4.1.A: Percentage of required reports and evaluations completed.

Target 4.1.A: 100% of required reports and evaluations completed

Indicator 4.1.B: Number of gender sensitive knowledge products produced and shared

Target 4.1.B: 20 (at least 4 KPs per year; each with attention to gender mainstreaming; at least 1 per year focused on gender themes)

The Monitoring and Evaluation system is vital for both project governance and for substantive project delivery. The M&E system must serve as an accessible depository for data and information, as well as the products developed using that data and information, while reliably tracking and

documenting the evolution and execution of product development processes. In addition, the Mid Term Review will serve as a tool for adaptive management, including assessing targets and updating as needed. These functions combine the needs of project delivery and project oversight and will also generate the material that will inform knowledge-sharing among stakeholders.

Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan developed and implemented.

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E plans developed and implemented

Target 4.1.1: 1 plan

The PMU will be responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation (M&E), starting with the design of the detailed gender-sensitive M&E plan. In addition to tracking project performance with respect to Outcomes and Outputs per the Results Monitoring Plan (Appendix III), the M&E plan will track compliance with safeguards plans. To complement the Results Framework, the project M&E Specialist also will work with Local Government Units to identify means of capturing the impact of improved fisheries productivity on trends in incomes and food security.

Output 4.1.2: Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan

Indicator 4.1.2: Number of final reports

Target 4.1.2: 1 report

A final report will be prepared on the Monitoring and Evaluation plan. This report will capture project performance relative to the defined indicators and targets, and distill key lessons learned for future replication and scale up. The report will dedicate explicit attention to gender issues as described in the gender action plan, including but not limited to gender-differentiated socioeconomic impacts of the project.

Output 4.1.3: Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented

Indicator 4.1.3: Number of Knowledge Management plans designed and implemented

Target 4.1.3: 1 plan

A Knowledge Management plan will be designed and implemented, to capture knowledge generated and sharing of lessons learned. This also will help project monitoring operate effectively, systematically provide information on progress, and inform adaptive management to ensure results. These activities will provide substantive inputs for gender-sensitive communications efforts that include the development and regular updating of a project website with project news, results and knowledge resources. Lessons learned under the project will be captured in case studies to inform stakeholders and wider audiences. At strategic junctures in the project, national and local media will be engaged to assist dissemination and mainstreaming. Gender-sensitive communication & publication principles that will be applied include:

- ? Use of both male and female authors and reviewers for diversity of perspectives
- ? Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (with positive depictions of women as agents of change)
- ? Use of gender analysis to shape context and content (use gender arguments based on reliable sources and qualitative and quantitative data including sex-disaggregated data)
- ? Reference to relevant international and national policy frameworks, policies, strategies and plans relating to gender equity and mainstreaming

Knowledge Management efforts will seek to ensure that information produced through the project is used, accessible, shared, and available for comment/feedback. This includes creating systems and protocols for collecting monitoring and evaluation reports, research reports, scientific and social findings, and other content generated through the project; and then cataloguing it and making it accessible. Knowledge Management system elements will include the following:

- ? Project materials should include materials in the local language for sharing knowledge with local audiences.
- ? Knowledge to be shared (written or filmed) and accessible forms (e.g. via the web) and by taking advantage of existing, multiple opportunities (e.g. school libraries).
- ? Knowledge is catalogued, resulting in a bibliography at the end of the project of content generated through the project.
- ? A system should be in place to inform project partners and the public about the availability of new Knowledge Products.

The core proposition of the Theory of Change for this project holds that putting in place the conditions for the PRMRR to fully qualify as an MPA under ENIPAS will result in improved management, financial sustainability, and human wellbeing benefits. Currently, loss of habitat and biodiversity and declining commercial fish stocks are the consequences of a set of barriers that result in management deficiencies. These barriers include incomplete legal protection (i.e. not fully recognized under ENIPAS), lack of coordination among agencies with overlapping mandates relating to natural resource management and law enforcement, and the related issues of inadequate data and information to inform management, limited awareness of PRMRR ecosystem values, and a dearth of sustainable livelihood options for local communities. These barriers to effective management preclude effective response to IUU fishing and unsustainable fishing practices, compounded by poverty, population growth, economic development pressure, and climate change. To change this situation, the project will invest directly in addressing these barriers through the strengthening of management arrangements such that the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) is the recognized authority, including a mandate to coordinate the activities of other agencies (e.g. the navy, coast guard, and policy for law enforcement, and the Biodiversity Management Bureau and the Bureau of Fisheries administration for sustainable resource management). The project will support the compilation of a robust data and information base needed to inform planning and management, which will also provide the basis for an awareness and education campaign to ensure that government agencies and local communities understand and therefore protect and sustainable use the ecosystem services of the PRMRR. The project will further facilitate sustainable use by supporting the identification and adoption of improved fishing practices as well as sustainable livelihood options outside the fishing sector. Thus, the Theory of Change posits that investment in strengthened management arrangements, improved data and information, education and awareness, and sustainable economic alternatives will result in stronger status and management of the MPA and improved income and food security for communities, effectively addressing the drivers currently leading to habitat degradation, biodiversity loss, and stock declines.

Figure 4. PRICELESS Theory of Change

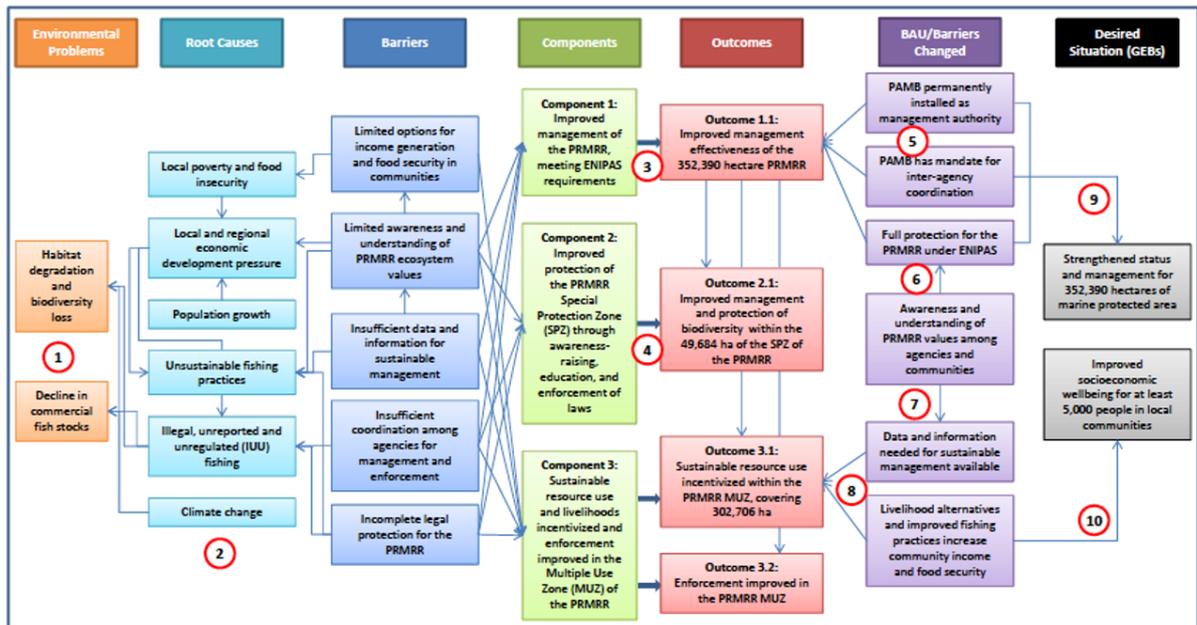


Table 3: Project Theory of Change Assumptions Table

1	These environmental problems are recognized as priorities by government and local communities.
2	Local actions have a significant impact within the overall context of climate change.
3	Improved management capacity combined with better data and knowledge will be put to use for better planning, regulation and enforcement.
4	Delineation and enforcement of Strict Protection Zone is socially/politically viable to key constituencies
5	Establishment of permanent PAMB with a mandate for inter-agency coordination will secure the requisite buy-in from the various agencies.
6	Increased awareness and understanding of PRMRR values will lead decision-makers (i.e. legislature) to undertake the required legislative steps to incorporate PRMRR into ENIPAS.
7	Education and awareness campaigns will reach intended audiences, and stakeholders will understand and believe messaging and embrace sustainable management.
8	Biophysical, economic and social context makes sustainable fishing and alternative activities feasible.
9	Putting in place capacity and institutional arrangements needed for improved management will lead to measurable improvements in management effectiveness.
10	Benefits from sustainable fishing and alternative livelihoods will be broadly distributed with equitable access to opportunities for households throughout local communities.

As a stand-alone activity, investment in new livelihoods and increased fishing productivity could lead to the unintended consequence of increasing pressure on the resource base and on biodiversity. However, the project design combines this kind of investment with several others: enhanced monitoring and enforcement of the MPA, improved coordination among different agencies with enforcement remits, communications and awareness efforts (emphasizing laws & resource use regulations as well as the linkages between sustainable resource management and livelihoods), and application of the Conservation Agreement model, which links benefits (like investment in improved livelihoods) to demonstrated adherence to conservation commitments (like only using approved fishing gears and practices). Collectively, these measures seek to address the risk of

increased pressure, and instead make the MPA and its management measures more acceptable to resource users.

d. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

The PRICELESS Project aligns with the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area strategy goal BD 2-7 (maintaining globally significant biodiversity in seascapes). GEF investments will contribute to the second of the three objectives identified in the CBD COP 13 Guidance to the GEF (Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species), in particular Theme 2 under this objective: Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate. The Project covers each sub-theme under Theme 2. The PRICELESS Project increases coverage and improves management of habitats/ecosystems by formalizing the PRMRR and especially by improving management of the SPZ zone. PRICELESS also will satisfy ENIPAS requirements and thus ensure that enforcement, technical, and financial support is provided to sustain effective management beyond the life of the project. The Project will also strengthen institutional capacity for PA management, securing more robust legal status and institutional support as well as community engagement in co-management.

Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

Table 7: Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao (GEFID: 10536)	There is a good link between this project and PRICELESS in terms of protecting and managing marine ecosystems for threatened marine species. Given this focus, PRICELESS can also learn in real-time as this project is implemented, though noting that the threatened species in focus could be different between project sites. The approach and methodology will be of interest.
Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment: Informing development, planning, sustainable tourism development and other incentives for improved conservation and sustainable landscapes (GEFID: 10386)	Methodologies here can be utilized to estimate the total economic value of the PRMRR. More importantly, incentives identified here may also be replicated for the PRMRR to improve stakeholder well-being and their stronger participation in the conservation and management of the PRMRR.

Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines (SMARTSeas PH) (GEFID: 4810)	This project involves CI Philippines as a local responsible partner that implemented the project in the Verde Island Passage, one of the five sites of the project in the Philippines. Most relevant to the PRICELESS project are 2 components of SMARTSeas PH relating to MPA network development and establishment and BDFEs. An MPA network can potentially be developed for PRICELESS in the coastal areas that can be coupled with the incentives using BDFEs. An offshoot of the PRICELESS project can also initiate the development of a network of seamount MPAs in the Philippines Rise.
UN Environment Programme - TEEB national project Philippines	TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity)[1] led by the UN Environment Programme since 2008, has extensive technical expertise, access to an international network of specialized agencies and experts, as well as the methodological basis and tools available to support ecosystem valuation in the Philippines. Under the Project, BMB and partners may consider these resources in designing capacity-building programs and communications and awareness materials. The national TEEB project in the Philippines, although focused on Manilla Bay, is an important methodological and capacity building step. Alignment of training approaches and communications and awareness-building efforts between the Project and the TEEB work will ensure consistent messaging.
BIOFIN-Philippines	This project includes ambitious, innovative efforts to advance sustainable financing for PAs and biodiversity conservation. Coordination may include alignment of messaging, harmonizing data collection and presentation, and working with BIOFIN on processes and approaches for developing a sustainable PA Business Plans.
Philippines Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes (SIBOL) (2020-2025; budget USD 22 million)	In 2020, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the five-year Philippines Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes (SIBOL) Activity. The purpose is 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. Lessons learned from this project, particularly with respect to innovations in enforcement may be applicable to the PRICELESS project, and vice versa.

e. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

The Philippine Rise is an Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area, providing habitat for vulnerable and endangered species, and supporting the livelihoods of adjacent communities. Without the GEF investment, the PRMRR will be under continuous threat, including pressure for oil and gas exploration and over exploitation of fish resources/IUU. The Global Environmental Benefits from the 352,390 hectare PRMRR will be under threat without the improved management from the GEF increment. Activities projected under the baseline will leave information gaps,

incomplete legal protection for the PRMRR, a management and enforcement vacuum, and a lack of alternatives to unsustainable fishing for local communities. The Project budget will cover the incremental costs of addressing these areas.

Additional information is needed to fully document the globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems in the PRMRR, as well as other management factors such as fishing pressure and other threats. The GEF investment will fill data and information gaps that will not be filled by on-going work of the government, particularly as much of this work is focused on fisheries production rather than biodiversity conservation. Other gaps likely to persist include those related to greater awareness and understanding about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PRMRR, which are not expressly prioritized or funded.

The most pressing gap to be addressed relates to completing the process to strengthen legal protection under ENIPAS. There is no other source of funding for this critical investment, which in turn limits access to other sources including the Government of the Philippines. Moreover, a designated management authority cannot be installed until this step is completed. The GEF investment through PRICELESS will establish the PAMB as the recognized authority to avoid conflict, duplication of efforts, and ensure better management effectiveness.

The project will leverage approximately \$23,108,293 amount in co-financing with notable co-financing amounts from DENR for overall project support, BFAR for Components 1 and 2, the Philippine Coast Guard and the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute for Components 2,3, M&E and PMC. The co-financing from the government partners demonstrates the importance of this project and the commitment of these partners to the PRMRR. Finally, there is co-financing from CI across all components, Haribon for component 3, and Rare for Component 2.

f. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

The PRICELESS project will secure conservation and improved management of offshore marine biodiversity and ecosystems within the 352,390 ha PRMRR area, and benefit at least 5,000 people who comprise the population of people living in coastal areas who currently rely most on the area's resources.

PRICELESS will track improved management of both the 49,684 ha SPZ, and ensure that sustainable resource use is incentivized with greater enforcement in place within the 302,706 ha PRMRR multiple use zone. The target of 352,390 ha under improved management (Core Indicator 2) will be tracked as an improvement of the PRMRR METT score, seeking an increase of 20 points from a baseline of 51. The PRICELESS project will provide a model for the Philippines and elsewhere for achieving offshore marine resource and ecosystem protection targets, including those related to biodiversity within the CBD, and add a large, highly biodiverse and unique ecosystem to the world's KBA and EBSA systems.

The core group of beneficiaries are 5,000 people who depend directly on fishing in the Philippine Rise^[1]; this group will benefit from the PRICELESS project through increased opportunities for

income related to sustainable fishing as well as other livelihoods, thereby reducing pressure on marine resources. Additional indirect beneficiaries may include those linked to fishery supply chains and other sectors that experience increased employment due to multiplier effects.

Table 5: PRICELESS Core Indicators

Project Core Indicators		PIF Submission	CEO Endorsement Submission
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)		
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	352,390	352,390
3	Area of land restored (Million Hectares)		
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)		
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)		
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	352,390	352,390
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO ₂ e)		
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management		
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons) (Percent of fisheries, by volume)		
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)		
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)		
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Monitored	5,000 (2,500 women; 2,500 men)

g. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness

As the first offshore MPA to complete the ENIPAS process, achieving increased legislative protection for the PRMRR will represent a significant innovation. This will set an important precedent for MPA establishment, thereby expanding access to financial, technical and enforcement resources for offshore areas of conservation value. A related innovation will be the

dedicated mechanism for interagency coordination of enforcement efforts, which will be a first in the Philippines for an offshore ENIPAS MPA; given that the offshore context represents particular circumstances relating to various agency mandates, this coordination mechanism again will constitute an innovation with valuable potential for replication in other areas in the future.

A second area of innovation relates to the nature of the resources for which legal protection will be strengthened and management will be improved. The marine ecosystems and biodiversity targeted by the project are under-represented in the Philippines protected area network and in the global MPA network. The PRMRR includes seamounts, nutrient upwelling areas, and highly productive fisheries among other resources. Further advances in zoning, enforcement strategies, and measures to guide sustainable resource use, including co-management arrangements with local communities, will reflect innovations with respect to managing these ecosystems and the biodiversity they support.

Finally, community roles in management of offshore areas and their resources will generate lessons relevant to innovation related to management of offshore areas for multiple benefits as well as potential increases in productivity through better protection. The PAMB will interact with communities in various ways ? through communication and awareness campaigns, co-management roles linked to enforcement plans, and incentives for compliance through livelihood support and other social benefits. This will offer an instructive model for formalizing co-management and ensuring that multiple interests are reflected and balanced in planning and execution of offshore MPA management. In addition to co-management with communities, the PAMB mandate includes balancing competing agency agendas, and incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem management into shared priorities across those agencies.

Sustainability

Financial and institutional sustainability of the PRICELESS project will be a direct result of declaration as an ENIPAS protected area. Institutionally, the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) will be the permanent official body responsible for PRMRR management, within the aegis of DENR-BMB. With ENIPAS status, the PAMB will retain 75% of user fees to cover management costs (25% accrues to the government), and receive direct support for employee salary coverage from government. The PAMB will have the authority to raise funds through other forms of financing, and to collect fees from the public and from the private sector, including ecotourism, fishing, and mining, oil and gas exploration. Thus, the project focus on meeting the requirements for PRMRR incorporation into ENIPAS and ensuring that legislators have the information needed to progress such incorporation (Component 1) offers a direct contribution to financial and institutional sustainability, by consolidating long-term management and protection of the area's natural resources and biodiversity.

As part of the ENIPAS, the PRMRR will contribute to, and benefit from the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), which supports all ENIPAS Protected Areas. In each ENIPAS PA, 25% of revenues generated (e.g., user fees, research fees, fines) shall accrue to a special account in the General Fund of the National Treasury (IPAF-SAGF), which shall be used to finance projects of the System, while 75% will be deposited in the Protected Area-Retained Income Account (PA-RIA) for that PA. Disbursements out of the PA-RIA shall be used solely for the protection, maintenance, administration, and management of the protected area and implementation of duly

approved projects of the PA Management Board. However, for all ENIPAS Protected Areas the source of funds for the PA Management Office day-to-day and regular operations, staff salary coverage, and the Management Board are provided through the General Appropriations Act, not the IPAF or the PA-RIA. The activities of other National Government Agencies for the management and conservation of the PRMRR, as mentioned in the PA Management Plan and in their respective co-financing commitments to the PRICELESS Project, will also come from the General Appropriations Act.

In the case of the PRMRR, as the first and only ENIPAS PA located entirely in the EEZ, with no nearby land masses/islands, its management is concerned with the regular assessment and monitoring of the biodiversity and resources therein, adaptive policy-making to ensure the development and implementation of sustainable utilization guidelines for fisheries, and installation and maintenance of buoys, in coordination with other agencies involved such as the DA Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Philippine Coast Guard, and higher education institutions like University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute. The PRMRR may receive additional funding through grants, donations and endowments from various sources, domestic or foreign, to be deposited in full as Trust Receipt (PA-TR) in a special account in the National Treasury, and to be used for the purpose specified in the deeds and instruments covering them, while other legislated payments for ecosystem goods and services, including fines, penalties and compensation for damages from Protected Area offenses shall accrue fully to the PA-RIA (Section 16. Integrated Protected Area Fund, RA 11038; Rule 16.2 and Rule 16.3 of the IRR). Furthermore, the PRMRR may also access the IPAF-SAGF, subject to its evaluation under the Prioritization Criteria prescribed under BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2021-03 (Guidelines on the Use of the IPAF, PA-RIA, SAGF, PA-TR, and providing the Criteria for Allocation of Funds Deposited under the IPAF-SAGF in the National Treasury). Thus, the project will strengthen financial sustainability of the PRMRR by consolidating its position within the NIPAS and government budget allocation processes, including those for the various agencies that will be involved in coordinated management and enforcement activities.

While there is the expectation for additional funding as described above, the funding from the General Appropriations Act (GAA) is sufficient to ensure the financial sustainability of the PRMRR as it includes funding for all NIPAS PAs, DENR offices, and funding from the Central office to the Regional/Field Local offices.

Effective PRMRR management also will contribute to sustainability of the socioeconomic benefits generated by the project. Livelihood strengthening ? whether in fisheries or other biodiversity-friendly sectors ? piloted under the project will benefit from a healthy resource base (e.g. fish stocks subject to effective sustainable resource management) and maintenance of biodiversity (e.g. ecosystem conditions that sustain ecotourism activities). Thus, the presence of a well-managed and ?financed MPA will benefit the local economy, sustaining jobs, incomes and food security. Moreover, demonstration of the viability of biodiversity-friendly MSMEs through pilot investments will enhance the region?s ability to attract different kinds of public and private investment, further reinforcing the sustainability of a local green economy.

Environmental sustainability beyond the life of the project will rest on the combination of strong enforcement of laws and regulations, and mutually reinforcing incentives to local fisherfolk and other resource users. The project?s emphasis on improved inter-agency coordination in furtherance

of enforcement elements of the overall PRMRR management plan will facilitate efficient, cost-effective and results-oriented distribution of effort by different agencies, which will attenuate threats of illegal, unregulated resource use. The benefits of a healthier resource base and a clear role in co-management arrangements will act as incentives to local communities to comply with resource use regulations and contribute to overall enforcement efforts. These dynamics will be reinforced by communications and awareness campaigns during the project, designed to align behavior change with PRMRR management objectives; these tools will be incorporated into the long-term PRMRR communications strategy.

Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

Experience gained by all agencies and stakeholders involved in the PRICELESS project will generate numerous lessons learned to inform scale-up of offshore and onshore marine resource conservation efforts, as well as transboundary efforts (e.g. Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction-BBNJ). In particular, over large geographies mechanisms and strategies to coordinate enforcement and engage the fishing sector are especially critical, such that PRICELESS learnings will be highly pertinent to marine conservation at scale elsewhere. Notably, DENR-BMB leadership of the project as Executing Agency, and participation of all other implicated agencies, will ensure that the relevant government bodies have the institutional experience needed to lead replication after the project.

Particular project elements that will lend themselves to replication include: a well-defined process for formalizing and capacitating the PAMB; systematically addressing data and information gaps and making data available through a dedicated information management system; defining co-management arrangements between the PAMB and local resource users to manage offshore resources and collaborate on enforcement; explicitly defining an interagency coordination mechanism for efficient, cost-effective and impactful enforcement; and negotiating Conservation Agreements with local communities to structure livelihood and other support conditional on support for MPA management and compliance with regulations. This package of measures and interventions will serve as a holistic model for applying MPA management within the ENIPAS framework, for replication elsewhere in the Philippines.

Within the project geography, the key avenue of replication and scale-up will be expansion of community incentives and MSME development through additional Conservation Agreements. The project itself will serve as a pilot/demonstration of this approach, with close involvement of the PAMB, LGUs, and local branches of relevant government agencies. After the project, the PAMB, with support from DENR-BMB, BFAR and other partners as needed, will replicate the Conservation Agreement model with additional communities, such that all local stakeholders have a vested interest in effective management of the PRMRR.

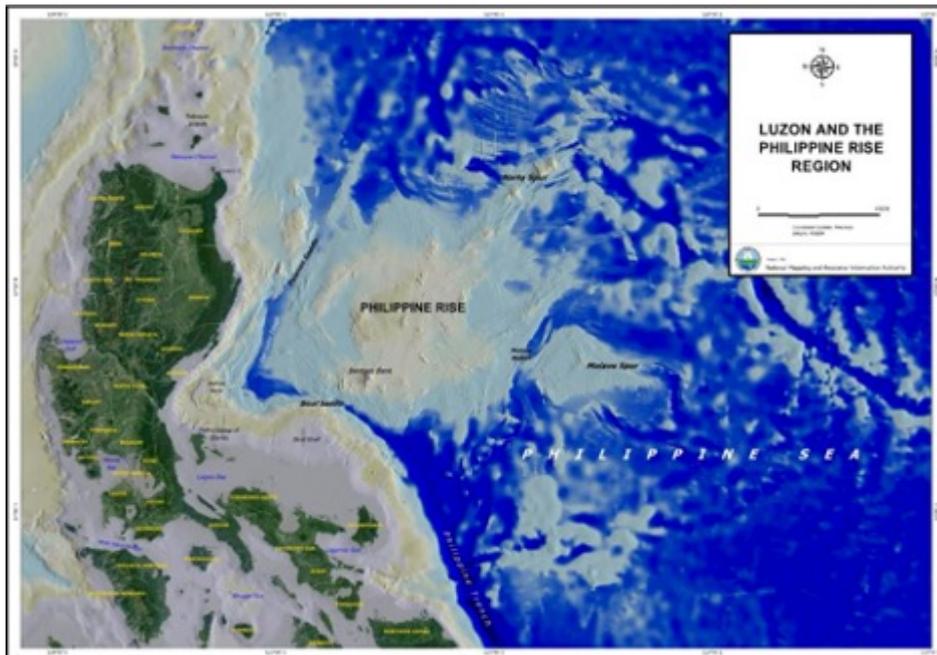
As management is improved and coordinated across zones and among agencies, the PRMRR zoning and management model may be scaled up to include the entire FMA 1, and potentially down towards FMA 2, which covers the entire Pacific seaboard of the Philippines, where the Philippine Government has already financed research expeditions. FMA 6, which, together with FMA 1, comprise what was previously identified as the North Philippine Seascape, is another avenue for expansion, including a DENR NIPAS site proposed for World Heritage Site status.

Thus, PRICELESS represents a crucial step towards management, conservation, and enforcement of an enormous portion of the Philippines EEZ, one FMA at a time.

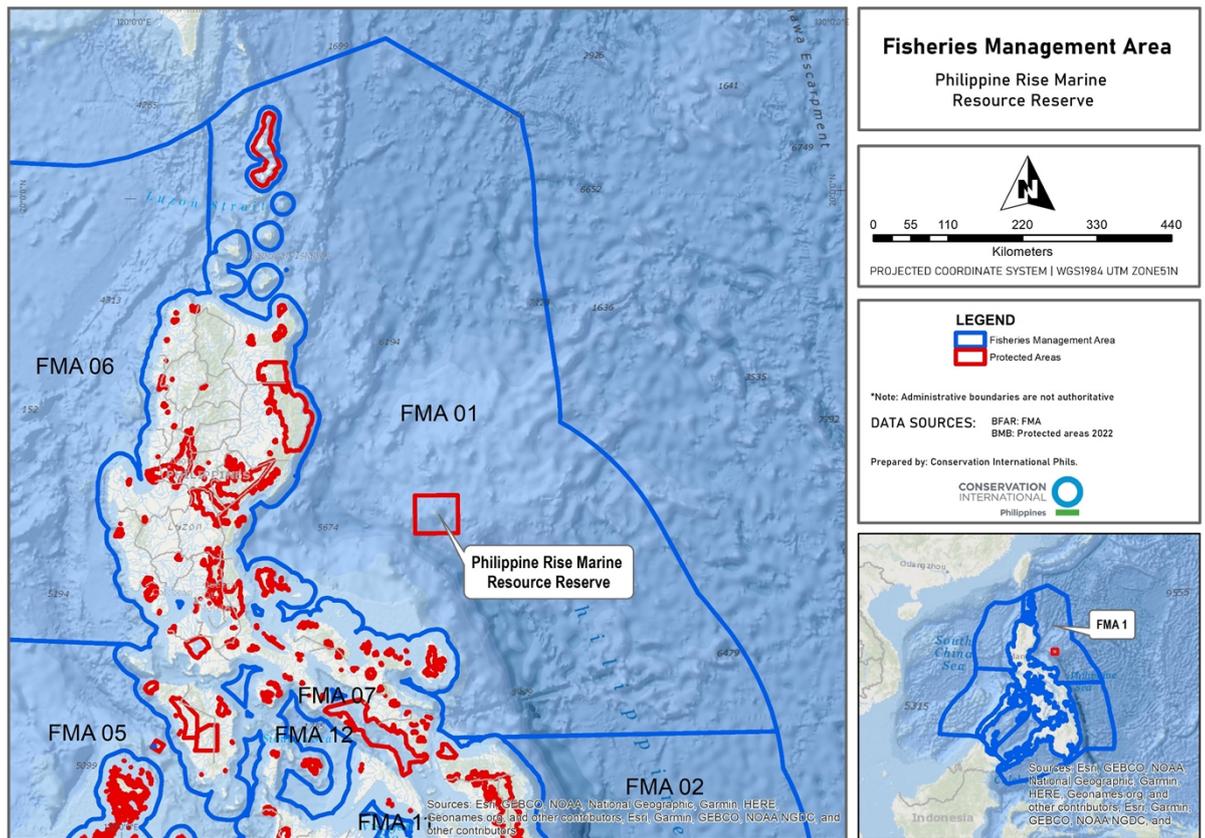
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Philippine Rise Geomorphology (Source: National Mapping and Resource Information Authority)



Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (Source: National Mapping and Resource Information Authority)



Geo Location Information:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID
Benham Plateau	16.5	124.75	1880100

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

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.

The Philippine Rise is a large expanse of marine environment (~10 million hectares) in the NE part of the Philippine EEZ where a seamount (the Benham Bank) was discovered in pristine conditions. Expeditions indeed showed rich marine biodiversity that support productive fisheries. These

commercially important pelagic fishes (tuna and tuna-like fishes and billfishes) are sought after by fishers in the nearby provinces despite their limited capacities in terms of boats and equipment. Given the importance of the area for biodiversity and fisheries, and that it was declared as an Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area (EBSA) under the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2016, the Philippine Government has rallied different agencies (led by the DENR), local government units, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and peoples organizations to conserve and protect the area.

With fishers as the main, historic, and long-term stakeholders of the Philippine Rise, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) was tasked by the Philippine Government as the main partner of the DENR to engage the stakeholders and elicit their active participation in decision-making towards the sustainable development of the Benham Bank. In 2018, Presidential Proclamation 489 declared the Benham Bank as the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR) with a core zone or strict protection zone (SPZ) of 49,684 hectares and a surrounding buffer or multiple-use zone (MUZ) of 302,706 hectares.

Establishing the SPZ will limit the allowable fishing area of the stakeholders even though this is only 14% of the declared PRMRR. However, protecting this zone is critical to the sustainability of the stakeholders' livelihood so basic marine biology, ecology and ecosystem valuation will have to be explained for their appreciation. A free and prior informed consent (FPIC) will be sought, and these stakeholders are always included in the iterative consultations of the PRICELESS project.

The participation and buy-in of fishers to biodiversity conservation in the Philippine Rise will also be negotiated through a conservation agreement under an incentive program of the project during implementation. The incentives will include various forms of assistance to identified and selected Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) not only to compensate for the lost opportunities to fish in the SPZ but also to expand their income-generating options while harnessing the support from other stakeholders like private businesses and financing sector. Through these supported enterprises, their active connection and network with enforcement agencies (BFAR, Navy, and Coast Guard) will also be put in place for their security and safety especially while at sea in the Philippine Rise.

Throughout consultations, stakeholders expressed support for the PRICELESS project and the overall project design. In general, stakeholders did not express material concerns; recommendations revolved around ensuring outputs and targets are appropriate, alignment of the project with other regional management/enforcement plans and bodies (e.g. FMA1, NCWCS), representation on the steering committee, and plans for stakeholder involvement throughout the project. The project design has incorporated this input by modifications to the Results Framework and Implementation and Execution Arrangements. Moreover, local stakeholder needs and interests are addressed through project-level measures (stakeholder engagement plans, gender action plans, and grievance redress mechanisms). One question raised by fishers in one of the communities was how the project might mitigate impacts of restricted fishing access in the SPZ. Although fishing restrictions in the SPZ predate the PRICELESS project, a focus of the project is to ensure that PRMRR benefits (i.e. sustained fisheries and BDFE support) compensate fishers who are impacted. Restricted access issues are further addressed by the Process Framework developed for the project

<p>Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i></p>	<p>Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i></p>	<p>Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i></p>	<p>Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i></p>	<p>Risk Management <i>Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders</i></p>
<p>Government and Local Authorities (National)</p>				
<p>Department of Energy (DOE) Mandated by Republic Act 7638 (Department of Energy Act of 1992) to prepare, integrate, coordinate, supervise and control all plans, programs, projects, and activities of the government relative to energy exploration, development, utilization, distribution and conservation.</p>	<p>For now, the agency does not see yet the potential for oil and gas in the PR, but it also cannot ignore the idea of exploring what is inside the depths of the PR.</p>	<p>Component 1 will have a big impact on the agency as it is motivated to see what the PR has in terms of geology and scientific knowledge thus the possibility of conducting a survey for the exploration of oil and gas. The proposed Congress bill provides for the conduct of survey for purposes of exploring what resources the area has.</p>	<p>Component 1. In the interest of protection, the agency has to seek permission from the PRMRR management body in the event that a survey is needed.</p>	<p>Component 1. LOW and HIGH: The project component's impact on the agency or its effect on the project component's outcome pose a low risk in terms of protecting the PRMRR, as it sees the occurrence of finding oil and gas in the PR to be a rare eventuality within the next 5 to 10 years. However, this risk can become high if any eventual exploration will now include drilling. Nonetheless, this can be managed through constant communication with the project's Executing Agency.</p>

<p><i>Department of Foreign Affairs-Maritime and Oceans Affairs Office (DFA-MOAO)</i></p> <p>The Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office (MOAO) was created on 7 October 2014, merging and reorganizing two former DFA offices called West Philippine Sea Center (WPSC) and Ocean Concerns Office (OCO). Department Order No. 12-2014 recognized the need to merge and consolidate these offices for the DFA to arrive at a more coherent and comprehensive approach to maritime issues, including those vital to national interests.</p>	<p>Any activity happening in the Philippine Rise is of interest to this agency since this shows the exercising of our rights over the area.</p>	<p>Component 1. Whatever research findings (maritime or scientific) can assist in better managing the ocean and the information can make the country's claim over PR stronger, and can be used by the agency as something that can be shared in international fora.</p>	<p>Component 1. The DFA now has direct policy instructions for all foreign posts to give weight to maritime thematic issues. These directives can be incorporated in the proposed bill for the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Component 1. Medium to High: Since maritime concerns are quite high right now for this agency, the risk level of the project component's effect on this agency and the agency's effect on this component can be assessed as medium to high. This risk can also be managed as the DFA-MOAO is part of the interim PAMB.</p>
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<p><i>Department of National Defense-Office of Civil Defense (DND-OCD)</i></p> <p>The DND is the executive department of the Philippine government whose mission is to defend against threats to territorial integrity and sovereignty, and promote the welfare of the people, in order to create a secure and stable environment conducive to national development.</p> <p>The OCD is the implementing arm of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. Its primary mission is to administer a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program and provide leadership in the continuous development of strategic approaches as well as measures to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks to hazards and manage the consequences of disasters.</p>	<p>Component 1. As the executive arm & Secretariat of the National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council (NDRRMC), its main interest in this project component is the implementation of the Disaster Prevention & Mitigation Outcome #6 (which DENR is leading) of the NDRRM Plan (2020-2030).</p>	<p>Component 1. The project component will aid the agency in its task to monitor the implementation of Outcome #6 that underscores the role of natural resources and ecosystem in DRRM and promotes the sustainable solutions to Integrated Area Development and specifically the participatory environmental governance which is espoused by Component 1.</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency can affect the project component positively by involving its regional and local offices to support DENR initiatives like the conduct of DRRM assessments in the PR and bringing the PRICELESS Project into a national stage to gather further support by other stakeholders during council meetings.</p>	<p>Low to Medium. The PR is more susceptible to human induced environmental degradation (e.g. poaching) which might affect the biodiversity rather than natural effects of climate change.</p>
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<p>National Security Council (NSC) The NSC is the principal advisory body on the proper coordination and integration of plans and policies affecting national security. It consists of two distinct bodies - the Council Proper and the National Security Council Secretariat. The Council Proper is a collegial body chaired by the President. It includes concerned officials of the Cabinet and Congress, as members, as well as other government officials and private citizens who may be invited by the President.</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency's interest in the PRICELESS Project Component 1 is based on its National Security Policy (NSP) and National Security Strategy (NSS). Its main concern is the country's national security to cover: safeguarding territorial integrity and sovereignty, promoting economic solidarity & development, preserving ecological balance & contribution to peace and international cooperation.</p> <p>Component 2. NSC is the main policy recommendatory body to the President using its NSP and the NSS as blueprints. Its interest in this particular component of the project are pertinent to : (i) having a wholistic and harmonized policy in terms of territorial integrity and maritime security; (ii) on awareness raising and enforcement of laws: to strengthen public information on maritime domain awareness; (iii) on education: to see maritime domain</p>	<p>Component 1. The PRICELESS Project Component 1 will have an impact on NSC since the agency is covering 5 domains: air, land, sea, space and cyber. This project is in both sea and land domains (some local governments are bordering the Philippine Rise). The project will prompt the agency into actions to: (i) ensure the other participating agencies have the capability to include adequate budget appropriations; (ii) coordinate & monitor so that these agencies' activities are aligned with our national security objectives (iii) harmonize these activities; (iv) continue and sustain PRICELESS as a 5-year project such that the next administration will be able to carry this project.</p> <p>Component 2. The outcomes of the project component will have an impact on the agency in terms formulating the needed policies that have national security implications.</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency will affect Project Component 1 in terms of its commitment for funding the other involved agencies and through policy oversight.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency will have positive effects or influence on this project component as it seeks a public that is better informed on territorial integrity and maritime security and understand the issues pertinent to the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Component 1. (Very) High. The agency covers the project's domains in territorial integrity and sovereignty to ensure that the country has the capability to monitor and prevent incursion so that the sea bed will benefit the Filipino people. Component 2. The agency sees its risk in the attainment of the component outcomes as high if there is no understanding on maritime security and territorial integrity not just in the communities but among agencies as well. The risk can be managed through harmonization of the policies and strategies of the project stakeholders.</p>
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<p><i>National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)</i></p> <p>The NEDA is the country's premier socioeconomic planning body, highly regarded as the authority in macroeconomic forecasting and policy analysis and research. It provides high-level advice to policymakers in Congress and the Executive Branch.</p>	<p>Component 1. As an oversight agency, its main interest is to see how the project will help achieve the development priorities embodied in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) as well as perform its role as a member of the interim PAMB.</p>	<p>Component 1. Because the interim PAMB (to which this agency belongs) is already working under the ENIPAS framework, NEDA only needs to transition to the full-fledged PAMB structure.</p>	<p>Component 1. Most of the activities of the project particularly in Component 1 are focused on the management and full protection of PRMRR and NEDA is not part of the implementation arrangements of the project. However, it already had influence in filtering the project in terms of consistency with the PDP, and gave inputs to the management plan, supported the proposed Congress bill by helping enhance that, which are specific instances in exercising influence again as member of the interim PAMB.</p>	<p>Component 1. High. As a sitting member of the interim PAMB.</p>
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<p>Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR)</p> <p>DA-BFAR is a bureau under the DA responsible for the development, improvement, management and conservation of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources. It is reconstituted as a line bureau by virtue of Republic Act 8550 (Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998).</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency is mandated to both promote the well-being of the fisherfolks by protecting their rights and well-being as it looks into improving the fisheries production aspect and maintain the ecological balance of fisheries resources through sustainable fisheries management. Hence, its interest in this project component is to balance these mandates since the areas of the Philippine Rise are traditional fishing grounds for fishers from Quezon, Aurora, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Catanduanes, etc. as well as a known source of genetic materials for these grounds.</p>	<p>Component 1. As a member of both the PRMRR interim PAMB and the FMA 1 Management Body, this agency is expected to work closely and collaborate with the other involved agencies and stakeholders in order to effectively perform its role.</p>	<p>Component 1. Again, as a member of the interim PAMB, it will have influence in the implementation of Project Component 1. And in the aspect of PRMRR protection, it can pursue the fisherfolks' cooperation as it provides them fishing equipment while diverting their access to other fishing areas. It has also helped in crafting the fisheries aspect of the PRMRR management plan through consultations with various stakeholders.</p>	<p>Component 1. High. The agency's main role in Project Component 1 is its participation as a member of the interim PAMB and the composite law enforcement team as well as to harmonize the initiatives of the FMA-1 MB.</p> <p>Component 2. High. DA-BFAR has the lead role in enforcing fisheries laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Component 3. Medium to High. This can be managed by diverting the fishers from their traditional fishing grounds and providing alternatives.</p>
	<p>Component 2. The agency's interest in this project component are on the development of a communication plan for this component and the inter-agency law enforcement task force collaborating with the PCG and the PNP-MG.</p>	<p>Component 2. This component will affect the agency positively through the possible creation of a TWG for awareness, education and strict protection of the PRMRR. Further, implementing this component may prompt the development of a strategic and operational plan for the deployment of existing floating assets and the law enforcement team. This may however require additional manpower for the fisheries law enforcement group for the PRMRR.</p> <p>Component 3. The impact of this component on the agency is positive since the intended outcomes of this component are aligned with the agency's programs</p>	<p>Component 2. The quality policy of DA-BFAR will have a positive effect on this component. Its commitment to provide excellent services will cover the: (i) awareness campaign and effective communication for sustainable fisheries; (ii) building strong partnership engagements with stakeholders; (iii) forming inter-agency law enforcement; (iv) and as lead in the FMA-1 MB, it can promote the harmonization of NIPAS management and fisheries resource management through EAFM.</p>	
	<p>Component 3. The agency's interest in this component</p>		<p>Component 3.</p>	

<p><i>Department of Environment & Natural Resources-Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service (DENR-FASPS)</i></p>	<p>This project in general will be of interest to this agency since it is tasked to handle, assist and oversee foreign-assisted projects from preparation up to its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>As an oversight office, it is indirectly affected by the project component but the implementation of this project gives this agency the responsibility to shepherd it from preparation, implementation, monitoring, completion, evaluation and mainstreaming or sharing of outputs, lessons and experiences learned.</p>	<p>The recommendations arising from the monitoring and implementation reviews such as lessons learned that it will generate for DENR management, NEDA and GEF can somehow influence the processes needed to accomplish the outcomes of this component as it progresses. Further, before the PRICELESS project sends anything to GEF, apart from getting clearance from BMB this goes through the FASPS.</p>	<p>Medium: part of its mandate in the DENR pertains to the conservation of marine protected areas even as it performs oversight functions for foreign-assisted projects.</p>
<p>DENR is the primary agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, specifically forest and grazing land, mineral resources including those in reservation and watershed areas, and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources as may be provided for by law in order to ensure equitable sharing of the benefits received therefrom for the welfare of the present and future generations of Filipinos. (Executive Order 192, S. 1987)</p>	<p>(Note: DENR-FASPS stated that since their participation in this project is indirect and more on the PPG phase of the PRICELESS Project, their inputs given during the FGD 1 for Component 1 also apply to Components 2 and 3).</p>			
<p>The mission of DENR-FASPS is to lead in foreign-assisted and special projects? development and resource generation; oversees project management; promotes institutional mainstreaming of learning and innovations. Its main function is to oversee, coordinate and facilitate the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the department's foreign assisted and</p>				

<p>Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)</p> <p>BMB is a bureau in DENR with the following mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish and Manage Protected Areas ? Conserve Wildlife ? Promote and Institutionalize Ecotourism ? Manage Coastal Biodiversity and Wetlands Ecosystems ? Conserve Caves and Cave Resources ? Inform and Educate on Biodiversity and Nature Conservation ? Manage the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center ? Negotiate biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Monitoring National Implementation 	<p>Component 1. The agency's main concern in this project is to push through with the legislation of the bill that will complete the protection of the PRMRR and sustainability of the biodiversity therein under the ENIPAS framework.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency's interests or concerns in this project include: (i) the effective implementation of the strategic communication plan that was developed together with the partners, specifically for the PRMRR; (ii) knowledge management enhancement by integrating the same to the current databases; (iii) constant coordination with law enforcement agencies; (iv) constant involvement in seeing through the passage of the PRMRR bill which is currently ongoing; (v) provision of support to the PAMB in coming up with science-based management and informed policy development in coordination with SUCs and UP-MSI who are gathering scientific data as</p>	<p>Component 1. This project particularly Component 1 will have a positive impact on the agency since it will help pursue its bureau mandate to effectively conserve and sustainably manage the marine biodiversity in the PRMRR by achieving full protection of the PRMRR under the ENIPAS framework.</p> <p>Component 2. The project component's positive impact on BMB can be seen as the mandates being exercised in the area or region through the collaboration of all other agencies.</p> <p>Component 3. This component will have a positive impact on the agency since the latter will be able to exercise its mandate.</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency will have a positive influence in attaining the outcomes particularly of Component 1 because it is currently doing the coordination work with the House Committee on Natural Resources for the legislation of the bill such as initiating the drafting of the substitute bill.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency's positive effect on the project component will be to ensure that the component outcomes will be achieved and integrated in the main activities of the BMB through its dedicated team.</p> <p>Component 3. The component will benefit from the implementation experience of the agency under the CMEMP (Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program).</p>	<p>Component 1. High. Apart from what was mentioned in column 3, the agency is currently serving as the Secretariat of the interim PAMB, in the meantime that there is no PAMU and PASU yet.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency sees itself as having a low risk in terms of hindering the attainment of the component outcomes because of the availability of manpower, budget and equipment. As the executing agency for the project it is the main driving force in achieving the objectives of the component in particular and the project in general.</p> <p>Component 3. While there is no perceived risk of the agency to this component, a High risk value can be assigned because if BMB will not move, nothing will happen.</p>
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<p><i>DENR- National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)</i></p> <p>NAMRIA is an attached agency of DENR mandated to provide the public with mapmaking services and to act as the central mapping agency, depository, and distribution facility for natural resources data in the form of maps, charts, texts and statistics.</p>	<p>Component 2. The agency's interest in this project component stems from its mandate as the central mapping agency of the country.</p>	<p>Component 2. Implementing this project component may increase the demand for mapping information for use in management and law enforcement.</p>	<p>Component 2. The agency will have positive effects on this project component since it will provide the required information in the form of maps and charts for area management, patrolling and researches. It also issues notices to mariners of any ongoing activities in the area for their safety and awareness. Furthermore, the agency's existing geoportal has the potential to host a centralized PRMRR database. While the information is mostly limited to geospatial and thematic layers, it can be helpful in informing the public and aiding them in visualizing the information.</p>	<p>Component 2. Medium. The agency sees the importance of the maps it provides as they will aid in the successful planning and fieldwork activities for this project component.</p>
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<p>Philippine National Police-Maritime Group (PNP-MG)</p> <p>PNP. The mission of the PNP is to enforce the law, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, and ensure public safety and internal security with the active support of the community.</p> <p>The PNP-MG is one of the twelve (12) National Operational Support Unit (NOSU) of the Philippine National Police mandated to perform all police functions over Philippine territorial waters, lakes, and rivers along coastal areas to include ports and harbors and small islands for the security and the sustainable development of the maritime environment in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Components 2 & 3.</p> <p>The agency's interests in these components stems from its mandate which is: to perform all police functions and ensure public safety and internal security over Philippine territorial waters and rivers including ports of entry and exit; and sustain the protection of the maritime environment.</p>	<p>Component 2.</p> <p>The impacts of the project component on the agency are: (i) will require the agency to contribute in the conduct of law enforcement, training, information gathering and reporting in the coastal communities, among fishers, Bantay Dagat and other maritime stakeholders. (ii) However, this might require additional manpower from the agency to patrol the Philippine Rise even if it is currently a ship rider with the BFAR, PCG and PN because the PNP still does not have a suitable asset to patrol the area.</p> <p>Component 3.</p> <p>Successful implementation of this component will help fulfill the agency mission to provide a secure and peaceful maritime environment and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Component 2.</p> <p>The agency will likewise create positive effects to the project component by: (i) encouraging more advocacy groups for effective maritime law enforcement through partnership with communities; (ii) effective maritime law enforcement particularly on investigation and processing or handling of maritime violators.</p> <p>Component 3.</p> <p>A positive influence of this agency to this component is its motivation for more fishers? groups to help MLEA (Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies) protect the marine environment. The fishers? groups will serve as the force multiplier of MLEA.</p>	<p>Component 2.</p> <p>Medium. The agency can pose a medium risk if it cannot be effectively engaged in law enforcement. This however can be managed by including the project component activities in the annual operational plan & budget or outsource other funds if any.</p> <p>Component 3.</p> <p>Medium. If the PRMRR is not properly secured by the MLEA, illegal fishing and gathering of endangered species might happen. One way to manage this it to intensify the joint MLEA by recruiting, organizing, training and mobilizing the fisherfolk groups to serve as our force multipliers in securing Philippine Rise.</p>
<p>Government and Local Authorities (Regional)</p>				

<p>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Region II (BFAR-Region II) / Fisheries Management Area 1 Management Body (FMA-1 MB)</p> <p>FMA 1 covers the coastal provinces of Batanes, Cagayan and Isabela provinces in Cagayan Valley; Aurora Province in Region 3 (Central Luzon); Quezon Province in Region 4A (CALABARZON); and Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Sorsogon (Including Northern Samar) In Region 5 (Bicol).</p> <p>BFAR Region 2 is the lead agency for FMA 1. A Management Body (MB) is charged to formulate a management plan and will govern the FMA. It is composed of representatives from BFAR, LGU and the municipal, commercial, aquaculture and fish processing and fisheries marketing subsectors. Also included are representatives from the academe, indigenous people, non-government organizations, and the protected area management board (PAMB) as applicable.</p>	<p>Component 1. As the lead agency in FMA-1, it is interested in the science-based management of FMA-1, where the PRMRR is part of, to ensure that the cause of FMA-1 is being tackled in the PRICELESS project.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency's/body's concerns in this project component are: (i) on the implementation of the management plan that applies the principles of EAFM; (ii) harmonization and integration of activities such as IEC and law enforcement; (iii) strengthen 'citizen science' (local knowledge) as part of this project component.</p> <p>Component 3. The agency's/body's concerns in this component are: (i) promotion of fair and sustainable resource use through the establishment of Reference Points and implementation of Harvest Control Measures; (ii) the EAFM Plan; and (ii) Harmonization of PPAs.</p>	<p>Component 1 will have a positive impact on the agency since the harmonization of the objectives of FMA-1 and the PRICELESS Project can be done as FMA-1 becomes a member of the PRMRR PAMB.</p> <p>Component 2. The project component will have a positive effect on the agency/body by way of (i) addressing the intention of the FMA-1 MB to reach as many stakeholders in the implementation of its activities; (ii) possibly create TWGs on IEC and law enforcement; (iv) as an organization with fisher groups as members, the MB can strengthen the 'citizen science' by involving the fishers in awareness raising through IEC.</p> <p>Component 3. This component will have a positive impact on the agency/body since promotion of sustainable resource use is also an objective of the FMA-1. Furthermore, the alternative livelihoods to be promoted by this component will provide benefits to the fishers in FMA-1.</p>	<p>Component 1. The agency will have a positive influence on this project by bringing in voices of the different sectors particularly the fisherfolks since the FMA-1 is not only a multi-agency body but a multi-sectoral one as well.</p> <p>Component 2. The PRICELESS Project and FMA-1 MB have similar objectives by having the Philippine Rise within the FMA-1, hence offering positive effects to the component.</p> <p>Component 3. The agency/body will also have positive effects on this component since it has the capacity to encourage sectoral stakeholders to be engaged in the identification of alternative livelihoods, recipient identification, etc.</p>	<p>Component 1. High. As a possible member of the PRMRR PAMB, FMA-1 has an expanded sectoral reach than PAMB despite the seeming overlap in the membership of both, even as all PAMBs of the FMA-1 has a seat in the Management Body.</p> <p>Component 2. High, by possibly sitting as a member of the PRMRR PAMB.</p> <p>Component 3. Medium to High. This risk level is given if the FMA-1 MB becomes part of the PRMRR PAMB and can be managed through the harmonization of the plans of both FMA-1 and the PRMRR.</p>
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<p><i>Department of Environment & Natural Resources ? Region III (Central Luzon)</i></p>	<p>Component 2. The main interest of the agency in this project component is driven by its mandate: effective conservation, management and development and ensuring the proper use of our environment and natural resources.</p>	<p>Component 2. The project component will have an impact on the agency in terms of their regular conduct of activities to properly manage the area such as patrolling, CEPA and biodiversity monitoring.</p>	<p>Component 2. The agency will have positive effects on the project component by improving the public awareness and the law enforcement at the ground level in Aurora province, through the activities of its protected area management office and the PAMB.</p>	<p>Component 2. The agency considers itself a high risk factor since carrying out the component activities would require funds. However, this can be managed if specific activities can be properly identified so that proper funding can also be pre-allocated to implement them.</p>
<p><i>Department of Environment & Natural Resources ? Region V (Bicol Region)</i></p>	<p>Component 1. Protection and conservation of coastal and marine resources within the Bicol Shelf portion of the Philippine Rise.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency's main concern in this project component is the need to strengthen the public awareness among the PRICELESS project stakeholders including the collaborative law enforcement within the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Component 1. The Project will solicit support from DENR Region V and its field offices to collaborate with other agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of the project components.</p> <p>Component 2. This component will have a positive impact on the agency since the networking and partnerships that will be forged among the project stakeholders will help it harmonize the agency's policies for the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Component 1. It will have a positive influence on the project through the assessments it will conduct as part of the database that will support policy-making and collaborative enforcement.</p> <p>Component 2. The agency can provide positive effect to this component from its awareness building on the PRMRR for the adjacent communities.</p>	<p>Components 1 & 2. Medium to High. The DENR is the lead agency in the management and protection of our natural resources and can therefore facilitate the implementation of these components to achieve the intended outcomes.</p>

<p><i>Armed Forces of the Philippines-Northern Luzon Command 7 (AFP-NOLCOM 7)</i></p> <p>The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is responsible for upholding the sovereignty of the country, supporting its Constitution, and defending its territory against all enemies. It is composed of the Philippine Army, the Philippine Navy, and the Philippine Air Force.</p> <p>NOLCOM is one of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' Wide Support Commands Combating Terrorism and Insurgency in Northern and Central Luzon.</p>	<p>For all Components. Its mandate is to be the defenders of the North, guardians of sovereignty and protectors of the Filipino peoples.</p>	<p>For all Components. Protecting the PRMRR will mean engaging its Joint Task Forces (JTF) namely: KARAGATAN (the water component), TALA (whose area is Region 2), KAUGNAY (includes the community areas of Aurora), TOWNOL (when air assets are needed).</p>	<p>For all Components. The agency's effect on this project will be positive because by engaging its JTFs, the three major services of the Armed Forces of the Philippines will be involved in providing protection to the PRMRR against threats to its sovereignty and integrity.</p>	<p>For all Components. High. If the agency will not exercise swift and decisive actions to any threats to the PRMRR, the consequences will be detrimental to the protection outcomes of the project component. This can be managed if there is an effective inter-agency communications system as part of the strategic collaboration among stakeholders.</p>
<p>Government and Local Authorities (Local Government)</p>				

<p><i>Provincial Government- Environment and Natural Resources Office, Quezon</i></p>	<p>Component 2. Even if the local government is quite far from the PRMRR, its concern is on environment protection particularly on waste management knowing that what happens on land will affect the seas.</p> <p>Component 3. The agency's interest in this component is the implementation of its Environmental Protection & Management tasks particularly on waste management and the creation of the local environment task force.</p>	<p>Components 2 &3. The effect of these project components on the agency will be the likely additional tasks and responsibilities which may have implications on the agency's lack of funds, manpower and technical capability.</p>	<p>Component 2. The agency can have a positive influence on the outcome of this project through its collaborative support particularly in the strict implementation of environmental laws such as waste management.</p> <p>Component 3. When funds become available, the agency will provide positive influence on the component through logistic support and collaboration with other agencies involved.</p>	<p>Components 2 & 3. Low to Medium, arising from its support role through collaboration.</p>
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<p>Local Government Unit-Dingalan</p>	<p>Component 3. Our agency's interest in this Project Component concerns the Dingalan resource users of the Philippine Rise. The commercial fishing vessels are benefiting from Philippine Rise, and there are talks that most of our tuna catch come from PR. This is one of the aspects that DA-BFAR is looking into that can help declare Dingalan as the next Tuna Capital of the North.</p>	<p>Component 3. (+) positive impact of this Project Component to the LGU: (i) the benefits mentioned in column #2 especially now that the catch from the municipal fishing grounds are decreasing prompting the bigger fishing vessels to go to the Philippine Rise; (ii) and because the catch at Philippine Rise is much bigger, even non-Dingalan fishers go to Philippine Rise and they dock at our port after fishing since we are close to Malabon and Cabanatuan where they unload their catch. From them we are able to collect docking and environment fees; (iii) regarding the monitoring of illegal fishing, our local fisheries wardens are able to do this within our municipal waters. Although, there will be limitations with the LGUs in terms of manpower for law enforcement especially for commercial fishing which is outside our jurisdiction; (iv) our LGU is proactive as far as additional work that this project may entail because we see benefits/rewards from this project even as we recognize our limitations as a 3rd class municipality</p>	<p>Component 3. We believe that for projects like this which involves LGUs, it is best that LGUs are part of the implementation at the ground level. One positive impact to the project component is the capacity building of the MFARMC and BFARMC in deputizing them as law enforcers.</p>	<p>Component 3. High. The LGU of Dingalan is very cooperative when it comes to projects like this especially if it is mandated by law. So we don't see the LGU as a hindrance to this project component. However, we perceive the risk level to be high since LGU role on the ground implementation is critical.</p>
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ACADEMIA				
<p><i>Aurora State College of Technology (ASCOT)</i> Since its creation 26 years ago, ASCOT has grown into three campuses: Zabali Campus situated in Barangay Zabali, Baler, Aurora; Bazal Campus in Barangay Bazal, Maria Aurora; and Esteves and FTC Campus located in Barangay Esteves and Dibet, Casiguran. To date, ASCOT offers four graduate degree courses to include the Master of Science in Environmental Management. Among the twelve undergraduate course offerings is the Bachelor of Science in Fisheries.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school's interests in this project component are pertinent to its programs under R.A. 9441 for the Aurora Marine Research Center, its current course offering in B.S. Fisheries in its Casiguran campus, and its future offering of a course in B.S. Marine Biology.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school sees a positive impact of the project component as an avenue for capacity building for its students and faculty researchers to do actual field work or laboratory in the PRMRR and therefore help strengthen the school's marine programs. Furthermore, it can strengthen its academic networking with all other academic institutions (e.g. UP-MSI) with advanced knowledge in research in marine management.</p>	<p>Component 2. Among the positive effects or influence the school can provide to this project component include: (i) contribution to the local policy formulation because of their good knowledge of the local scenario in Aurora; (ii) as part of the academic network that will carry out this component, it can contribute to the inter-agency efforts in research and field work to help effectively manage the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Component 2. While the school considers itself a low risk solely on the basis of its limited capacity to provide financial counterpart, its response to column #4 may even suggest a higher risk level of possibly a Medium.</p>

<p><i>Cagayan State University ? Aparri (CSU-Aparri)</i></p> <p>Cagayan State University was created by virtue of a Charter that was signed into law as Presidential Decree No. 1436 in June 11, 1978. The Charter consolidated existing post-secondary institutions that were mainly agriculture, fisheries and technological.</p> <p>The <i>College of Fisheries and Marine Science</i> is in the Aparri Campus offering Bachelor of Science in Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the <i>College of Arts and Sciences</i> is in the Carig Campus offering Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science.</p>	<p>Component 1. Protecting our marine resources & zones will also mean protecting our rights to utilize them for instructional and research purposes.</p> <p>Component 2. The institution has an interest in this component to perform its role as part of the FMA-1 Management Body and the Science Advisory Group of DA-BFAR.</p>	<p>Component 1. The Project will have a positive impact on CSU relative to its interest in utilizing the protected PRMRR for instructional and research purposes.</p> <p>Component 2. This component raises expectations for CSU to contribute and lead in science-based management of the area, which is both a challenge and an opportunity as this will provide the avenue to conduct more researches and develop IEC materials, but will require budget or funds.</p>	<p>Component 1. CSU will have a positive effect on the Project because it can provide instructional materials and research outputs pertinent to the protection of PRMRR resources and zones.</p> <p>Component 2. The institution can offer positive effects to this component if it conducts researches on the valuation of ecosystem support services of PRMRR which can support the development of policies on the management of not just the PRMRR but the FMA-1 as well.</p>	<p>Component 1. Medium to High: The Project?s positive impact on CSU (column 3) as well as CSU?s positive effects on the project component (column 4) can only become risks depending upon the Philippine government leaders? influence and decisions regarding the protection of the PRMRR.</p> <p>Component 2. Medium to High. To be able to conduct researches and develop IEC materials to support this component, budget or funds will be required as the institution?s counterpart. This will necessitate budget planning for counterpart to be able to do research & development for PRMRR so that the results can be used for policy development.</p>
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<p><i>Cagayan State University-Gonzaga (CSU-Gonzaga)</i></p>	<p>Component 2. The school is interested in this project component because it has an awareness element that is related to CSU-Gonzaga's current program. The program Community Empowerment through Science and Technology covers education and environment protection, and public awareness for coastal communities. It also has extension activities and services including researches in the coastal communities on their perception of environmental laws.</p> <p>Component 3. The institution's interest in this project component are: (i) to record and classify fishes coming from the Philippine Rise and have catch data on volume of catch; (ii) have value-adding alternative livelihoods for the communities; (iii) close monitoring of the community's catch so that the fishers will be informed on which to use and not use.</p>	<p>Component 2. The project component might create the need for the school to form a TWG to expand the coverage to other communities that are currently not covered by the school but are included in the scope of the PRICELESS project.</p> <p>Component 3. One positive impact of the project component on CSU is that the school will be engaging faculty researchers that may look into the current situation/problems on Philippine Rise and come up with proposed interventions. This way, it can also partner with other institutions to introduce new livelihood programs. It does not see any negative impact on CSU at this time.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school can offer positive effects to this project component in the aspect of public awareness among coastal communities regarding the PRMRR particularly the coastal areas of the Cagayan province.</p> <p>Component 3. (+) If there is a database, it can help LGUs promulgate evidence-based ordinances like open or close seasons for catches.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school rates itself a low risk solely on the basis of its limited financial capacity unless there are external funds that can be utilized.</p> <p>Component 3. High. This component can open (or not open) opportunities for the university to exercise its mandate particularly on offering extension services to vulnerable coastal communities (vulnerable in terms of livelihood opportunities). This can be managed by opening the avenue for CSU to deliver capability building services to the communities.</p>
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<p>Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA)</p> <p>CBSUA was created through Republic Act 9717 converting the Camarines Sur State Agricultural College in the Municipality of Pili, Province of Camarines Sur, into a state university. The university is mandated to provide both advanced instruction and research in agriculture and allied technological sciences including education, arts and related sciences. It shall also undertake extension and development programs, and provide the necessary instructional and research leadership in agricultural, environmental and technological development in the Bicol Region.</p>	<p>Component 2. While the CBSUA is far from the PRMRR (unlike ASCOT), its interests in this project component stem from its membership in the FMA-1 MB specifically on community awareness building about the Philippine Rise and its importance to the Filipinos. As an academic institution, it is interested in providing faculty researchers to help generate the data needed in understanding PRMRR values.</p>	<p>Component 2. This project component reinforces the school's responsibility to share with the community pertinent information or data on the PRMRR values. But such responsibility will entail some budget which for now may not be readily available, but can possibly be earmarked alongside what is available, especially on the development of IEC materials regarding the Philippine Rise.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school's positive influences or effects on this project component are mirrored in the responses to columns #2 and #3.</p> <p>Component 3. (+) The new technologies will suggest or contribute alternative livelihood that are non-fishing to allow fishery resources to rest or ease the fishing pressure.</p>	<p>Component 2. The school gives itself a low risk, again solely on the basis of its limited budget counterpart to undertake the activities pertinent to this component. (Facilitators note for validation by CBSUA: But from its potential contributions mentioned in columns #2 and #3, this might suggest a higher risk level of at least a medium).</p>
	<p>Component 3. (+) The institution's interest in this PRICELESS Project component stems from its mandate along instructions, research and extension. The newly-established San Miguel Bay Research & Innovation Center, not just focuses on participatory researches but innovation as well. It will train fisherfolks to be more entrepreneurial and explore alternative livelihood outside the sea. Along these directions it has interest in this component, as these are all lined up already</p>	<p>Component 3. (+) Through this component, the institution will be able to exercise its mandate and be recognized as having a part in social development. This can be its big contribution to the communities when the technologies (on livelihood alternatives) will be shared and be useful to them. (-) None, because it is the institution's mandate. But one possible negative effect to the school arising not directly from the project component itself but from fishing communities is that they might not accept the new technologies for alternative livelihoods because they are not yet prepared to adopt them. Thus,</p>		<p>Component 3. The institution does not see itself posing a risk to the attainment of this project component. However, having a high impact on the school and likewise having a high influence on the component outcome can suggest a High risk level in terms of the being able to provide extension services it can provide to help sustainable resource use.</p>

<p><i>University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI)</i></p> <p>The University of the Philippines (UP) is a state university system and the country's national university. The UP System has 8 constituent universities with 17 campuses. The UP Marine Science Institute (UPMSI) is one of seven academic institutes of the University of the Philippines? College of Science. UPMSI was originally established as the Marine Sciences Center (MSC) which served as the University's coordinating base for marine research. It is now tasked to pursue research, teaching, and extension work in marine biology, marine chemistry, physical oceanography, marine geology, and related disciplines.</p>	<p>Component 2. The Philippine Rise is a priority research area (aside from the West Philippine Sea) of the UP-MSI. The institution's interest is mainly to conduct research to describe the marine environment in the Benham Bank and the processes that influence it and the wider Philippine Rise area.</p>	<p>Component 2. This project component will have a positive impact on the institution because the coordination and complementation that will be provided will help implement its research programs as well as meet the research objectives of the PRMRR management. Through this project component, it will help the institute identify the information needs or gaps of the PRMRR pertinent to its protection and management.</p>	<p>Component 2. The institution will have positive effects or influence on this project component in several ways: (i) by contributing information on the PRMRR, it can also assist in the development and implementation of a monitoring program; (ii) assist in the capability building of higher education institutions along the Eastern Luzon coast by promoting collaborative research programs that can also address the cost factor of doing research in the PRMRR</p>	<p>Component 2. High. Because depending on the outcome of this component, it will help the institution steer its research programs in the right direction so that the research outputs will be useful in the protection and management of the PRMRR.</p>
<p>People's or Community Organization</p>				

<p><i>Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council-Lagonoy (IFARMC-Lagonoy)</i></p> <p>FARMCs were created under Executive Order No. 240 April 28, 1885 in order to institutionalize the major role of the local fisherfolks and other resource users in the community-based planning and implementation of policies and programs for the management, conservation, development and protection of fisheries and aquatic resources of the municipal waters defined by the Local Government Code. At least three-fourths of the regular members of the FARMS shall be representatives of the local municipal fisherfolks.</p>	<p>Component 2. We see the importance of providing our members who are the actual resource users of Philippine Rise with sufficient understanding of the real situation of this sea.</p> <p>Component 3. IFARMC-Lagonoy has many interests in the PRICELESS Project particularly this component. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At present, we are promoting sustainable fishing practices in Lagonoy Gulf - We want to see that the condition of the Philippine Rise is good - We want to know the real carrying capacity of the place, who and how many fishers or boats will be allowed to fish there - What are the criteria to enter the Philippine Rise and whether the area is exclusive to Filipino fishers alone - Because the PR is no longer within the jurisdiction of the municipality, are the regulations the same as those of the municipal waters? - We are also interested to strengthen the law enforcement - As far as livelihood is concerned: 	<p>Component 2. The information provided by the scientists/academe under this project component will give our members correct information and adequate understanding on what is in the PRMRR and the potential opportunities it can offer.</p> <p>Component 3. Effect on IFARMC of the project component: at present, if certain laws will be implemented, we do not see any effect on our members because they are aware of what the law states such as licensing, catch registration, etc. and sustainable fishing practices. It will have a positive effect on our members because in cases where assistance is extended to our members, we use our members' record of compliance with the law as criteria for identifying who will receive assistance. Compliance is used as an incentive.</p>	<p>Component 2. We can help the project component through dissemination of the knowledge and information provided by the researchers to our members every time we have meetings. IEC should be a regular part of our discussions.</p> <p>Component 3. (+) one positive effect or influence we can give this project component is our being the ?multiplier? in explaining to our members the importance of law compliance. We can be part of the IEC campaign as spokespersons for our ranks; (-) for now we do not see a negative effect we can give the project component.</p>	<p>Component 2. For now, we do not see our council as a barrier that will pose a risk that this project component will not achieve its objectives. What is needed is somebody to simply explain and make our members understand.</p> <p>Component 3. We can pose a HIGH risk to the achievement of the outcome of this project component if majority of our members will not abide by the regulations due to their self-interests and refuse to see the benefits of the project. But right now, we do not see any reason why our members will contradict this project and not see the benefits. While it is possible that a few members will not fully cooperate, it is up to the leader to convince these members.</p>
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<p><i>Pinagsamang Maliliit na Mangingisda ng Dinahican (PIMAMADI)</i></p> <p>Literal English translation of the name of the organization is: ?Association of Small Fishers of Dinahican?.</p>	<p>Component 3. The woman-leader of this association personally experienced fishing at the Philippine Rise and saw for herself the rich marine resources there. The members of the association expect that the Philippine Rise be protected so that many more can benefit. The municipal fishers are also expecting that soon they can also fish at the Philippine Rise.</p>	<p>Component 3. One positive effect of this project component on our association is the possible scaling up of our capacity as an association. Even if we are mostly municipal fishers, we can help in monitoring the Philippine Rise if we can be given the appropriate boats that can bring us there.</p>	<p>Component 3. (+) We see some positive effects of this project component on us. If the marine resources at Philippine Rise will further increase, we might expect the fishes to go near shore (just like what happens in sanctuaries) and this will improve our catch and then increase our income. (-) For now, we don't see any negative effects of this project component on the association members since most of the members are municipal fishers. And for the few who would occasionally go with the big fishing vessels to the Philippine Rise, they abide by the regulations on where not to enter.</p>	<p>Component 3. Low. We will not be a hindrance to the project component since we see the importance of this project and we believe that the government will not implement this if it will be to the disadvantage of the people or will not benefit the people. The only risk we see is if the laws will change that will not be beneficial to the Filipinos. Because of this reasoning, the risk can increase to Medium and High if the needs of the fisherfolks can no longer be met by the project.</p>
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<p><i>Samahan ng mga Maliliit na Mangingisda ng Lamon Bay (SAMAMALAB)</i></p> <p>Literal English translation of the name of the organization is: ?Organization of Small Fishers of Lamon Bay.?</p>	<p>Component 3. Our association?s interest in this project component pertains to: (i) we don?t want other countries to take the Philippine Rise away from us because we want this place to be ours alone; (ii) we can help patrol the area if we are given the appropriate fishing boats to reach this area; (iii) we also expect that through this project component, we will be given the needed materials (wood or ?payao?) to upgrade our boats. There are about 80% of our members who have boats capable of going to the Philippine Rise during the southwest monsoon (?habagat?).</p>	<p>Component 3. (+) one positive effect of this component on our members is the increase in our catch if given additional ?payao? or increase in the income of the wives of the fishers through the livelihoods that will be provided; (-) one possible negative effect of this component is the selective (unfair) implementation of laws between ring net and hand line fishers.</p>	<p>Component 3. (+) one positive effect that our association may give this project component is the assistance we can provide in law enforcement.</p>	<p>Component 3. Medium. We can be a risk or hindrance to this project component if some of our members do not comply with the laws.</p>
<p>Non-Government Organization (NGO)</p>				

<p>OCEANA</p> <p>OCEANA is the largest international advocacy organization focused solely on ocean conservation. Its offices around the world work together to win strategic, directed campaigns that achieve measurable outcomes that will help make our oceans more bio diverse and abundant.</p>	<p>Component 2. The organization has an interest in this PRICELESS Project component through its work towards restoring the ocean's abundance through partnerships.</p>	<p>Component 2. The organization cannot yet be certain on the project component's impact since it relies on invitation for partnerships. (Facilitator's note for validation by OCEANA: OCEANA had participation in the second Benham Rise expedition in 2016 and by sharing some advanced technology and equipment, the team was able to expand its discoveries and findings from the first expedition in 2014).</p>	<p>Component 2. From its support through partnerships, the organization will have a positive influence in the outcome of this project component.</p>	<p>Component 2. (To confirm response to this item)</p>
<p>RARE</p> <p>RARE is a leading behavior change organization in conservation with over 45 years initiating over 450 behavior campaigns across 60 countries. RARE's approach to encourage individuals and communities to adopt behaviors ensures lasting change because the organization applies learnings from behavioral and social sciences including design thinking.</p>	<p>Component 2. The organization's interest in this project component are: (i) on the mainstreaming of biodiversity; (ii) increasing the widespread adoption of sustainable coastal resource management through an effective behavior science approach.</p>	<p>Component 2. This project component will have an impact on our organization if the stakeholders at all levels of government are engaged and supportive of sustainable fisheries management, and they are open to prioritize the needs of the PRMRR</p>	<p>Component 2. The organization can have positive effects or influence in this project component by building the capacity of the project partners in behavior adoption and by shifting the current unsustainable practices to sustainable behavior that could lead to achieving global environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Component 2. The organization sees itself has having low risk from the perspective of its approach towards stakeholder engagement which starts from the planning process up to implementation and doing these with a strong communication plan that can really promote participation</p>

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

As described in the SEP under Appendix VI Safeguard Compliance, fishers are the main, historic, and long-term stakeholders of the Philippine Rise. Establishing the PRMRR strict protection zone will limit the allowable fishing area to 14% of the PRMRR. Yet protecting this zone is critical to sustain the stakeholders' livelihood so basic marine biology, ecology and ecosystem valuation will have to be explained for their appreciation and to obtain free and prior informed consent (FPIC). Their participation will also be formalized through a conservation agreement under an incentive program, which will include various forms of assistance in return for commitments to adhere to sustainable practices and regulations. Through these supported enterprises, their active connection and network with enforcement agencies (BFAR, Navy, and Coast Guard) will also be put in place for their security and safety, especially while at sea in the Philippine Rise.

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
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<p>Government and Local Authorities</p> <p>1-Department of Energy (DOE) 2- Department of Foreign Affairs-Maritime and Oceans Affairs Office (DFA-MOAO) 3-Department of National Defense-Office of Civil Defense (DND-OCD) 4-National Security Council 5-National Economic Development Authority 6-Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) 7-Department of Environment & Natural Resources-Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (DENR-FASPS) 8- Department of Environment & Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) 9-DENR-National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) 10-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Region II (BFAR-Region II) / Fisheries Management</p>	<p>Due to the standard protocols for government bureaucracies that have to be followed, these institutions, whether at the national / regional/provincial /local level can only be engaged through official or formal processes and following prescribed channels. But once those channels of communication have already been established, various forms of engagements such as meetings, consultations, workshops, trainings, etc. can now be used. Depending on the prevailing safety protocols, face-to-face and virtual interactions will be used as deemed permissible.</p> <p><i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups? (e.g. women, minorities, elderly, youth, etc.)?</i></p> <p>Focal persons and desks (e.g. gender desks or focal persons, etc.) will be the point of entries to be able to reach out to disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals who are within the scope of influence of these offices.</p> <p><i>What steps would be taken to seek consent, if needed.</i></p> <p>Referring to the response to the first question above, seeking consent on specific matters would always require formal and official communications and any instruments used for agreements are properly signed by</p>	<p>Where? A combination of central/regional/provincial/municipal office venues and on-site project locations.</p> <p>When? The timeline that will be agreed upon in the PRICELESS activities and by the PAMB in the management plan will dictate the exact period for the engagement of the stakeholder. Specifically, this will dictate their participation in the three components of the project.</p>	<p>A combination of presentation materials, synopsis of reports, abstracts of researches and other pertinent collaterals will be needed.</p> <p>The point persons of the agencies designated to lead and support specific component activities will ensure that these engagements happen as planned.</p>	<p>These engagements are covered in the component activities and the budgets are therefore embedded in the various line items of the project components.</p>
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<p>Academe</p> <p>1-Cagayan State University-Aparri (CSU-Aparri)</p> <p>2-Cagayan State University-Gonzaga (CSU-Gonzaga)</p> <p>3-Aurora State College of Technology (ASCOT)</p> <p>4-Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA)</p> <p>5-University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI)</p>	<p><i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc.)</i></p> <p>Formal invitations will precede the workshops, consultations or meetings that will be conducted to engage these stakeholders. Depending on the prevailing safety protocols, face-to-face and virtual interactions will be used as deemed permissible.</p> <p><i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups? (e.g. women, minorities, elderly, youth, etc.)?</i></p> <p>The objectives of agenda of engagement will specify what disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups will be included so that these institutions can activate whatever strategies they already have to cover these groups (e.g. community outreach programs of universities, extension services, etc.)</p> <p><i>What steps would be taken to seek consent, if needed.</i></p> <p>Seeking consent on specific matters would always require formal and official communications and any instruments used for agreements are properly signed by duly designated authorities.</p> <p><i>Who will engage the stakeholders e.g. project staff, facilitators, etc.?</i></p> <p>The project</p>	<p><i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i></p> <p>Where? A combination of project management office venues and on-site locations of these institutions and target communities.</p> <p>When? The timeline that will be agreed upon in the PRICELESS activities and by the PAMB in the management plan will dictate the exact period for the engagement of the stakeholder. Specifically, this will dictate their participation in the three components of the project.</p>	<p><i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i></p> <p>A combination of presentation materials, synopsis of reports, abstracts of researches and other pertinent collaterals will be needed.</p> <p>The point persons of the agencies designated to lead and support specific component activities will ensure that these engagements happen as planned.</p>	<p><i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i></p> <p>These engagements are covered in the component activities and the budgets are therefore embedded in the various line items of the project components.</p>
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People's or Community Organization	<i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc.)</i>		<i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i>	<i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i>
<p>1-Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council-Lagonoy (IFARMC-Lagonoy)</p> <p>2-PInagsamang Maliliit na Mangingisda ng Dinahican (PIMAMADI)</p> <p>Literal English translation of the name of the organization is: ?Association of Small Fishers of Dinahican)</p> <p>3- Samahan ng mga Maliliit na Mangingisda ng Lamon Bay (SAMAMALAB)</p> <p>Literal English translation of the name of the organization is: Organization of Small Fishers of Lamon Bay.?</p>	<p>Formal invitations will precede the workshops, consultations or meetings that will be conducted to engage these stakeholders.</p> <p>Depending on the prevailing safety protocols, face-to-face and virtual interactions will be used as deemed permissible.</p> <p><i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups? (e.g. women, minorities, elderly, youth, etc.)?</i></p> <p>These people's organizations are typically inclusive of vulnerable individuals and groups. But in any case, invitations for their engagement will specify the need for meaningful involvement or representation of vulnerable individuals/groups in activities that these organizations are expected to undertake in the project.</p> <p><i>What steps would be taken to seek consent, if needed.</i></p> <p>Seeking consent on specific matters would always require formal and official communications and any instruments used for agreements are properly signed by duly designated authorities. A highly participative approach to consensus-seeking will be ensured among these organizations</p>	<p><i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i></p> <p>Where? A combination of project management office venues, regional offices of partner government agencies and on-site locations of these people's or community organizations.</p> <p>When? The timeline that will be agreed upon in the PRICELESS activities and by the PAMB in the management plan will dictate the exact period for the engagement of the stakeholder. Specifically, this will dictate their participation in the three components of the project.</p>	<p>A combination of presentation materials, brochures, leaflets and other pertinent CEPA materials and collaterals written in the local language will be needed.</p> <p>The point persons of the agencies designated to lead and support specific component activities will ensure that these engagements happen as planned.</p>	<p>These engagements are covered in the component activities and the budgets are therefore embedded in the various line items of the project components.</p>

<p>Non-government Organizations (NGOs)</p> <p>1-OCEANA 2-RARE 3-Haribon Foundation</p>	<p><i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc.)</i></p> <p>Formal invitations will precede the workshops, consultations or meetings that will be conducted to engage these stakeholders. Depending on the prevailing safety protocols, face-to-face and virtual interactions will be used as deemed permissible.</p> <p><i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups? (e.g. women, minorities, elderly, youth, etc.)?</i></p> <p>These NGO?s are typically inclusive of vulnerable individuals and groups. But in any case, invitations for their engagement will specify the need for meaningful involvement or representation of vulnerable individuals/groups in activities that these organizations are expected to undertake in the project.</p> <p><i>What steps would be taken to seek consent, if needed.</i></p> <p>Seeking consent on specific matters would always require formal and official communications and any instruments used for agreements are properly signed by duly designated authorities. These NGO?s typically employ participative approaches in their consensus-seeking.</p> <p><i>Who will engage the</i></p>	<p><i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i></p> <p>Where? A combination of project management office venues, offices of these NGOs and on-site locations of target communities.</p> <p>When? The timeline that will be agreed upon in the PRICELESS activities and by the PAMB in the management plan will dictate the exact period for the engagement of the stakeholder. Specifically, this will dictate their participation in the three components of the project.</p>	<p><i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i></p> <p>A combination of presentation materials, brochures, leaflets and other pertinent CEPA materials and collaterals written both in English and the local language will be needed.</p> <p>The point persons of the agencies designated to lead and support specific component activities will ensure that these engagements happen as planned.</p>	<p><i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i></p> <p>These engagements are covered in the component activities and the budgets are therefore embedded in the various line items of the project components.</p>
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By recent practice, government projects include consultative processes with the concerned stakeholders. The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) provides recommendations and advice to stakeholders relating to fisheries and aquatic resources. They are also composed of local fishers (3/4 of the council). As a matter of practice and procedure, FARMCs deliberate on anything related to fisheries and aquatic resources in their area of concern.

Noting that Oceana supported one of the earlier expeditions to the Benham Rise, they indeed have the potential to ?influence the project positively? but has only attended one consultation at the onset of the PPG. The project will continue to engage them in implementation.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

During the PPG phase, a gender assessment was conducted to characterize gender dynamics that are relevant to efforts under the PRICELESS project. Some of the results are as follows:

In terms of gender parity, the Philippines is consistently ranked high among Asian countries. The World Economic Forum report on Global Gender Gap Report 2020 ranks the Philippines at number 16 in terms of world ranking on gender gap score (World Economic Forum, 2019). The Philippines has closed 80% of the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap and women outnumber men in senior and leadership roles, as well as in professional and technical professions. Overall, the country ranks 5th on the indicator assessing gender wage equality (score of 81.2). In terms of education, 71% of women are enrolled in secondary education and 40% in college, compared to 60% and 40%, respectively, among men, while enrollment rates in primary education were roughly identical, with 94% of both girls and boys enrolled (World Economic Forum, 2019).

However, social and cultural obstacles remain that prevent women from taking a bigger role and impact in politics. Women comprise half of the country?s population, and yet they hold only about

one-fifth of elected government positions. In the 2019 National and Local Elections, only 20% of candidates were female (Philippine Commission on Women, 2019). Social and cultural barriers also continue to compromise women's economic potential. 15.3 million women (out of a total of just over 40 million employed persons) are employed. 60% are wage and salary workers and the remaining 40% are either self-employed without any paid employee or employer in own family-operated farm or business or unpaid family worker. This means that nearly half of all the women employed in the Philippines frequently experience fluctuations in their income and/or their economic potential is inextricably tied to their families (Philippine Statistics Authority Survey, 2018). Out of the roughly 1.2 million people employed in the fisheries sector nationally, 7% (roughly 81,000) are women; however, we recognize that many women support the fisheries sector through unreported post-harvest activities. Of the 81,000 women employed in fishing in the Philippines, 12.3% come from the Philippine Rise region. Women's employment in the fisheries sector is also skewed - 88% of women employed in the fishing industry are unpaid family workers or workers without pay in own family-operated farm or business, rather than salary and wage earners.

The gender assessment indicates that the project offers opportunities to address gender imbalances. Component 3 of the project focuses on building broader resilience in fishing communities by improving sustainable resource use and livelihoods. Stronger, more economically stable communities will ultimately reduce pressure on fisheries - which at the beginning of the project constitute the primary source of income for many families. Activities under Component 3 include increasing the productivity and profitability of fish-related products through safety training, equipment/small-scale infrastructure related to refrigeration, training on production of new fisheries-related products, and support for the development of biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs). These activities will be open to both men and women, however, given the gender norms in fishing communities, in which men typically own or are employed on fishing vessels or are engaged in boat making and repair, these activities are more appropriate for women who typically dominate pre- and post-harvest fishing-related activities. The project will coordinate with the Gender Focal Points of lead government agencies and women's organizations to ensure that these activities are designed, promoted and implemented in such a way as to encourage women be active participants and beneficiaries. These efforts in turn will contribute to the economic empowerment of women and greater agency and the ability of women to take on leadership positions in their communities. The project's capacity building activities will also help develop hard skills for women that can diversify and support their livelihood, and soft skills such as public speaking and leadership to increase their participation in decision-making. Additional measures to support gender mainstreaming will include ensuring minimum representation of women in consultations, training, community task forces and livelihood programs.

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency prepared a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Appendix VI). In addition, the project monitoring plan includes tracking of and reporting on the following minimum indicators relating to gender mainstreaming:

- ? Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations).
- ? Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles).

- ? Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)

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.

Over the course of the PPG phase, it was decided that private sector engagement would focus on community level enterprise work and work with the fishing sector. The local fisherfolks are considered to be members of the private sector most relevant to the PRMRR. Heads of fishing associations or federations are the main private sector partner identified. The COVID-19 situation at the time of stakeholder engagement prevented movement of the PPG team to scope for local businesses in the area. During the first semester of the implementation stage, local business owners relevant to BDFE activities in the project will be identified. Outside the fishing sector, government agencies and academia have been identified to support BDFEs especially in terms of training and technology transfer. For-profit business entities have not been identified but will be further explored during the first semester of implementation especially as COVID-19 restrictions slowly are being lifted.

The third component of the project mainly involves incentivizing sustainable resource use within the PRMRR multiple use zone, and the private sector will play a role in supporting small scale livelihood alternatives, primarily by helping the project identify and pilot viable options and eventually become markets for the products or services of the BDFEs. Fishing Associations will play an important role in engaging fisherfolk to trial sustainable methods and models to enhance productivity, and as conduits for information in the Project's education and awareness efforts. Feasibility assessment and value chain analysis for alternative livelihoods and other biodiversity friendly enterprise will rely on private sector actors for information and input.

Ultimately, relationships between the PAMB and the private sector will be an important factor in successful MPA management, therefore the Project will prioritize efforts to generate positive and constructive interactions between them. Fishing Associations were consulted during the PPG phase, and this engagement will continue over the course of the project, as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

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):

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Table 6: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Change in prioritization within government in its interest in conserving and managing the PRMRR once the change-over in administration happens after 2022	Severity = High Likelihood = Low <i>(Note: The May 2022 general elections have not materially impacted the first two risks. Successive Philippine Administrations have prioritized infrastructure and urban development. Although a proposed Legislative Act already was making its way through the legislative process in Congress, it had yet to be approved or adopted. Therefore, these risks remain relevant post-election.)</i>	Active pursuit of the Republic Act, and if not possible, Executive Order or Presidential Proclamation in that order of preference. Clear inclusion of PRMRR as part of the long-term agenda of the agencies involved, not limited to DENR and BFAR, is required. Another way to mitigate this risk is to include long term protection of the PRMRR into the Philippine Development Plan post-2022.
Legislative act targeted by the project is not adopted, and permanent protection is not as easily provided.	Severity = Substantial Likelihood = Modest <i>(Note: new Senate Bills establishing the PRMRR as an MPA under the ENIPAS have been filed in the 19th Congress, and shall be deliberated possibly within the year. The Chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, and the House Committee on Natural Resources are also identified members of the PRMRR Protected Area Management Board, and have indicated their support for legislation of Protected Areas to provide for their management and funding.)</i>	Very recent developments in Congress have indicated support for the Act, and also suggested the potential for a new Marine Resource Reserve Act for Philippine Rise, which would be better than an Executive Order and offer the same protection as a Republic Act. DENR-BMB have emphasized that ENIPAS status for the PRMRR is a priority; their continued engagement of the legislature has been met with assurances that passage will be smooth.

<p>Uncontrolled and unabated incursion of poachers due to lax national government enforcement of existing measures.</p>	<p>Severity = Substantial Likelihood = Modest</p>	<p>Strong mandate and explicit prohibition of poachers is included in the draft Management Plan 2019-2029 of PRMRR. The PRICELESS project will aim to ensure this is endorsed, as well as strengthened via biodiversity and marine ecosystem information additions. Existing coordination of laws and enforcement enhancements will be included as tasks undertaken by the PAMB, also formalized in the PRICELESS project.</p>
<p>Loss of trust by local government units and fisherfolk communities thereby resulting in their low level of engagement with the government agencies.</p>	<p>Severity = Modest Likelihood = Low</p>	<p>Continuous follow-up and active engagement with local government officials and the leaders of organized fisherfolk communities will take place within the Project, including ensuring their active involvement in the day-to-day management of PRMRR as part of the PAMB. This will be articulated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
<p>Sudden escalation of climate change impacts not limited to coral bleaching but also the disruption of regular tidal movements and weather patterns that are affected by and also affecting the PRMRR.</p>	<p>Severity = Substantial Likelihood = Modest</p>	<p>Monitoring and assessment including the development of forecasting tools are underway, and can help develop a deeper understanding of the interplay of the marine ecosystem of PRMRR with the impacts of weather and climate in the environs of the PRMRR. This knowledge will also be included in the updated management plan, and may suggest additional zoning/other interventions.</p>

<p>COVID-19 pandemic persists or exacerbates, disrupting trade, tourism, and engagement efforts.</p>	<p>Severity = Substantial Likelihood = Modest</p> <p>Looking ahead to the project implementation phase, the partners expect far fewer challenges than encountered during the PPG phase. The Government's public health policy response has shifted from lockdowns and mobility restrictions to masking and distancing requirements, and the national vaccination rate continues to increase. Fishing activity has rebounded, as have domestic and international tourism. One impression that emerged during the PPG phase is that the appetite among local communities for exploring alternative livelihoods such as seaweed farming and BDFEs may have been enhanced by the pandemic, as it exposed the vulnerability of the fishing sector.</p>	<p>See below</p>
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Adaptive Management

1. The ambitious scope and scale of the proposed project will undoubtedly require adaptive management over the course of execution. Component 4 of the project ensures that Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management. The Monitoring and Evaluation system will track progress towards the indicators included in the Project Results Monitoring Plan (Appendix III). In addition, the Mid Term Review will serve as a tool for adaptive management, including assessing targets and updating as needed. A Knowledge Management plan will be designed and implemented, to capture knowledge generated and sharing of lessons learned, and to systematically provide information on progress and inform adaptive management to ensure results.

Climate Risk and Related Disasters

2. According to projections under the RCP8.5 emissions pathway, mean annual temperature is expected to rise in this area by 1.35°C in 2040-2059.^[1] Under the RCP 8.5, High Emission Scenario, the total annual hot days of temperature above 35°C will rise by 5.5 days in 2050.^[2] A 60-100% increase in annual rainfall is projected for the Central Visayas and Southern Tagalog provinces, including Metro Manila.^[3] Recent evidence and model simulations suggest more frequent El Niño weather patterns, bringing an increase in drought conditions in this region.^[4] Sea levels are projected to rise by the end of the century (2090-2099) by 0.35 m on average.^[5]
3. The Philippines is considered to have high vulnerability to hazards from climate change, because of high exposure, poverty and environmental degradation. The Philippines is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise and storm surge because about 60% of its municipalities and 10 of its largest cities are located along the coast. The Philippines is highly exposed to flooding, as a

consequence of severe cyclones and heavy rainfall. The risks from flooding are exacerbated by land-use change, such as urbanization and logging. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 4th Assessment Report, the effects of rising sea level are "likely to be of a magnitude that will disrupt virtually all economic and social sectors in small island nations". In addition, the remoteness of the Philippines and its dependence on foreign aid contribute to its vulnerability to impacts of climate change.

4. The project identified low-moderate climate risks and these risks included coral bleaching and strong typhoons owing to increased temperatures. Local communities are vulnerable and have low capacity to respond to typhoons and especially coral bleaching where there is a lack of awareness.
5. In terms of adaptive capacities, the Philippines established a Climate Change Commission, which has prioritized the need to make key sectors climate-resilient, and to work with local governance to address adaptation and disaster risk reduction needs. The Climate Change Commission and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council are working on mainstreaming adaptation and disaster risk management, with the aim of improving community resilience to the hazards presented by climate change. Several climate change adaptation initiatives are underway, including hazard mapping, establishing early warning systems, community-based DRM, and capacity building. Internationally-funded adaptation efforts have partnered with local institutions to promote integrated coastal resource management principles, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable agricultural practices.
6. The management of the MPA will improve ecosystem resilience to climate risks and management plans will incorporate climate readiness such as early warning systems for the local population. Monitoring and assessment including the development of forecasting tools are underway, and can help develop a deeper understanding of the interplay of the marine ecosystem of PRMRR with the impacts of weather and climate in the environs of the PRMRR. This knowledge will also be included in the updated management plan, and may suggest additional zoning/other interventions.

COVID-19 Risk Analysis

7. The full impact of COVID-19 on the region is still largely unknown due to there being no clear end date to the crisis.
8. Fisheries/Aquaculture: In 2018, FAO estimated that 30.8 million people in Asia were engaged in the primary sector of marine and inland capture fisheries (FAO,2018). Millions more were involved in secondary activities, such as post-harvest processing and marketing, in which women predominate. The pandemic has directly impacted almost all of these people (FAO, 2020). According to the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (2020), the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic during the first quarter of 2020 not only in the region but also throughout the world, has impacted the region's fish production from marine capture and aquaculture. Fishing operations at sea encountered difficulties due to the national lock-down measures in many countries that prohibit fishers from going out to sea to fish. Meanwhile, fish farmers have also been limited to work outside of their homes to halt any further spread of the virus.

9. Tourism: South Asia is highly dependent on travel and tourism, especially as a generator of jobs (estimated at 47.7 million in 2019). In May 2020, the World Travel and Tourism Council predicted the crisis will result in at least a 42 percent drop in international tourist arrivals and a 25 percent drop in domestic tourism across the Southeast Asia Region. Based on these assumptions, the region as a whole could lose 10.77 million jobs and US\$52.32 billion in GDP from the impact of COVID-19 (World Bank, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased incidence of poverty and food crisis especially in fishing communities throughout the Philippines. Tourism ground to a halt, and fishers were highly affected due to the lockdown imposed in fishing villages during the earlier phases of government measures in response to the pandemic. Impacts included declining catch volumes and increasing costs as fishing effort was limited, as well as frustration and emotional distress due to the strict lockdown. Restricted fishing access not only was a setback for fishing operations, but also affected middlemen given low fish prices due to general demand shocks and reduced mobility of traders. For example, as recorded in Region V, one of the regions covering the Philippines Rise, prior to the lockdown, high-grade fish were sold at P200 (around US\$ 4) or higher per kilogram for the high-end market; with the pandemic, the price of high-grade fish plummeted to P100 (around US\$ 2) in the local market. Other impacts of COVID-19 on these communities include travel restrictions, reduced food security, and disruption to children's education. Moreover, some community members who were open to seeking out alternatives to fishing have been prevented from doing so by the lockdown restrictions.
10. There are tourist resorts along the coast of Quezon in particular, the municipality from which most of the (tuna) fishers of Philippine Rise originate. As far as the COVID-19 lockdown is concerned, this affected the traffic of tourists in the area and throughout the country. IUU fishing has also been recorded in several places. For example, commercial fishers have been apprehended in municipal waters where they are prohibited to operate. Municipal fishers are fishing without permits in neighboring municipalities. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) enforcement personnel have increased enforcement efforts in response to an increase in IUU fishing.
11. Financing: In terms of financing, overall government budgets have increased to emphasize on COVID-19 recovery. However, for the Department of Natural Resources, the proposed 2021 budget is consistent with 2020 numbers (2020: 25.495 billion pesos; 2021: 25.5 billion pesos).

Availability of Technical Expertise and Capacity and Changes in Timelines

12. CI has developed COVID-19 response strategies and protocols to protect staff as well as counterparts in communities, local civil society organizations, and government agencies. Moreover, CI is well adjusted to remote work and online interactions, and in facilitating access for others to interactions requiring connectivity.
13. In the immediate future, government agencies will continue to be preoccupied with adjusting to COVID conditions. However, DENR-BMB is strongly committed to this project, and the interim PAMB also has a strong interest in seeing this project come to fruition. Therefore, the partners have adjusted to the 'new normal' such that key engagement and consultation processes have been able to proceed, with the requisite precautions in place.

14. Local fishing associations are anticipated to play an important role in community engagement and deploying sustainable fishing practices. Engagement with these associations in the COVID-19 context will require particular attention to precautions; the partners view this as an opportunity to support the associations and their members in strengthening their response to COVID and embracing safety practices. Thus the project will help the civil society sector adjust to the pandemic.
15. The project beneficiaries ? coastal community members ? rely predominantly on fishing. Economic shocks caused by the pandemic may have a severe impact on communities whose livelihoods and food security already are precarious as a consequence of baseline conditions. While this may present challenges for the project (i.e. people working hard to survive may have limited time and attention to respond to engagement efforts), it also reinforces the urgency of project activities relating to livelihood diversification and increased fishing productivity. This also reinforces the importance of community involvement in MPA planning and management processes.
16. Planned research and survey efforts are less likely to be affected, such that project activities relating to addressing information and data gaps may be unimpeded. Although subsequent engagement and participatory planning processes may be complicated by the need to adhere to safety protocols, the project partners anticipate that the timeline for the project itself will remain viable.

Stakeholder Engagement Process

17. The partners are highly sensitive to the challenges of stakeholder engagement in general, and during COVID-19 pandemic in particular. CI will support DENR-BMB and BFAR in stakeholder engagement and work in the field, relying on its safety measures. CI has employed a full time risk and safety officer, who has developed an institutional COVID-19 response plan. This plan includes weekly country updates on the status of COVID-19 cases, and how the Country Program is impacted; office protocols for both staff and visitors (currently no visitors are permitted in any office, but this will be adjusted on a case by case basis pending local conditions); and detailed protocols for work with communities. Each project site is rated monthly in terms of the types of risk (e.g. meetings in the field, meetings in an office, other field activities where our staff or partners are involved in outdoor actions like tree planting, farming, fishing, etc.), and mitigation approaches and guidelines for each type. An internal team at CI Headquarters reviews all protocols and is able to deploy flexible resources to support safety equipment for partners and communities (CI is also developing an emergency fund to help communities and people at risk where they work).
18. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan draws on CI's dedicated COVID-19 response capacity to inform specific planning for COVID-risk mitigation. In addition, the Plan aligns with protocols and guidelines maintained by the Philippines Government..

Enabling Environment

A concern with respect to enabling environment in terms of government support is that preoccupation with the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery efforts may limit government

participation in the Project. As reported in the Stakeholder Engagement documentation (see Appendix VI), a wide range of agencies have actively participated in an extensive series of intensive virtual consultation, design and validation workshops, and have signaled that this Project remains a strong priority. The DENR-BMB remains highly committed to upgrade the status of the PRMRR, with support from other DENR agencies relating to special projects (FASPS), mapping and information management (NAMRIA), and others; BFAR is strongly committed to facilitating coordinated management of the fisheries sector in the region; and a range of enforcement agencies have emphasized their commitment to pursuing synergies and efficiencies by executing their mutually-reinforcing functions in a more coordinated manner. Throughout the PPG phase, NEDA's thorough contributions further confirmed that the Project also is a priority from a national development perspective. Rather than competing with COVID-related priorities, the Project is seen as contributing to pathways for green, sustainable recovery. Combined with the wider policy commitments of the Government to which this Project offers direct and significant contributions, these signals leave the project partners confident that the enabling environment in terms of government support and participation remains highly favorable.

Financing

19. The development of this project identified significant potential co-financing from government. Successful execution of the project is at a low risk from co-financing challenges, as the project itself will lead to increased access to government funds for MPA management after securing full protected status for the PRMRR under ENIPAS.

Future Risk of Similar Crises/Opportunities

20. Several features of the project will help mitigate the future risk of similar crises:
 - Development of organizational capacity with respect to crisis response (among fishing associations as well as government agencies).
 - Enhanced sustainability of fishing activities, mitigating the risk of shocks to food supplies and income for communities linked to resource declines.
 - Livelihood diversification will reinforce household resilience against shocks, and enable local people to better address health needs in general.

Stronger ecosystem health through improved MPA management will contribute to socioeconomic and ecological resilience against climate change.

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.

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or workplans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) as the project's Executing Agency will lead execution of the project and play the lead role in monitoring the project, and maintaining its strategic focus. Field execution of activities will be undertaken by Delivery Partners in close coordination with DENR-BMB and other government agencies and their regional offices, as well as local government units (LGUs) and their constituent stakeholders. Further support will be provided by academia and NGOs with the requisite mandates, expertise and field experience.

DENR-BMB is well-placed to act as EA, given its mandate for overseeing Protected Areas in the Philippines. It offers extensive experience managing comparable processes and projects, including Marine Protected Area establishment and strengthening, supporting and overseeing Protected Area Management Boards, and coordinating with other government agencies and partner organizations on community-based approaches (co-management, livelihood support). The BMB will be supported by DENR's Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS), which has extensive experience managing and guiding processes related to ambitious-scale projects with GEF funding.

As EA, the DENR-BMB will be responsible for all procurement processes (including managing/tracking equipment), transaction tests and flow-downs, safeguards, work-plans/budgets, due-diligence and management of all sub-grants, security screenings, close management of implementation budget, annual co-financing updates, annual audits of sub-grantees. CI-GEF will conduct annual site visits and/or technical and financial desk reviews, and tracking project production of publications and knowledge materials. As EA, the DENR-BMB will use Philippine government processes and procedures, as encouraged by the GEF, to guide itself throughout the implementation of the PRICELESS project.

Key partner government agencies identified during PIF preparation and confirmed during the PPG phase as critical in the achievement of project objective and outcomes include: the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), National Coast Watch Council Secretariat (NCWCS), National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), Philippine Navy (PN), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Philippine National Police Maritime Group (PNP-MG).

In addition to the government agencies listed above, the project will engage several organizations and bodies as sub-grantees and partners to build on their expertise, reduce duplication of effort, and ensure that the project is able to accomplish the desired outcomes. Supporting NGOs will include Haribon Foundation and Rare Philippines. These organizations have been selected because of their specific expertise with respect to key project elements, such as community engagement and BDFE implementation (Haribon) and community-awareness and communications campaigns (Rare). Also, the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI) will be the lead academic unit supporting the DENR for biophysical research in the Philippine Rise.

Additional details on the roles of these partners are provided in the stakeholder engagement plan (Appendix VI). During the implementation phase, prior to contracting or sub-granting, DENR-BMB, supported by CI, will need to conduct Financial and Risk Assessments of all partners and service providers.

Table 11: Project Executing Agencies, Subgrantees and Partner Roles and Rationale for their Inclusion

Grantee / Sub- grantee / Partner	Specific Role	Rationale
DENR- BMB DENR- FASPS	Executing Agency GEF project coordination and M&E oversight	Lead NGA for biodiversity conservation Coordinates all foreign funded (GEF) projects
DA- BFAR	Fisheries oversight	Manages the FMA where PRMRR is located
NCWCS	Enforcement Coordination	Inter-agency coordination for enhanced governance of maritime and ocean interests
NSCS	Enforcement Coordination	Coordinates enforcement agencies? plans and policies on national security
PN	Enforcement actions	Maritime defense against foreign incursions
PCG	Enforcement actions	Maritime safety, security and environmental protection
PNP- MG	Enforcement actions	Public safety and security over territorial waters, rivers, and coastal areas
UP-MSI	Research/Academic Lead	Lead academe doing major research in the Philippine Rise
Rare	Deliver Outputs 2.1.4 and 2.1.5	Development partner with strong communications and public awareness program
Haribon	Deliver Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4	Development partner with strong experience in livelihood programs including BDFEs

Project Management Unit

DENR-BMB will designate a co-financed National Project Director (NPD) who will be responsible for oversight of the Project Management Unit (PMU), assurance on fit with government baseline policies and programs, coordination of government partner agencies, and co-chairing the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

The PMU will be responsible for operational planning and day-to-day implementation of all project activities under the four project components, as well as for monitoring and reporting on project outputs and outcomes. The PMU will prepare and support meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC, see below) and manage the project budget. The PMU will be housed within DENR-BMB and will be led by a full time National Project Manager (NPM), a Deputy Project Manager, and a Finance and Administrative Officer. The PMU will be supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Community Engagement and Development Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Specialist, and Field Coordinators who are not government staff and who will specifically be hired for this project (see Appendix IX for PMU staff TORs). As described in the TOR, the Deputy Project Manager will have expertise in policy and planning in the coastal/marine sector. The NPM will maintain ultimate responsibility for day-to-day execution of this project, with input from senior DENR-BMB staff, reporting to the NPD. In addition, the PMU will receive important technical, administrative, and

institutional support from technical advisers at BFAR and other government agencies and project partners, as well as technical consultants.

With respect to community-based work under Components 2 and 3 of the project, the PMU will pursue a bottom up approach giving time to communities to take ownership of the proposed projects and adapt them to their own vision and needs. The Community Engagement and Development Specialist will travel frequently to project sites, and with the Field Coordinators, maintain close and continuous contact with the communities and other stakeholders.

The PMU will contract technical experts, including both full-time staff for the duration of the project and shorter-term contracts for targeted technical inputs. The PMU team will include capacity with respect to gender mainstreaming, and gender considerations will be incorporated throughout team members' roles and responsibilities. The PMU will develop detailed terms of reference and through the BMB as EA arrange consultancy contracts and institutional service contracts for targeted assignments of shorter duration over the course of the Project

Project Steering Committee

The project has established a Project Steering Committee (PSC) composed of representatives from a range of different government agencies. The PMU will act as the secretariat of the Steering Committee. The DENR will chair the group, and BFAR will act as Co-Chair. CI-GEF will participate as an observer. The principal function of the PSC is to provide guidance on the project delivery, based on government positions relevant to project alignment with national policies and laws, best practice, and new initiatives. This body will ensure collaboration with other programs and avoid duplication of efforts. The PSC will maintain continuous exchange of information among its members by electronic means, and additional *ad hoc* steering committee meetings can be convened via telephone conference or other means, if necessary.

The DENR Secretary, as the de facto chair of the Project Steering Committee, will designate his/her representative to the PSC for each meeting if he/she is unable to preside. The Project Steering Committee will include many of the same members as the PAMB, and other potential members may be invited or included in meetings as the need arises. The PSC institutions are as follows (individuals to be designated by each institution):

- ? DENR-BMB
- ? DENR-FASPS
- ? DA-BFAR
- ? NCWCS
- ? NSCS
- ? PN
- ? PCG
- ? PNP-MG
- ? UP-MSI
- ? Delivery Partners
 - a. Rare Philippines
 - b. Haribon Foundation
- ? Private Sector Partners
 - a. President of Fishing Federations

- b. Owner of major businesses and civic society organizations in the project sites to be identified during project implementation
- ? Conservation International

The DENR Secretary shall issue a Department Special Order that will formally identify agencies, institutions, and organizations that will constitute the Project Steering Committee. This shall commence once the CEO Endorsement Package is completed and ready for submission to GEF.

The PSC will meet twice a year to review project progress and may recommend specific directions for the PMU to pursue to better achieve project outcomes. Minutes of PSC meetings will be submitted to the CI-GEF Agency and other relevant stakeholders.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

Figure 5: Project Execution Organizational Chart

Steering Committee
(DENR-BMB, DENR-FASPS, DA-BFAR, National Coast Watch Council Secretariat, National Security Council Secretariat, Philippine Navy, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police Maritime Group, Delivery Partners (Haribon Foundation, Rare Philippines), UP-M, CSOs/Private Sector partners (tbc))

Executing Agency (DENR-BMB)

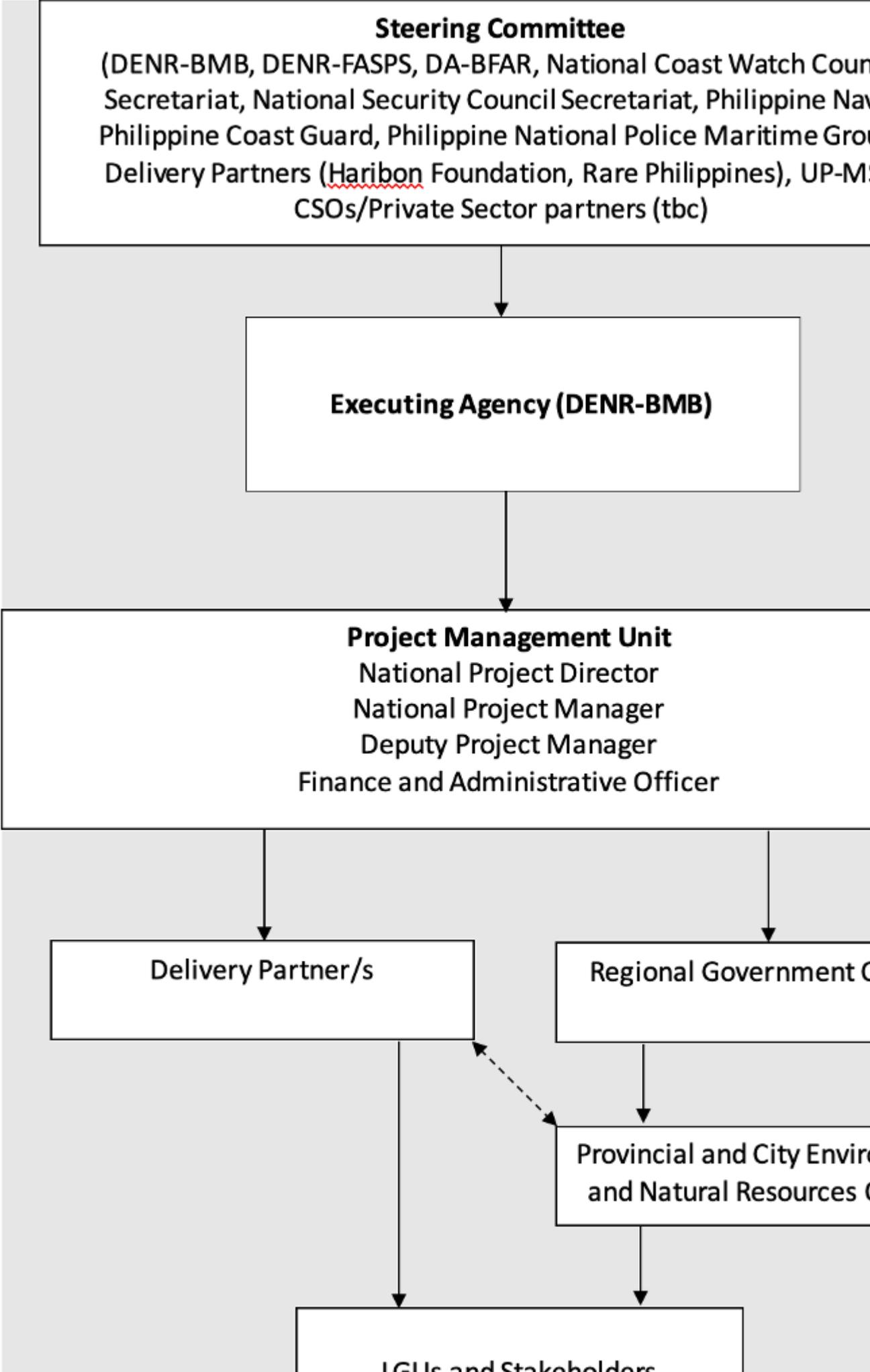
Project Management Unit
National Project Director
National Project Manager
Deputy Project Manager
Finance and Administrative Officer

Delivery Partner/s

Regional Government C

Provincial and City Environ
and Natural Resources C

LGUs and Stakeholders



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.

A. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

The PRMRR's rich benthic and pelagic species biodiversity and productivity have been confirmed as a conservation priority through recent formal recognition. It is part of a larger Fisheries Management Area, and has been designated under the CBD criteria as an EBSA. Given its focus on offshore areas, an under represented marine ecosystem, PRICELESS helps fill a significant gap in global biodiversity protection, particularly given the scale and size of the effort, and helps reverse otherwise historical trends of neglecting high seas biodiversity and ecosystems.

The Project is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (5, 7-9, 12-17) and selected targets therein. Of the 17 SDGs, the PRICELESS Project will have a more focused alignment with SDG 14 (Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development). Specific goal targets and indicators to which the project will contribute are:

- ? Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- ? Indicator 14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
- ? Target 14.1: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- ? Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits.
- ? Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- ? Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

The Decision X/2, during the 10th meeting of the Conference of Parties (CoP) held on October 18-29, 2010 in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity that includes the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2011-2020. This Plan provided an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire UN system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2020). Component 1 of the PRICELESS Project (Improved management effectiveness of the 352,390 hectares of PRMRR) is consistent with the following Strategic Goals and their targets:

- ? Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic biodiversity.
- ? Target 11 ? 10% of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved. Marine PA achievement at the ASEAN level currently is just 3.4% of the 10% target.

Component 2 of the PRICELESS Project (Improved management and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 hectares of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR) is consistent with the following Strategic Goals and their targets:

- ? Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.
- ? Target 1 ? People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- ? Target 2?Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development plans

The Philippines is a signatory to international MEAs including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Others include the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the Cartagena Protocol, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna (CITES), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and the World Heritage Convention (WHC).

The Constitution of the Philippines explicitly recognizes the right to a healthy environment (Article 2 Section 16). The main policies related to environmental governance in the Philippines are articulated in the Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP 2015-2028) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2028). Key legislation includes the Republic Act (RA) 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992, as amended by RA 11038 also known as the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS) Act of 2018, which provides the legal framework for the establishment and management of protected areas in the Philippines. Other pertinent laws include the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001 (RA 9147); An Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, Amending RA 8550 or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 10654 of 2015). The Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) as amended by People's Survival Fund (RA 10174 of 2012) governs the country's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The PBSAP 2015-2028 integrates and mainstreams the CBD objectives and the country's targets to the CBD commitments into the national development and sectoral planning framework. Such mainstreaming includes the institutionalization of marine biodiversity into the mandate of the DENR through the creation of the Coastal and Marine Division in the agency structure. Further, the PBSAP became a national policy on biodiversity by virtue of Presidential Memorandum Order 289 (1995) and Executive Order (EO) 578 (series 2006), which both direct all concerned agencies, offices and LGUs to integrate and mainstream the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into their policies, rules and regulations, programs and development planning processes (PBSAP, n.d.). The BMB is authorized to coordinate the implementation and mainstreaming of the PBSAP into the plans and programs of concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and LGUs, including government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) and government financial institutions (GFIs), and state

universities and colleges (SUCs). The PRICELESS Project aligns with and will contribute to the implementation and achievement of the PBSAP 2015-2028, particularly with respect to the following targets:

- Target 3: by 2028, there will be no net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses.
- Target 7: by 2028, as a result of improved conservation, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas will be enhanced
- Target 8: by 2028, fish stocks of economically important species will be maintained
- Target 9: by 2028, there will be an annual increase of at least 5% in biodiversity conservation-related jobs (ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration)
- Target 12: by 2028, capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and marine PAs/KBAs will be strengthened
- Target 18: by 2028, awareness on biodiversity increased.
- Target 20: by 2028, there will be a 20% increase from 2015 levels in the coverage of established MPAs/sanctuaries across various aquatic habitats

The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) reflects commitments from 11 original East Asian countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam; Japan joined in 2002) to achieve sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia. After its first adoption during the First Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia in December 2003, the Strategy was updated by the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council last June 2014. The Project also supports the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan and is aligned with its outcomes as follows:

- 1.2 MPAs, MPA networks and other conservation measures are scaled up and managed effectively across the East Asian region, enhancing the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and threatened migratory marine animals
- 2.2 Innovative projects/approaches developed and implemented in collaboration with national and local governments, decreasing vulnerability of coastal communities, applying blue economy solutions and improving food security and livelihood options in highly vulnerable coastal areas.
- 3.2 Marine pollution reduced among PEMSEA Partner Countries from land-based and sea-based sources, including marine debris, plastics/ micro-plastics and nutrient pollution.
- 5.3 Targeted research projects providing scientific data, tools and methodologies for application in planning and decision-making processes for scaling up SDS-SEA implementation.
- 6.1 Improved access to sources of public and private sector financing, including sector based ocean investment funds and other innovative investment mechanisms.
- 6.3 Socio-economic and ecological benefits and changes in ecosystem health and resilience resulting from blue economy investment realized and shared with regional and international partners for further scaling up investments.

The SDS-SEA offers a set of relevant principles, current regional and international action programmes, instruments and implementation methods that are all based on a programmatic approach and the consensus reached among the countries and stakeholders (PEMSEA, 2015). The PRICELESS Project will contribute to the desired institutional and operational changes that the SDS-SEA intends to achieve. Among those desired changes specifically relevant to the PRICELESS Project, as stated in PEMSEA are:

- ? Institutional
 - o National coastal and marine policy and supporting legislation adopted;
 - o Local governments and communities given responsibility to manage their coastal and marine environment;
 - o Area-specific institutional arrangements for environmental management and sustainable development of large gulfs, bays, inland seas, international straits and LMEs in place; and
 - o Environmental management incorporated into economic development plans at national and local levels.
- ? Operational
 - o National coastal and marine policy/strategy adopted, incorporated into national development and investment plans, and implemented; and
 - o Resource and environmental valuation, assessment and management systems in place as tools for sustainable development.

There are also particular SDS-SEA outcomes that the PRICELESS Project can contribute to. These are:

- ? Economic
 - o Sustainable livelihood pursued and particularly those for the poor improved
- ? Environment and Resources
 - o More coastal areas able to achieve economic growth while protecting the environment and natural resources;
 - o Marine endangered species and biodiversity effectively protected; and
 - o Protected Areas and their networks established and managed as needed and appropriate.

The Project will also contribute to the Regional Strategic Action Plan for Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, which addresses six transboundary problems including: unsustainable exploitation of fish, habitat degradation and community modification, climate change, marine pollution, freshwater shortage, and alien and invasive species.

The Sustainable Fisheries Management Project for the Sulu-Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (SCS-LME) is the first regional collaboration project of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) Program. The Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the SCS-LME was formulated by key stakeholders, experts and focal government agencies of Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines to identify solutions and approaches to improve and sustain the small pelagic fisheries of the region using the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) framework (Seascapes and EAFM WG, 2018). The PRMRR may not exactly be in the expanded bounds of the SCS-SEA, but it is within the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) area, making its ecosystem an important element in the strategies to address the transboundary environmental problems of the SCS-LME. The PRICELESS Project can contribute in addressing at least two of the five priority transboundary problems of the SCS-LME. These are:

- ? #1: Unsustainable exploitation of fish. Fish stocks have declined as evidenced by the decreasing Catch per Unit of Effort (CPUE). Aside from the rapid growth of aquaculture industry in the region and the pollution problems of industry, the problem of unsustainable exploitation of fish is rooted in weak governance and poverty incidence in the region (Seascapes and EAFM WG, 2018, p. 4).

- ? # 2: Habitat loss and community modification. The lack of awareness of the importance of habitats and communities and poor coastal planning and management are among the underlying causes of habitat loss and community modification (Seascapes and EAFM WG, 2018, p. 4).

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011-2028 outlines the specific programs and strategies for adaptation and mitigation for 2011 to 2028. It is a comprehensive plan that provides key actions that:

- ? Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate change;
- ? Adopt the total economic valuation of natural resources while ensuring biodiversity conservation; and
- ? Recognize the competitive advantage of putting value on the direct use, indirect use, option to use and non-use of environment and natural resources, as a short to long-term sustainable development goal.

Of the seven priorities of the NCCAP 2011-2028, the PRICELESS project is most aligned with priority #3 (Ecological and Environmental Stability). The objective of the Ecological and Environmental Stability Priority is to enhance resilience and stability of natural systems and communities. Of the five desired outputs, three are particularly relevant to the PRICELESS Project. These are: 1.2 Management and conservation of protected areas and key biodiversity areas improved; 1.3 Environmental laws strictly implemented; and 1.4 Capacity for integrated ecosystem-based management approach in protected areas and key biodiversity areas enhanced

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 outlines the targets to ensure ecological integrity and a clean and healthy environment. The PRICELESS Project will help achieve the PDP aim of protecting fragile ecosystems while improving the welfare of resource-dependent communities (PDP, n.d., p. 317). Furthermore, PRICELESS aligns with the specific sector outcome, which states that biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services be sustained. The Plan devotes Chapter 20 to Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment. It highlights a target of increasing employment from biodiversity-friendly enterprises and other sustainable resource-based industries, with specific reference to ecotourism from PAs. Among the targets in the overall strategic framework of the PDP, the Project also helps advance the following:

- There will be greater trust in government and in society
- Individuals and communities will be more resilient
- Filipinos will have a greater drive for innovation

Among the legislative actions outlined in the PDP 2017-2022 pertinent to the subsector outcome to sustain biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services are two agendas that align with PRICELESS Project Component 1. These are: (1) institutionalize Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as a strategy for the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and (2) expand the NIPAS Act to finalize and hasten establishment of around a hundred national protected areas. Component 2 of the PRICELESS Project seeks to address the limited awareness and understanding of PRMRR ecosystem values among agencies and communities. This aim will be given more impetus by the PDP 2017-2022 strategy to mainstream the accounting and valuation of ecosystem values into national and local development planning. Identifying the true value of resources will: (a) facilitate informed decision-making of political leaders and local communities; (b) provide better alternatives

and trade-offs; and (c) generate income and employment in rural areas and create wealth for the nation (PDP, n.d., p. 326).

The Project will directly contribute to National PA Master Plan goals, particularly the target of 2 million additional hectares in the national PA System. Effective management of the Philippine Rise will contribute to the target of 74 million hectares marine protected areas efficiently managed.

The National Security Policy (NSP) for Change and Well-being of the Filipino People 2017-2022 outlines the Philippines' national security priorities through a roadmap for the attainment of the country's national security vision and aspirations (NSP, 2017). The National Security Strategy (NSS) 2017-2022 articulates in operational terms these policies by outlining the ways and means to attain the national security vision (NSS, 2018). The NSP goals and strategic objectives that are relevant to the PRICELESS Project are the following:

- o Safeguard the Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty. This objective states that: "The Philippines must demonstrate to the world that we are capable of protecting and defending what is ours, and that we shall fully assert and exercise our sovereign rights as a truly independent nation."
- o Protect and Preserve Ecological Balance. The NSS recognizes that protecting and preserving ecological balance interacts with other determinants of national security and people's well-being such as poverty, governance, the pressures of rapid economic and population growth, and the phenomenon of climate change.

The main government agency that the Executing Agency will coordinate with is the BFAR. Per the recently issued FAO #263 of 2019, BFAR is working with fisher associations and federations and other groups to define and deploy FMA management. The PRMRR is within FMA 1 and will harmonize its program with the fisheries sector and the other activities and initiatives of government agencies as itemized below:

- ? DA-BFAR initiative on distribution of fish aggregating devices and the conservation and management of Tuna Conservation Zones: Currently, this is done through the Interim Protected Area Management Board established under RA 11084; with the establishment of the inter-agency institutional structure in Component 1 of this Project, enhanced cooperation and collaboration will be expected.
- ? The Philippine Navy and Philippine Coast Guard's regular patrolling activities in PH Rise: Currently, this is done independently by each of the agencies. While the PCG has an intermittent patrolling schedule, the Navy holds a more regular schedule which is twice a month; with the establishment of the inter-agency institutional structure in Component 1, enhanced cooperation and collaboration will be expected.

DOST-PCAARRD's support for R&D Programs for PH Rise: This support will continue notwithstanding the presence of the Interim Protected Area Management Board; with the establishment of the inter-agency institutional structure in Component 1, the results of R&D programs will be further taken up for its policy implications and guidance for long-term conservation and sustainable use of PRMRR.

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.

Knowledge management is included as part of an outcome to improve information about biodiversity and ecosystems within the PRMRR (see description of Output 4.1.3) , but is also included to ensure communication of the many lessons learned that are anticipated from this project. The budget for Knowledge Management in the project is \$174,421. The knowledge management approach for the PRICELESS Project includes lessons generated by the DENR, BFAR, and the PAMB as they move through the process of becoming a formal, long term protected MPA under ENIPAS. The lessons learned will be shared as widely and effectively as possible across the government agencies and organizations involved in the PRMRR and its management. A target of 20 agencies/organizations to reach is sought, and the Project will host at least two workshops sharing key lessons learned from the project to help replicate and scale up results in other coastal and offshore MPAs.

During the PPG phase, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to learn from other relevant projects in the Philippines and elsewhere. The following lessons emerged and influenced the design of the PRICELESS project:

- ? The experience of the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park highlighted the challenges of managing an offshore protected area and illustrated how governance evolved over time, resulting in the establishment of a multisectoral Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board (TPAMB) as the policy-making body responsible for the general administration and management of the park. The Tubbataha experience provided confirmation that a multisectoral PAMB would be an appropriate management body for the PRMRR (Output 1.1.1), and the governance challenges of an offshore MPA suggested further aligning its management with FMA1 (Output 3.1.1) and implementing a mechanism for coordination of local enforcement agencies (Output 3.2.1).
- ? The GEF SmartSeas Philippines project resulted in the development of viable community-based business ventures (biodiversity-friendly enterprises) based on ecosystem services from MPAs. The Terminal Evaluation identified necessary conditions for success of BDFEs, including a robust realistic plan with market study and financial projections, and a grant mechanism to catalyze the launch of enterprises and sustain them through the first three years of implementation. The PRICELESS project will support new and existing BDFEs by providing material support, as well as technical support and training and mentoring to ensure sustainability. Before selecting new BDFEs to support, a feasibility assessment will be conducted, including value chain analysis and participatory processes to ensure that livelihood interventions incorporate local stakeholder input.
- ? Reviews of other projects indicate the need for alternative livelihoods and enterprise approaches to be part of a comprehensive conservation strategy encompassing education and awareness, policy and advocacy, and enforcement. The PRICELESS project pursues this comprehensive approach through its three main components. Component 1 focuses on policy and advocacy and improved management by meeting ENIPAS requirements; Component 2 implements communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) campaigns and enforcement of the SPZ; while Component 3 supports livelihood alternatives and diversification plus law enforcement, with incentives for compliance strengthened by the conservation agreement approach.

The project will produce a series of fact sheets and an overall report of lessons learned to help advance the field of offshore MPA designation and management, listing all tools and approaches used and evaluating them for their potential for application elsewhere. The Project will also seek to build greater alignment and cooperation between the various actors supporting large-scale ocean conservation through a series of bi-annual partner convenings.

The Project's work to improve MPA management effectiveness builds upon efforts of PEMSEA, as well as other regional networks and projects contributing to the overall improvement of coastal and marine resource management in the Philippines and in SE Asia. The PRICELESS Project will produce lessons learned to be shared across DENR, BFAR and other agency networks working on setting up an ENIPAS protected area. The experience gained from this work will be summarized into a report, and shared with the many agencies and organizations involved in PA management considering a similar approach. This will help scale up results, and help justify additional support from the Philippine government. The project will also share lessons at formal events and gatherings such as, among others, the Asia Pacific Coral Reef Symposium (scheduled for June 2023) and the annual Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines Symposium. Further, DENR and BFAR hold regular national conferences where the PRICELESS project can be presented. These include events like the Month of the Ocean (May), Month of Biodiversity (September), and the Fisheries Congress (September). As CI is an active partner of the CTI-CFF, lessons from PRICELESS can also be discussed at the Seascapes Working Group and the Fisheries Working Group of the CTI-CFF.

A key aspect of knowledge management in this project relates to collection, storage and dissemination of new data and information about the PRMRR (collected under Output 2.1.2). This data will be captured in an Information Management System (Output 2.1.3), integrated with existing BMB and NAMRIA information management processes.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

2. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.
3. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.
4. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

5. The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.
6. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.
7. The CI General Counsel's Office with the Grants and Contracts Unit are responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Management Costs Activities

8. The Project M&E and PMC Plan should include the following components (see table 6 and 7 for details):

- a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

- b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

- c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed and includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners *within the first year* of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held semi-annually. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported. CI-GEF will participate in the PSC meetings as an observer

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

k. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

1. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency. This is part of the PMC budget.

9. The Terms of Reference for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 12: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
<i>a. Inception workshop</i>	Within three months of signing the CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	24,953
<i>b. Inception workshop Report</i>	Within one month of inception workshop	? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	6,500
<i>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</i>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	26,884
<i>d. GEF Indicator Tracker</i>	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	12,445
<i>e. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</i>	Approximately annual visits	? CI-GEF PA	Covered by Agency Fees
<i>f. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</i>	Annually for the fiscal year ending June 30	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	34,564
<i>g. Project Completion Report</i>	Upon project operational closure	? Project Team ? Executing Agency	9,075

<i>h. Independent External Mid-term Review</i>	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	? CI Evaluation Office	30,000
		? Project Team	
		? CI-GEF PA	
<i>i. Independent Terminal Evaluation</i>	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	? CI Evaluation Office	30,000
		? Project Team	
		? CI-GEF PA	
Summary M&E total			174,421

Table 13: Project Management Costs (PMC) Summary

<i>Type of PMC</i>	<i>Reporting Frequency</i>	<i>Responsible Parties</i>	<i>Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)</i>
<i>a. Project Steering Committee Meetings</i>	Annually	? Project Team	40,755
		? Executing Agency	
		? CI-GEF PA	
<i>b. Quarterly Progress Reporting</i>	Quarterly	? Project Team	107,704
		? Executing Agency	
<i>c. Financial Statements Audit</i>	Annually	? Executing Agency	25,962
		? CI-GEF PA	
Summary PMC total			174,421

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 core group of beneficiaries are 5,000 people who depend directly on fishing in the Philippine Rise; this group will benefit from the PRICELESS project through the following:

- ? Improved marine ecosystems resulting in improved livelihoods and food security
- ? Increased opportunities for income related to sustainable fishing as well as other livelihoods. In particular, the project will provide capacity building and material support to community members for biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs).

While the impacts of the PRMRR on municipal coastal fisheries will depend on connectivity and other factors, it is expected that PRMRR protection will lead to increased fisheries productivity. The aforementioned potential increase in fishery production can translate to increase in income of fisherfolks in the identified coastal municipalities in close proximity to the Philippine Rise. Men and

women who are currently or will be engaged in other livelihoods linked to capture fishing also stand to gain from any improvement in fisheries productivity. These livelihood activities include fish vending, gleaning, fish processing, etc. Fish and fish products constitute a major portion in the Filipino food consumption comprising 11.9% of total food intake compared to the 7.3% for meat and products and 3.3% for poultry, therefore improved management of the PRMRR has the potential to improve food security for the coastal provinces. As noted above, the project will work with Local Government Units to identify means of capturing the impact of improved fisheries productivity on trends in incomes and food security.

The local economies of the identified coastal municipalities of the 7 provinces can potentially benefit from the Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) supported by Component 3 of the PRICELESS Project. This may be not only through newly-created enterprises but also through the expansion or scaling-up of existing micro or small enterprises. An MSME in the Philippines is defined as any business activity or enterprise engaged in industry, agri-business and/or services that has: (1) an asset size (less land) of up to PhP100 million; and (2) an employment size with less than 200 employees.^[1] The multiplier effect of this enterprise creation can be generated for the ancillary industries that support the value chain. For example, in fisheries this may include boat building, boat engine supply and maintenance, and fishing paraphernalia. Added to these will be the inter-industry links to biodiversity conservation like eco-tourism and its allied services.

Sustaining the BDFEs promoted by PRICELESS in the provinces/municipalities can contribute to local government revenues. A local government's regular income is the total of locally sourced revenues plus the internal revenue allotment (IRA) plus other shares of national tax collection. The enterprises can contribute to the locally sourced revenues which is made up of real property tax plus tax on business and other taxes, plus service/user charges plus receipts from economic enterprises. More income for local governments can augment their resources for the delivery of basic social services to the communities.

The Conservation Agreement program supported by Component 3 of the Project will provide additional benefits to communities involved in protecting PRMRR. These may include support for income-generation activities, as well as other benefits related to health, education, or savings.

Finally, the project will generate benefits in the form of education and capacity-building related to marine conservation, as well as other ecosystem service benefits from protection of the PRMRR.

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 *

	CEO Endorsement/Approval		
PIF	I	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

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.

A. Basic Project Profile

Country: Philippines	GCF/GEF Project ID: 10568
Project Title: Philippine Rise Integrated Conservation for Enduring Legacies through Ecosystem Support Services (PRICELESS)	
Executing Entity/Agency: Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	
GCF/GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity	
GCF/GEF Project Amount: USD\$4,156,000	
CI-GCF/GEF Project Manager: Orissa Samaroo	
Safeguard Analysis Performed by: Ian Kisson, Director of ESS, CI-GCF/GEF Agency	
Date of Analysis: March 20, 2020; September 17, 2020; October 16, 2020; February 25, 2022	

B. Summary of Project Risk Categorization, Safeguards Triggered and Mitigation Plans Required

Project Category:	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
Safeguards Triggered:			
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		Cultural Heritage	
Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries	
Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement		Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	
Labour and Working Conditions		Community Health, Safety and Security	
Indigenous Peoples		Climate Risk and Related Disasters	
Mitigation Measures Required:			
Climate Risk Management Plan		Limited or Full ESIA	
Community Health, Safety and Security Plan		Environmental & Social Management Plan	
Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan		Cultural Heritage Management Plan	
Indigenous Peoples Plan		Process Framework	
Labour and Working Condition Procedures		Res. Efficiency & Pollution Prevention Plan	
Plan for Natural Habitat Protection and Biodiversity Conservation		Environmental and Social Management Framework	

C. Project Objective:

By 2025, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities.

D. Project Description:

The Project seeks to establish the institutional mechanisms, policies/procedures, and set up effective management including livelihood opportunities for dependent communities that will allow for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources in PRMRR. The project will help harmonize otherwise conflicting mandates between institutions, put in place the needed policies and procedures required to ensure effective management of the PRMRR, reducing conflict and overlap between mandates. The project will also ensure that all stakeholders, including government agencies and communities reliant upon PRMRR resources, understand the importance of allowing for both conservation and sustainable use of the area. And the project will set up enforcement and other means of safeguarding the strict protection zone, while ensuring that the fisherfolk communities adjacent to PRMRR get to benefit from the utilization of the resources in PRMRR multiple use zone?enabling the sought after blend between conservation and sustainable resource use and development. This project will also serve as a model for achieving CBD targets established by the government.

The project plans to achieve the above via the following Components:

Component 1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting e-NIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.

Outcome 1.1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting e-NIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.

? Output 1.1.1: Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational (including consideration of gender representation).

? Output 1.1.2: PRMRR Management Plan updated as needed to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, communication, education, public awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E, with multi-stakeholder input and taking into account gender, indigenous people (IP) and local community considerations.

? Output 1.1.3: Annual PRMRR operational plan created to implement Management Plan.

? Output 1.1.4: Operational manual including decision-making protocols and management planning processes agreed to among all relevant agencies and stakeholders ensuring speedy and effective decision-making and action to guide the operation of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and the protected area fund that finances PRMRR management.

? Output 1.1.5: Philippine Congress support for including the PRMRR in the e-NIPAS.

Component 2: Improved protection of the PRMRR Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) through awareness-raising, education, and enforcement of laws within the strict protection zone.

Outcome 2.1: Improved management support and protection of biodiversity within the 49,684 ha of the Strict Protection Zone of the PRMRR.

- ? Output 2.1.1: Gaps identified in biodiversity data and other information needed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR.
- ? Output 2.1.2: Priority data gaps addressed.
- ? Output 2.1.3: Information management system designed and in place (including geospatial datasets uploaded in the NAMRIA portal).
- ? Output 2.1.4: A gender-sensitive behavior adoption campaign is designed and implemented to inform men and women about the value and importance of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.
- ? Output 2.1.5: Gender-sensitive behavior adoption campaign specifically designed and implemented to encourage environmental compliance from relevant stakeholders.
- ? Output 2.1.6: Enforcement plan put in place (dedicated section of management plan), including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the SPZ.

Component 3: Sustainable resource use and livelihoods incentivized and enforcement improved in the Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable resource use incentivized within the PRMRR multiple use zone, covering 302,706 ha.

- ? Output 3.1.1: PRMRR management plan and FMA1 plan (using EAFM approach) are aligned and harmonized.
- ? Output 3.1.2: Representation across management bodies is established for PRMRR and FMA1 (to facilitate harmonization of plans and activities).
- ? Output 3.1.3: Biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) operating in the project area.
- ? Output 3.1.4: Gender inclusive incentive program designed and piloted, using the Conservation Agreement model, to promote compliance with resource-use rules and regulations.

Outcome 3.2: Enforcement improved in the PRMRR multiple use zone.

- ? Output 3.2.1: Mechanism designed and deployed for coordination of local enforcement agencies.
- ? Output 3.2.2: Enforcement plan put in place (dedicated section of management plan), including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the MUZ.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management.

Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation in place and used to facilitate adaptive management.

- ? Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan developed and implemented.
- ? Output 4.1.2: Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan.
- ? Output 4.1.3: Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented.

E. Project location and biological/socio-economic characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The project will be implemented in the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR) and its Strict Protection Zone (SPZ), which are inside the Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 1. The Philippine (Benham) Rise is a 24.2 million-hectare area (roughly 11% of the Philippine EEZ) of

the continental shelf located east of Luzon Island of which, 10.8 million hectares is within the Philippine EEZ. The 13.5 million hectares that is located outside the EEZ was formally claimed and granted in 2013 by the UN and provided Philippines exclusive rights to its seabed and subsoil. The overlying waters in the extended claim remain high seas.

The Philippine Rise Region is an important fishing ground to the tuna hand liners and ring netters from Infanta and Real, Quezon, Baler, Aurora, Catanduanes Province and other fishers from the Northern Philippine Pacific Seaboard. The major species caught in the area in 2017 are skipjack (556MT) and yellowfin tuna (506MT) caught by ring net and handline fishing. A total of 119 small to medium scale fishing vessels operates in the area of which 92 are handline vessels and 27 are ring net vessels (Regional Fisheries Office 4A). The main stakeholders and users of PRMRR are less than 1000 handline fishers mostly from the provinces of Quezon and Camarines Sur.

Given that the draft PRMRR Management Plan itself does not include any mention of gender considerations, the project will deliberately include activities and measures not only within the Management Plan but in all Project activities that will close the gender gaps in relation to how women play a role in developing and carrying out further value chain opportunities in the BDFEs lined up under component 3. This includes their involvement in the early planning stages for these activities including the making of decisions on whether to pursue these activities or seek alternatives for these activities if the initial market scenarios for these BDFEs do not materialize. During the PPG phase, a Gender Mainstreaming Plan will be developed that will align with CI-GEF policies.

F. Executing Agency (EA)?s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

Assessment of the DENR-BMB has been done during the PPG to ensure capacities are in place for effective and efficient implementation of project activities. Implementation will be supported by a Project Management Unit with the BMB Director acting as the Project Director having direct oversight. On a day-to-day basis, the PMU will be operationalized by a staff complement consisting of a Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, Finance & Administrative Officer, Safeguards Specialist, and an M&E Specialist. Yearly work and financial plans will be approved by a multi-agency, multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee presided by the Secretary of the DENR.

II. SAFEGUARDS TO BE TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

Based on the information provided in the Safeguard Screening Form, the following ESS Standards were triggered:

ESS Standards	Yes	No	TBD	Justification
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		X		<i>No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated.</i>

2. Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		X		<i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i>
3. Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement	X			<i>Output 2.1.3 includes enforcement measures (monitoring of illegal activities) within the Strict Protection Zone. There may be restrictions of access or limiting activities.</i>
4. Indigenous Peoples		X		<i>The project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples.</i>
5. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		X		<i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i>
6. Cultural Heritage		X		<i>The project does not plan to work in areas where cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, exists.</i>
7. Labor and Working Conditions	X			<i>The EA does not have all the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8.</i>
8. Community Health, Safety and Security		X		<i>The nature of the proposed activities is not likely to cause risks to community health, safety and security.</i>
9. Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		X		<i>The project does not plan to make direct investments in Private Sector and Financial Intermediaries.</i>

10. Climate Risk and Related Disasters		X	<i>The project identified low-moderate climate risks and these risks included coral bleaching and strong typhoons owing to increased temperatures. Local communities are vulnerable and have low capacity to respond to typhoons and especially coral bleaching where there is a lack of awareness. The management of the MPAs will improve ecosystem resilience to climate risks and management plans will incorporate climate readiness such as early warning systems for the local population.</i>
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Note: Other ESS Standards may be triggered during the Implementation Phase of the project.

III. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Based on the safeguard policies triggered, the project is categorized as follows:

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			

IV. MANAGEMENT OF ESS STANDARDS TRIGGERED

The EA will be required to undertake the following measures:

- I. Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement (to be developed during implementation)

To ensure that the project complies with the GEF's Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Standard, the EA will be required to develop a Process Framework for the Restriction of Access and Use of Natural Resources.

In addition, the EA will be required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- 1. Number of persons whose access to and use of natural resources have been voluntary restricted*
- 2. Number of persons whose access to and use of natural resources have been involuntary restricted*
- 3. Percentage of persons who gave their consent for voluntary restrictions*
- 4. Percentage of persons who have received compensation for voluntary restrictions*
- 5. Percentage of persons who have received compensation for involuntary restrictions*

II. Labour and Working Conditions (to be developed during implementation)

The EA is required to develop and implement written Labour Management Procedures (LMP) applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and ESS7. The procedures will address the way in which ESS7 will apply to different categories of project workers, including direct workers, and the way in which the EA will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with this ESS. To the extent that provisions of national law are relevant to project activities and satisfy the requirements of this ESS, the labour management procedures will not be required to duplicate such provisions.

Other Plans

Apart from the safeguard policy, the project will be required to comply with the CI-GCF/GEF's policies on Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, Gender, and Stakeholder Engagement. As such, the project is required to develop the following plans:

-
- I. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (developed during the PPG phase)*
To ensure that the project meets CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy, the EA will be required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (template provided) that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the EE for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context.

In addition, the EA will be required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and*
- 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.*

-
- II. Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) (developed during the PPG phase)*

The GMP (template provided) should include a gender analysis including the role of men and women in decision-making, and appropriate interventions with gender-related outcomes to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities to participate and benefit from the project.

Further, the project should examine the extent of Gender Based Violence (GBV), the likelihood of project activities contributing/exacerbating GBV, and proposed mitigation measures as needed.

In addition, the EA is required to monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations);
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.

III. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (developed during the PPG phase)

To ensure that the project complies with the CI-GCF/GEF's Stakeholders' Engagement Policy, the EA is required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (template provided).

In addition, the EA is required to monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups engaged in the project implementation phase;
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) engaged in project implementation phase; and
3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase

All plans must be submitted to the CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency for review and approval during the PPG Phase.

V. DISCLOSURE

Following approval of the plans, the EA must disclose the plans no later than 30 days from date of approval.

Climate Risk included in the Risk section.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PRICELESS Second Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	CEO Endorsement ESS	

Title	Module	Submitted
20200901 PRICELESS updated safeguard screening	Project PIF ESS	
20201016 Priceless Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	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).

Objective:	By 2027, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities.
Indicator(s):	a. Area under strengthened MPA status and management (Target = 352,390 hectares) b. Number of beneficiaries with improved socioeconomic wellbeing (Target = >5,000 people in local communities; 2,500 women)

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve (PRMRR), meeting ENIPAS (Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System) requirements.			

	<p>Baseline: METT Score = 48/99</p>	<p>The 352,390 ha PRMRR improves its METT score by 20 points from the baseline (i.e. METT = 68)</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Board established and operational (including consideration of gender representation).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of multi-sector and multi-agency functional Protected Area Management Boards operating</i></p> <p><i>Target³⁵ 1.1.1: 1 functional Management Board operating</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.2: PRMRR Management Plan updated as needed to include biodiversity, spatial zoning, physical detection system and enforcement, communication, education, public awareness (CEPA), protected area financing, and M&E, with multi-stakeholder input and taking into account gender, indigenous people (IP) and local community considerations.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Management Plans updated and adopted by PAMB</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.2: 1 Management Plan updated and adopted³⁶</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3. Annual PRMRR operational plan created to implement Management Plan</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of operational plans</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.3: 5 operational plans (1</i></p>
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Component 2: Improved protection of the PRMRR Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) through awareness-raising, education, and enforcement of laws within the strict protection zone.

	<p>Baseline 2.1.A: 0 agencies</p> <p>Baseline 2.1.B: TBD using KAP assessment tool in Year 1 of project</p>	<p>Target 2.1.A: 2 agencies have approved enforcement roles in the SPZ</p> <p>Target 2.1.B: 15% increase in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) scores</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Gaps identified in biodiversity data and other information needed to develop specific protection measures for the recently submitted KBA of the entire PRMRR</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of gap analysis reports</i> Target 2.1.1: One gap analysis report (including concrete measures to address gaps)</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Priority data gaps addressed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of data/information collection reports.</i> Target 2.1.2: One data/information collection report.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Information management system designed and in place (including geospatial datasets uploaded in the NAMRIA portal)</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of information management systems in place</i> Target: 2.1.3: 1 information management system</p> <p>Output 2.1.4: A gender-sensitive awareness campaign is designed and implemented to inform men and women about the value and importance of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4.1.: # of awareness campaigns designed and implemented</i> Target 2.1.4.1: 1 gender sensitive</p>
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Component 3: Sustainable resource use and livelihoods incentivized and enforcement improved in the Multiple Use Zone of the PRMRR.

	<p>Baseline 3.1: 0</p>	<p>Target 3.1: 5,000 people (2,500 men and 2,500 women) benefit from incentive programs</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: PRMRR management plan and FMAI plan (using Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)) are aligned and harmonized.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of policy memoranda confirming alignment between PRMRR and FMAI management plans</i> <i>Target 3.1.1.1: 1 policy memorandum</i> <i>Indicator 3.1.1.2: Number of representatives from one MB to another with respective appointment papers</i> <i>Target 3.1.1.2 One (1) permanent representative from the PRMRR MB is in the FMAI MB and vice versa</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Training, technical and material support provided to biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) operating in the project area</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.1: # of BDFEs benefiting from technical or material project support (new and existing)</i> <i>Target 3.1.2.1: 7 BDFEs (at least 1 per province) operational by year 3 of project implementation (at least 50% woman-owned or led)</i> <i>Indicator 3.1.2.2: number of men and women beneficiaries of livelihood program</i> <i>Target 3.1.2.2: 5,000 people (2,500 men; 2,500 women)</i> <i>Indicator 3.1.2.3: Average monthly income of beneficiary households</i> <i>Target 3.1.2.3: Beneficiary</i></p>
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<p>Outcome 3.2.: Enforcement improved in the PRMRR multiple use zone</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2: % reduction of infractions of extractive use laws within the multiple use zone detected per unit of enforcement effort</i></p>	<p>Baseline 3.2: TBD in Year 1 of Project</p>	<p>Target 3.2: 50% reduction in # of infractions per unit of enforcement effort</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Mechanism designed and deployed for coordination of local enforcement agencies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1: # mechanisms deployed</i> <i>Target 3.2.1: 1 mechanism</i></p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Enforcement plan (dedicated section of management plan) implemented, including patrolling and better monitoring of illegal activities through detection systems, within the MUZ.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.2.1: Number of annual enforcement plans developed</i> <i>Target 3.2.2.1: 5 annual enforcement plans</i> <i>Indicator 3.2.2.2: % of critical enforcement measures in management plan that are implemented in the multiple use zone</i> <i>Target 3.2.2.2: 100% of critical enforcement measures are implemented</i></p>
<p>Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation plans inform adaptive management</p>			

<p>Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation in place and used to facilitate adaptive management</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.A:</i> <i>Percentage of required reports and evaluations completed.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.B:</i> <i>Number of gender sensitive knowledge products produced and shared³⁷</i></p>	<p>Baseline 4.1.A: 0</p> <p>Baseline 4.1.B: 0</p>	<p>Target 4.1.A: 100% of required reports and evaluations completed</p> <p>Target 4.1.B: 20 (at least 4 KPs per year; each with attention to gender mainstreaming; at least 1 per year focused on gender themes)</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan developed and implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1:</i> <i>Number of M&E plans developed and implemented</i> <i>Target 4.1.1: 1 plan</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2.: Final report on monitoring and evaluation plan</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2:</i> <i>Number of final reports</i> <i>Target 4.1.2: 1 report</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.3. Knowledge Management plan designed and implemented</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3:</i> <i>Number of Knowledge Management plans designed and implemented</i> <i>Target 4.1.3: 1 plan</i></p>
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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).

Part I: Project Information	Response	Options for improving livelihoods and creating socioeconomic benefits for fishing households were explored during the PPG phase and are presented in Section 3A Outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.3, as well as in Section 3E. During the implementation
EF ID	10568	
Project Title	Philippine Rise Integrated Conservation for Enduring Legacies through Ecosystem Support Services (PRICELESS)	
Date of Screening	November 10 2020	
STAP member screener	Rosie Cooney	
STAP secretariat screener	Virginia Gorsevski	

	<p>Minor</p> <p>STAP welcomes the project from Conservation International to support conservation and improved management of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve. The structure of components and outcomes and outputs is fairly straightforward and conventional; however, many of the critical details are left for the PPG phase.</p> <p>For example, a critical element of the project has to do with ensuring that local people who are dependent upon the fishing industry are able to earn income from other means ? particularly during seasons where fishing is not an option. These means are listed as ecotourism (doubtful during COVID), savings groups, incentive agreements and social insurance schemes ? all of which will be explored during PPG phase. Another example of lack of detail has to do with the issue of data, which is highlighted as a barrier to better understanding of the biodiversity and threats. However, there is no information on what type of data, how it will be obtained, who will use it and how, how it will be disseminated, displayed, shared, etc. including after the GEF project ends.</p> <p>Another fundamental concern has to do with the fact that the entire project rests on the successful PRMRR achieving full protection under Philippine law. So far, only 3 of the 7 steps have been achieved to reach this designation and the project aims to fulfill the remaining 4. However, these are not insignificant (i.e. submittal and acceptance of a Republic Act by Congress) and many of the other project components depend on this having been achieved in order to be successful. For example, without official designation, user fees cannot be collected for management purposes to help ensure financial sustainability of the project. This uncertainty should be reflected in the project design to make clear which activities are dependent on others and whether or not other aspects of the project would succeed otherwise.</p> <p>STAP is pleased to see a Theory of Change diagram included in the project; however, it is quite static</p>	<p>phase, feasibility assessment and value chain analysis for BDFEs will be conducted as well as participatory processes to ensure that livelihood interventions incorporate local stakeholder input. (Also see discussion in responses below re. alternative livelihoods.)</p> <p>Regarding data gaps, more detail is provided in Section 3A. In particular, Output 2.1.1 identifies examples of data deficits and how these gaps will be identified through the production of a gap analysis report. Output 2.1.2 describes how these data gaps will be addressed (through targeted research) and how the data will be shared (research reports, briefs). In addition, the new data will be incorporated into an Information Management System (Output 2.1.3) and shared in an awareness campaign (Output 2.1.4). The following text was added to Section 3N (Knowledge</p>
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Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary	What STAP looks for	Response	
Project Objective	Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?	<p>The project objective is: ?By 2025, the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve of 352,390 hectares, consisting of a 49,684 hectares Strict Protection Zone and a 302,706 ha Multiple Use Zone, is conserved and better managed, protecting globally significant biodiversity while facilitating the sustainable use of its marine resources and generating livelihood benefits for adjacent communities.?</p> <p>This is very general and responds in a broad way to the need for protection and better management of natural resources.</p>	No response needed
Project components	A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project's objectives?	Yes	No response needed

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.</p> <p>Do the planned outcomes encompass important adaptation benefits?</p>	<p>Short-term and medium-term outputs are well defined and support outcomes for each of the components; however, key assumptions are glossed over (i.e. specifics about what types of alternative livelihoods and how exactly this transition will occur or how providing information about biodiversity benefits will translate into behavior change over the long run).</p>	<p>Greater detail about the planned interventions is provided in the output descriptions. For example, for Output 2.1.5, description of the behavior adoption campaign and its purpose has been expanded; community awareness in and of itself is not assumed to change behavior; rather, awareness and education activities contribute to the enabling environment with respect to local acceptance of other interventions within the overall strategy, reinforced by incentives and alternative livelihoods as well as strengthened enforcement. With respect to alternative livelihoods, in Output 3.1.2 the process of identifying and implementing support for new and existing BDFEs is described and indicative examples are provided.</p>
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	<p>Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?</p>	<p>Much rests on whether or not the project will succeed in achieving the required steps for full-fledged PA designation (so far 3 out of 7). Also depends on the extent to which the project succeeds in changing behaviors that result in harmful fishing practices, which in turn depends on whether or not the alternative livelihood options are made available and successfully divert attention away from unsustainable fishing practices.</p>	<p>Designation is indeed critical, and the project will devote considerable focus to advancing this process. DENR-BMB is confident that designation will be achieved during the life of the project; this confidence was reinforced by the representative from the Philippines legislature at the PPG validation workshop. If the process is delayed beyond the project time horizon, DENR-BMB and a key congressional bloc are committed to continuing to work towards designation afterwards in any case.</p> <p>Shifts to sustainable fishing practices and alternative livelihood options will be thoroughly vetted and subjected to feasibility assessment and supporting analyses. Moreover, MPA management will combine promotion of community benefits with improved enforcement (including roles for communities/fishers); Conservation Agreements will provide the framework for incentives and alternative livelihood support linked to community commitments to conservation and sustainable management, reflecting expanding best practice in PA management in the Philippines.</p>
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Outputs	<p>A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project.</p> <p>Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?</p>	<p>The outputs are fairly standard for these types of projects and should contribute to the outcomes.</p> <p>However, some of the outputs are quite vague and require more specificity and explanation to determine whether or not they will achieve their desired impact.</p>	<p>In Section 3A, outputs have been described in further detail.</p>
Part II: Project justification	A simple narrative explaining the project's logic, i.e. a theory of change.		No response needed
1. Project description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)	Is the problem statement well-defined?	Yes	No response needed
	Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?	Yes	No response needed
	For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well-defined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?	N/A	No response needed
2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects	Is the baseline identified clearly?	Yes. Baseline METT score is 48/99 using the GEF7-BD-Tracking Tool-Protected Area Projects.	No response needed

	Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?	Yes	No response needed
	Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the (additional cost) reasoning for the project?	Yes	No response needed
	For multiple focal area projects:		
	are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;	N/A	No response needed
	are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and	N/A	No response needed
	how did these lessons inform the design of this project?	N/A	No response needed
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	What is the theory of change?	There is a ToC presented on page 18. The diagram reads more like a logical framework as it appears quite static and doesn't show alternate causal pathways that might occur given risks outlined in section 5 of the PIF.	The Theory of Change now identifies underlying assumptions in Table 3 and indicates causal pathways. This revised presentation of the ToC is consistent with other GEF ProDocs that have been approved.

	<p>What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?</p>	<p>The ToC rests on the notion that by putting in place the conditions for the PRMRR to fully qualify as an MPA, the area will be better managed and financially sustainable with improved well being for local communities. There are many assumptions built into this logic that are not well described (i.e. financial sustainability ? how?) and if unsuccessful (i.e. no feasible alternative livelihoods) then it is unclear how this will impact overall likelihood of long-term success.</p>	<p>The Theory of Change now identifies underlying assumptions in Table 3 and indicates causal pathways. Recognizing the importance of feasibility considerations relating to alternative livelihoods, the following assumption was included in Table 3: ?Biophysical, economic and social context makes sustainable fishing and alternative activities feasible.? This assumption is deemed valid based on inputs during the PPG phase noting the broad range of alternative livelihood interventions that have succeeded under comparable conditions elsewhere in the Philippines.</p>
	<p>What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives?</p>	<p>First is to gain official designation of the area as an MPA, supported by a suite of activities to incentivize conservation among local authorities and communities, including through improved livelihoods, improved enforcement, monitoring, etc.</p>	<p>No response needed</p>

	<p>Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?</p>	<p>All of the mechanisms are useful and important; however, underlying assumptions are a bit weak and/or lack explanation. For example, a common output for projects (as with this one) is to promote community awareness with the assumption that if people know there is biodiversity or that certain laws exist, they will change their behavior accordingly. This may be true, but behaviors are not necessarily changed by lack of knowledge, particularly where they are driven by economic and livelihood incentives.</p>	<p>The Theory of Change now identifies underlying assumptions in Table 3 and indicates causal pathways.</p> <p>Community awareness in and of itself is not assumed to change behavior; rather, awareness and education activities contribute to the enabling environment with respect to local acceptance of other interventions within the overall strategy, reinforced by incentives as well as strengthened enforcement.</p>
	<p>Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?</p>	<p>No, and this is a problem.</p>	<p>Consideration of potential adaptations required during project implementation is reflected in Section 3F (Risk Assessment and Mitigation).</p>

<p>5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing</p>	<p>GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?</p>	<p>If successful, the project would increase the area under protection and improved management. Without specific data on biodiversity within these areas it is not clear specifically what the benefits will be to biodiversity, per se. However, evidence supports the assumption that protection and improved management should yield conservation benefits.</p>	<p>Research to date signals the biodiversity importance of the area; with that, it is indeed the case that there are information and data gaps. The project includes gap analysis and further collection of primary data and information, which will permit tracking and demonstration of biodiversity benefits and validation of the assumption that protection and improved management will yield conservation benefits.</p>
	<p>LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
<p>6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)</p>	<p>Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
	<p>Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?</p>	<p>\$3.7 million for total area of 352,390 ha (\$10/ha). This is very reasonable.</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
	<p>Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?</p>	<p>Yes, as per the GEF indicators (total ha)</p>	<p>No response needed</p>

	<p>Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?</p>	<p>Component 4 includes a monitoring and evaluation plan; however, it is very basic.</p>	<p>Component 4 is expanded, and Appendix III (Project Results Monitoring Plan) provides indicators and methodologies. This is further reinforced by monitoring provisions in the PRMRR management plan.</p>
	<p>What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>The improved management of the MPA is intended, in and of itself, to be the primary source of resilience. Though during PPG phase the project will engage other agencies such as the Climate Change Commission to discuss climate risk and presumably how to improve overall resilience, since climate change is mentioned as a risk.</p>	<p>Climate risk was discussed during consultations in the PPG phase. The DENR Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change, Atty. Analiza Rebueta-The, leads DENR's Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS), which is a member of the PRICELESS Project Steering Committee. Her participation on the PSC will ensure guidance to the PMU as well as engagement with other agencies regarding climate change through the life of the project.</p>

<p>7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up</p>	<p>Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Section 3H (Innovativeness) notes several features that make this project innovative: 1) As the first offshore MPA to complete the ENIPAS process, this project will create a dedicated mechanism for interagency coordination of enforcement efforts; 2) The marine ecosystems and biodiversity targeted by the project are under-represented in the Philippines protected area network and in the global MPA network; 3) Combining community co-management roles linked to enforcement plans with the Conservation Agreement approach, while not unprecedented, nonetheless remains an innovative approach for incentivizing compliance.</p>
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	<p>Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?</p>	<p>No ? the project mentions activities to scale up but these are standard (i.e. showcase successful stories to other areas in the region). It would be useful to thoughtfully develop scaling activities up front and include alongside the project ToC.</p>	<p>Section 3I (Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up) notes that within the project geography, the key avenue of replication and scale-up will be expansion of community incentives and MSME development through additional Conservation Agreements. The project itself will serve as a pilot/demonstration of this approach, with close involvement of the PAMB, LGUs, and local branches of relevant government agencies. After the project, the PAMB, with support from DENR-BMB, BFAR and other partners as needed, will replicate the Conservation Agreement model with additional communities, such that all local stakeholders have a vested interest in effective management of the PRMRR.</p> <p>As management is improved and coordinated across zones and among agencies, the PRMRR zoning and management model may be scaled up to include the entire FMA 1, and potentially replicated in other FMAs.</p> <p>DENR-BMB leadership of the project as Executing Agency, and participation of all other implicated agencies, will ensure that the relevant government bodies have the institutional experience needed to lead replication after the project.</p>
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	Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?	Both	The main necessary-but-not-sufficient change needed to achieve long-term sustainability, as noted above, is passage of legislation to register PRMRR as part of ENIPAS. This then provides the basis for other needed changes, including reliable MPA financing for improved enforcement as well as community involvement (co-management, improved fishing practices, and alternative livelihoods).
1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will takeplace.		The geographic coordinates are the centroid for thePRMRR. Latitude - 15 32' 12" N and Longitude - 123 58' 56"E	No response needed
2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.	Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?	Yes	No response needed
	What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combinedroles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?	Outlined in table under Section 2 Stakeholders	No response needed

<p>3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/tbd.</p> <p>If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision-making; and/or economic benefits or services.</p> <p>Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes/no/tbd</p>	<p>Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
	<p>Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?</p>	<p>Project will aim to mainstream gender considerations during project design and implementation.</p>	<p>No response needed</p>

<p>5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design</p>	<p>Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control? Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?</p> <p>For climate risk, and climate resilience measures:</p> <p>? How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?</p> <p>? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?</p> <p>? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?</p> <p>What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?</p>	<p>5 main risks are identified, mainly having to do with concerns about all levels of government that might undermine overall success (i.e. lack of trust by local government, change in national government priorities) as well as poaching due to lax enforcement.</p> <p>Climate change is listed as a risk that will be addressed through the development of forecasting tools and resulting information will be incorporated into management plan.</p> <p>Specific periods (2020 and 2050) are not mentioned, nor has the sensitivity to climate change and its impacts been assessed, though perhaps will be in the future.</p>	<p>No response needed</p> <p>Characterizations of climate projections for 2040-2059; 2050, and 2090-2099 are included in Section 3F par. 123. Vulnerability to hazards and adaptive capacities are assessed, and as noted by the reviewer, the management plans will incorporate climate readiness. The Secondary Safeguard Screening for the project found: <i>?The project identified low-moderate climate risks and these risks included coral bleaching and strong typhoons owing to increased temperatures. Local communities are vulnerable and have low capacity to respond to typhoons and especially coral bleaching where there is a lack of awareness. The management of the MPA will improve ecosystem resilience to climate risks and management plans will incorporate climate readiness such as early warning systems for the local population.?</i> Finally, the project did not trigger ESS10 (Climate Risk and Related Disasters).</p>
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<p>6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives</p>	<p>Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
	<p>Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No response needed</p>
	<p>Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?</p>	<p>Not sure about lessons but seems to be a good understanding of and linkage with the main components of related activities.</p>	<p>Lessons were drawn from a thorough literature review, and through stakeholder consultations and workshops in which participants shared experiences from other projects. A summary of main lessons is included in Section 3N (Knowledge Management) par XX.</p>
	<p>How have these lessons informed the project's formulation?</p>	<p>See above</p>	<p>A brief description of how these lessons informed the project's formulation is included in Section 3N (Knowledge Management) par XX.</p>
	<p>Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?</p>	<p>Unclear if there is a specific mechanism or it will be done through the steering committee</p>	<p>BMB and BFAR through the Project Steering Committee will apply lessons learned from other projects throughout the Philippines. In addition, the delivery partners (Rare and Haribon Foundation) bring national and global experience, as well as platforms for sharing lessons with and from the project at a national and international scale.</p>
<p>8. Knowledge management. Outline the Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.</p>	<p>What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?</p>	<p>KM is fairly standard with fact sheets, reports, etc.</p>	<p>No response needed</p>

	What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	Standard ? will share outcomes at conferences, etc.	No response needed
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STAP advisory response	Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed
1. Concur	STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. The proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.
	* In cases where the STAP acknowledges the project has merit on scientific and technical grounds, the STAP will recognize this in the screen by stating that <i>?STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal and encourages the proponent to develop it with same rigor. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design.?</i>
2. Minor issues to be considered during project design	STAP has identified specific scientific /technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to:
	(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised;
	(ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review.
	The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.
3. Major issues to be considered during project design	STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to:
	(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development including an independent expert as required. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.

Comments from Germany, United Kingdom, and United States 12/2020	Response
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<p>? Under component 1, the project proposal includes the preparation of a Republic Act or a draft legislative measure for consideration by the Philippine Congress. Considering the current political context in the country, it seems rather ambitious to achieve this during the project duration. We would therefore like to suggest that the project includes a strategy for following up on the legislative procedure even after the project has ended. This should also be reflected in the project's theory of change.</p>	<p>Per responses above: This issue was discussed during the final PPG Validation Workshop, in which representation from the legislature assured the partners that passage of required legislation is readily feasible within the 5-year project lifetime, and likely achievable within 3 years. As designation is critical, the project will devote considerable focus to advancing this process. DENR-BMB is confident that designation will be achieved during the life of the project; this confidence was reinforced by the representative from the Philippines legislature. If the process is delayed beyond the project time horizon, DENR-BMB and a key congressional bloc are committed to continuing to work towards designation afterwards.</p>
<p>? How will the two projects in the Philippines be coordinated with two different delivery partners?</p>	<p>Coordination of delivery partners will be one of the functions of the Project Management Unit, housed within DENR-BMB. As DENR-BMB has the lead role in projects, they will be responsible for cross-project coordination; further coordination will be facilitated through the Project Steering Committees, which include representation of key entities such as DENR-FASPS and NEDA whose remits cut across all projects.</p>
<p>? We recommend coordinating project activities with the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs Maritime and Oceans Affairs Office to be aware of current sensitivities associated with research and unidentified vessels that visit the Philippine Rise without permission.</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, representatives of Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs Maritime and Oceans Affairs Office participated in stakeholder consultations and will continue to be engaged during the project, as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Appendix VI. In addition, the National Security Council Secretariat is a member of the Project Steering Committee.</p>
<p>? We recommend expanded efforts to coordinate marine scientific research in association with this project, including engagement with additional local state universities and colleges, like the Aurora State College of Technology. The U.S. Embassy at Manila would welcome the opportunity to coordinate such efforts.</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, various additional academic institutions were engaged, including Cagayan State University-Aparri, Cagayan State University-Gonzaga, Aurora State College of Technology, Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, and University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI). Engagement of these institutions will continue through the project as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Appendix VI. UP-MSI will act as the research lead on the Project Steering Committee, and will coordinate research with the academic community.</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: 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Personnel- Project design and coordination	79,212	59,454	19,758
International Consultant- ProDoc Development	39,572	19,786	19,786
International Consultant-Social Enterprise Specialist	16,899	13,208	3,691
Travel- Validation Workshop and Meetings	11,373	451	10,922
Other Direct Costs	2,944	1,157	1,787
Total	150,000	94,056	55,944

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

Figure 1. The Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve

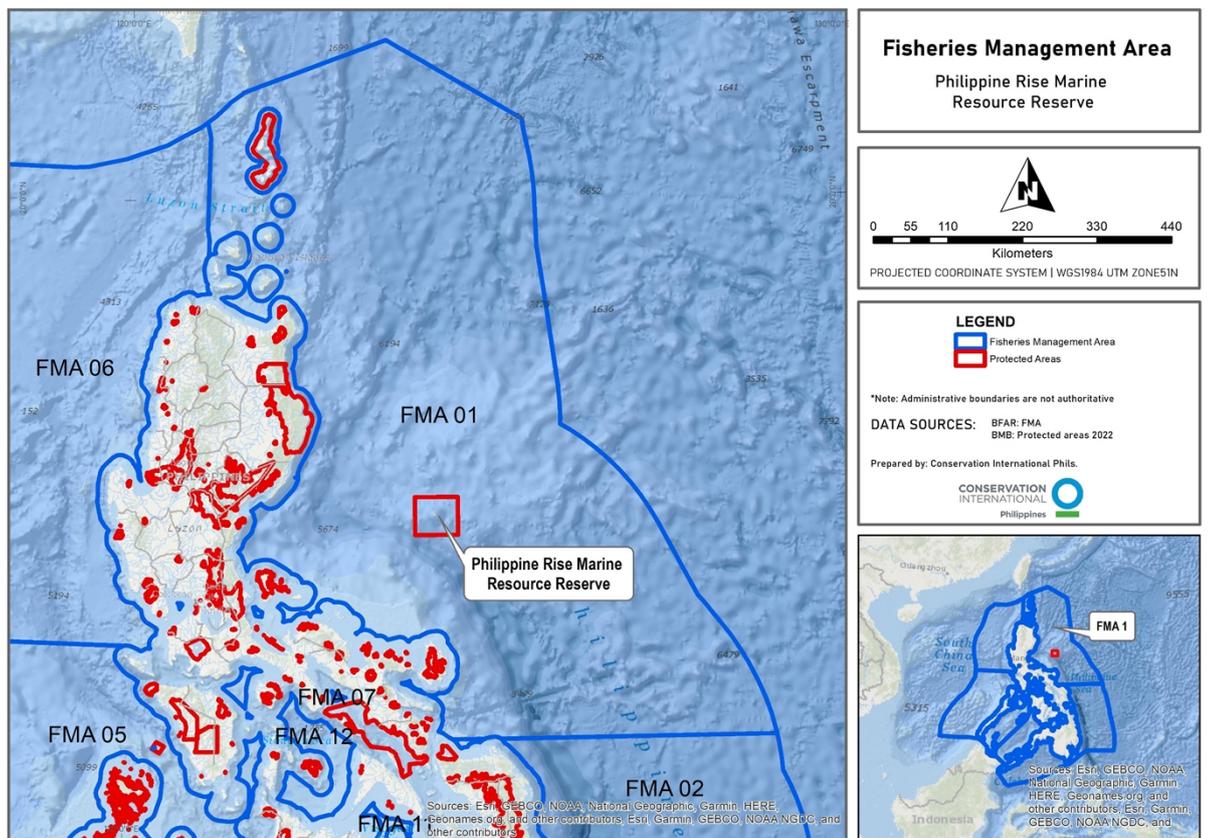
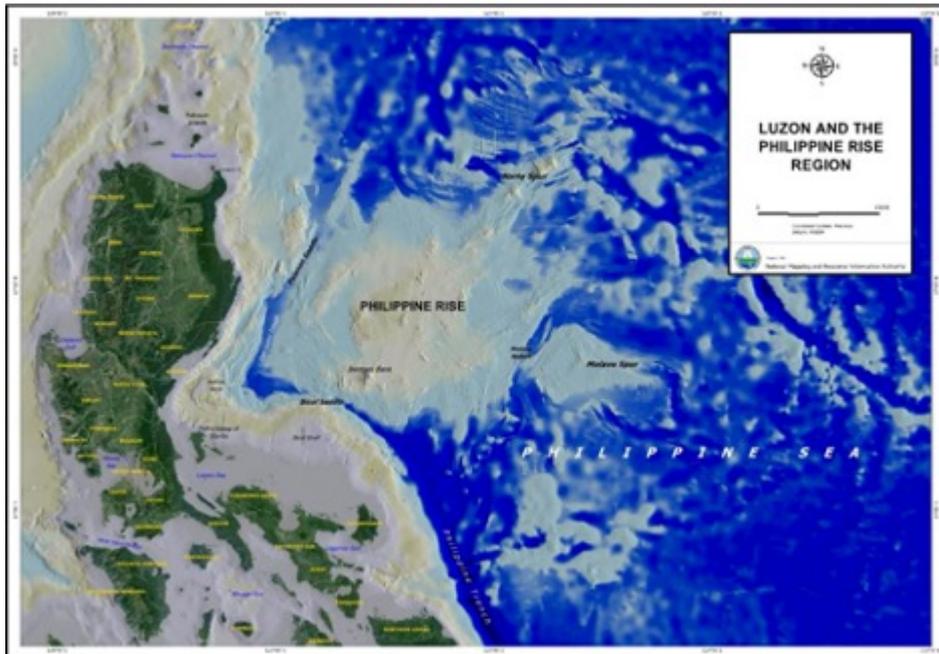


Figure 2. Philippine Rise Geomorphology



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID
Benham Plateau	16.5	124.75	1880100

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)							Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity <small>(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]</small>	
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3		Component 4		Sub-Total			PMC
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	EM	M&E				
Personnel and Professional Services	Personnel- Project Lead	45,279	45,279	35,318	35,318	-	-	161,195	19,923	181,118	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)
	Personnel- Deputy Project Lead	32,904	31,742	32,904	32,904	-	-	130,454	-	130,454	
	Personnel-Finance, Grants and Contracts Manager	24,254	23,761	14,332	15,566	-	-	77,913	32,333	110,246	
	Personnel-Administrative Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,848	82,848	
	Personnel- Field Coordinator	20,039	20,039	10,019	10,019	-	-	60,116	-	60,116	
	Personnel- GIS Specialist/Data Manager	28,629	28,629	20,040	18,132	-	-	95,430	-	95,430	
	Personnel- Communications Specialist	18,117	18,117	9,059	9,059	36,235	-	90,587	-	90,587	
	Personnel- M&E Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	89,468	89,468	-	89,468	
	Personnel- Safeguards and Gender Specialist	32,208	32,208	21,472	21,472	-	-	107,361	-	107,361	
	Personnel- Field Coordinator (R2)	20,039	20,039	10,019	10,019	-	-	60,116	-	60,116	
	Personnel- Field Coordinator (R5)	20,039	20,039	10,019	10,019	-	-	60,116	-	60,116	
	Personnel-Driver	8,065	8,065	4,032	4,032	-	-	24,194	-	24,194	
	Contractual Services- Annual Project Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,962	25,962	
	International Consultant- Mid-term Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	
	International Consultant- Terminal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	
	Service Provider- Key Informant Interviews Consultancy	6,846	-	-	-	-	-	6,846	-	6,846	
	Service Provider- Focus Group Discussions Consultancy	5,546	-	-	-	-	-	5,546	-	5,546	
	Service Provider- Organizational Development Consultancy	2,709	-	-	-	-	-	2,709	-	2,709	

Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Service Provider- Specialized Training Consultant	14,914	-	-	-	-	-	14,914	-	14,914	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)
	Service Provider- Strategic Planning Consultant	3,902	-	-	-	-	-	3,902	-	3,902	
	Service Provider- Operations Planning Consultant	2,709	-	-	-	-	-	2,709	-	2,709	
	Service Provider- Needs Assessment for PAMB	14,236	-	10,324	-	-	-	24,560	-	24,560	
	Service Provider- Advancing the PRMRR Substitute Bill	3,081	-	-	-	-	-	3,081	-	3,081	
	Service Provider- Enforcement Consultants (2)	-	63,246	-	-	-	-	63,246	-	63,246	
	Service Provider- Marine Science Consultant	-	11,302	-	-	-	-	11,302	-	11,302	
	Service Provider- Information Management Consultant	-	16,736	-	-	-	-	16,736	-	16,736	
	Contractual Services- Fiscal due diligence and capacity building support	44,486	44,486	44,486	-	-	-	133,458	-	133,458	
	Inception Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	24,953	24,953	-	24,953	
	Focus Group Discussion Workshops (50 participants)	48,587	-	-	-	-	-	48,587	-	48,587	
	Key Informant Interview Meetings	176	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	176	
	Organizational Development Workshop/Meeting	13,183	-	-	-	-	-	13,183	-	13,183	
	Specialized Training Workshop (75 participants, 3 years)	52,300	-	-	-	-	-	52,300	-	52,300	
Strategic Planning Workshop	9,790	-	-	-	-	-	9,790	-	9,790		
Operations Planning Workshop	5,995	-	-	-	-	-	5,995	-	5,995		
Meeting on advancing the PRMRR Substitute Bill Workshop	6,112	-	-	-	-	-	6,112	-	6,112		
Quarterly meetings - PAMO (4 per year)	10,022	10,022	10,022	-	-	-	30,066	-	30,066		
Stakeholder meetings	6,543	6,543	6,543	-	-	-	19,629	6,543	26,172		
PMU semi-annual meetings	6,923	6,923	6,923	-	-	-	20,769	-	20,769		
Fuel for Vehicle	8,308	8,308	8,308	-	-	-	24,924	-	24,924		
Personnel conference attendance (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Grants and Agreements	Personnel conference attendance (2 max, 1 per year)	13,881	13,881	13,881	-	-	-	41,643	-	41,643	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)
	Support to PRMRR Expedition	-	58,680	-	-	-	-	58,680	-	58,680	
Equipment	RARE	-	447,647	-	-	-	-	447,647	-	447,647	
	Haribon	-	-	725,855	-	-	-	725,855	-	725,855	
Other Operations Costs	In-kind: Communications Equipment for Stakeholders	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000	
	Laptops for project personnel	3,443	3,443	3,443	3,443	-	-	13,772	3,441	17,213	
	Printer/Scanner/Copier/Projector	314	314	312	312	-	-	1,252	312	1,564	
	Office furniture	517	517	517	517	-	-	2,068	518	2,586	
	Vehicle	9,780	9,780	9,780	-	-	-	29,340	-	29,340	
	Vehicle maintenance	2,770	2,769	2,769	-	-	-	8,308	-	8,308	
Grand Total	Office operating costs including supplies, internet and online meeting subscriptions	8,490	8,490	6,024	1,870	-	-	24,874	2,541	27,415	
	Personnel mobile telephone	13,292	13,292	13,293	-	-	-	39,877	-	39,877	
	KM and Materials Printing	3,585	3,585	3,585	3,585	15,000	-	29,340	-	29,340	
	Vehicle Registration and Insurance	1,108	1,108	554	554	-	-	3,324	-	3,324	
Grand Total	573,122	978,992	1,033,833	676,820	51,235	174,421	3,488,422	174,421	3,662,843		

Notes:
The EA will set up the PMU through a transparent recruitment process. The PMU will be hosted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB), as a separate project unit. No salaries of government staff will be funded with GEF Project resources. All staff recruited to be part of the PMU will be new employees and will have a contract specifically for this project.
Office operating costs are essential costs for the delivery of technical outcomes of the project and have been allocated across components proportional to each component's share of the overall budget.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an 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.

N/A

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.

N/A

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).

N/A