



Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10536

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI**CBIT No****NGI No****Project Title**

Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines

Countries

Philippines

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

DENR-BMB

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Biodiversity, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Tourism, Biomes, Coral Reefs, Sea Grasses, Mangroves, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Knowledge Exchange, Enabling Activities, Learning, Adaptive management, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

5/27/2022

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

9/30/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

250,774.00

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 habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	2,639,726.00	14,841,319.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				2,639,726.00
				14,841,319.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen management effectiveness and address under-representation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and sustain ecosystem services for human well-being.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthen the enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of a network of MPAs that conserve endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW)	Technical Assistance	<p><i>1.1 Improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW.</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Improved institutional capacities (as measured by the UNDP Institutional Capacity Scorecard) to conserve ETP MW in MPAs (from a baseline of DENR-BMB = 50%; DA-BFAR = 40%; PLGU, Davao Oriental = 50%; and PLGU, Davao Occidental = 51% to an EOP target of DENR-BMB = 76%; DA-BFAR = 53%; PLGU, Davao Oriental) = 69%; and PLGU, Davao Occidental = 64%)</p>	<p>1.1.1 National oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced.</p> <p>1.1.2 Policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW are improved.</p> <p>1.1.3 Training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken.</p>	GET	624,875.00	4,920,927.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted MPAs	Technical Assistance	<p><i>2.1. Increased geographic coverage, and improved management effectiveness, and enhanced financial sustainability of MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extent (in ha) of MPAs created or under improved management effectiveness (from a <u>baseline</u> of 28,873 ha to an <u>EOP</u> target of 196,803 ha) (ii) Management effectiveness of individual project-supported MPAs (as measured by the GEF-7 METT) (from a <u>baseline</u> of PBPLS = 68%; MB LCA = N/A; and M-DM LCA = N/A to an <u>EOP</u> target of PBPLS = >72%; MB LCA = >45%; and M-DM LCA = >40%) 	<p>2.1.1 The expansion and management of MPAs in the municipal waters of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bay in Davao Oriental Province is enhanced to conserve ETP MW.</p> <p>2.1.2. New MPAs are established in the municipal waters of Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos, and Sarangani in Davao Occidental Province to conserve ETP MW, and its management capacity developed.</p> <p>2.1.3 Individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao are linked into provincial MPA networks to help</p>	GET	1,260,825.00	6,913,709.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Awareness-raising, knowledge management and M&E	Technical Assistance	<p><i>3.1 Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in southern Mindanao.</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) and local organisations participating in initiatives to protect ETP MW and their habitats in project-supported areas (from a <u>baseline</u> of 27 women, 28 men and 1 local organization to an <u>EOP</u> target of 200 women, 282 men and 4 local organizations)</p> <p>(ii) Percentage (as a % of total #) of women involved in the governance and management</p>	<p>3.1.1 A targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs is implemented .</p> <p>3.1.2 A repository of knowledge on MPAs that conserve ETP MW is developed, maintained and widely disseminated .</p> <p>3.1.3 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained.</p>	GET	628,325.00	2,264,617.00

(ii) Percentage (as a % of total #) of women involved in the governance and management

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
					Sub Total (\$)	2,514,025.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	125,701.00	742,066.00
Sub Total(\$)	125,701.00	742,066.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	2,639,726.00	14,841,319.00

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 (DENR): Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,186,925.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,843,690.00
Recipient Country Government	DENR: Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,051,801.00
Recipient Country Government	DENR: Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	459,377.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	32,827.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,884.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Tourism (DOT) Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,789.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Tourism (DOT) Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	146,259.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Regional Office XI (Davao Region)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	23,295.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Regional Office X (Davao Region)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,663.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Units (LGUs): Provincial (Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental) and Municipal (Don Marcelino, Malita, Mati,Tarragona)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,633,385.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Units (LGUs): Provincial (Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental) and Municipal (Don Marcelino, Malita, Mati,Tarragona)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	898,293.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	79,500.00
Other	Academic Institutions: Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCST), Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST), University of the Philippines Mindanao (UPMin)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,614,626.00
Other	Academic Institutions: Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCST), Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST), University of the Philippines Mindanao (UPMin)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	368,784.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines (MWWP)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	463,796.00
Civil Society Organization	Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines (MWWP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,425.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				14,841,319.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized was identified through consultations with key government partners, who quantified and committed sources of funding from on-going and newly planned programs and projects, such as new investments in priority species conservation plans, regional protected area initiatives, coastal resource assessments, a national threat assessment of marine and aquatic species, and cash-for-work programs to enable local stakeholders to anticipate and deal with threats and impacts of climate change that are relevant to coastal and marine conservation efforts. The details of these co-financing commitments are as follows:

(a) DENR-BMB and DENR Regional Office XI co-financing commitments are derived from the budgets to be allocated for: (i) the roll-out/implementation of the Dugong Conservation Action Plan (DCAP) and Marine Turtle Conservation Action Plan (MTCAP); (ii) the implementation of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP); (iii) the establishment and operationalisation of the Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN); (iv) technical assistance to Local Government Units in Region XI on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM); (v) implementation and monitoring of the Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) program in coastal areas of Region XI; (vi) the management of the Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascapes (PBPLS); (vii) Coastal Resource Management (CRM) planning and activities, such as coastal assessments and habitat monitoring in DENR Regional Office XI; and (viii) implementation of the Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) program in the coastal areas of region XI. (b) DOT Regional Office XI co-financing commitments are derived from the budgets to be allocated for their support to the development of Ecotourism Management plans in Region XI and their participation in the implementation of the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) on Wildlife Interaction Guidelines in the project sites, including support to the: (i) hosting tourism stakeholder workshops; (ii) training of MPA personnel and enforcement units to monitor and enforce the JMC; and (iii) development of community awareness and building capacities to conserve dugong and marine turtles. (c) DTI Regional Office XI co-financing commitments are derived from the delivery of entrepreneurship training and seminars to coastal communities (through the Negosyo Centres in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental) around the project sites. (d) DSWD Regional Office XI co-financing commitments are derived from the agency's resources allocated for their technical support to livelihoods interventions of the LGUs. (e) Provincial and Municipal LGUs co-financing commitments are derived from the annual budgets of the

Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental Provinces and the Tarragona, Malita and Don Marcelino Municipalities for the development, implementation and monitoring of their: Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM) plans; coastal livelihoods support; sustainable waste management programs; ecotourism plans; MPA enforcement activities; and communications and transport infrastructure, around the project sites. (f) Co-financing commitments from DOSCST, SPAMAST and UPMIn are derived from General Appropriation Act (GAA) funding for coastal and marine research, monitoring and conservation projects to be undertaken in southern Mindanao. (g) MWWP co-financing commitments are derived from various externally funded conservation and development projects on marine threatened species (including wedgefish, sharks and marine turtles). While it was anticipated that the project would also secure private sector financing? particularly from the nature-based tourism sector - the economic impacts of Covid-19 in the Philippines have made it difficult to secure a firm co-financing commitment at this stage. The project will however continue to engage the private sector during the project implementation phase (see Section 4 below) in developing collaborative working partnerships with the private sector.

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(\$)
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,639,726	250,774	2,890,500.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					2,639,726.00	250,774.00	2,890,500.00

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 (\$)**

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,500	109,500.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					100,000.00	9,500.00	109,500.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
187,492.00	196,803.00	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)
166,619.00	175,930.00	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)
Akula National Park Jose Abad Santos LCA	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		13,612.00		
Akula National Park Malita, Santa Maria, Don Marcelino LCA	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape	146,182.00	101,881.00		
Akula National Park Mayo Bay LCA	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape	20,437.00	20,437.00		

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)
Akula National Park Sarangani LCA	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		40,000.00		

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,873.00	20,873.00	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)
Akula National Park Sarangani LCA	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape	20,873.00	20,873.00			68.00		

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,059	4,848		
Male	10,687	9,459		
Total	12746	14307	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

1a. Project Description.

- 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):

-
Section II Development Challenge_(?Project context?, ?Problems and root causes?, and ?Barriers to addressing these problems?) of the UNDP Project Document (PRODOC) has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note. The development challenge, and an update on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, is briefly summarized below.

Covering a major portion of the Coral Triangle[1]¹, with more than 16,800 km² of coral reef, the Philippines is a global centre for marine biodiversity.

Five species of turtles, 24 elasmobranchs (sharks and rays), 28 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and the dugong found within Philippine waters are listed in the CITES appendices and are protected in the country. At least 72 of these species are also listed under the global Red List ?Threatened? categories.

Populations of endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW) continue however to decline in the Philippines. An increase in abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) is causing entanglement, injury, and drowning of marine wildlife. This situation is further aggravated by unsustainable, destructive and illegal fishing practices such as dynamite fishing. Poachers are targeting live turtles and turtle eggs, shark fins, shark liver oil and other animals/animal parts that are sold domestically and internationally as meat for consumption, traditional medicine, jewellery and/or as taxidermied animals. There are growing concerns that tourist interactions with marine wildlife have become detrimental to species and ecosystems, a problem compounded by weak enforcement of national and local guidelines for sustainable tourism practices. Tourism operations that promote diving with dugongs have also forced dugongs to change their foraging habitats in some areas. Boat strikes and jet-ski strikes are a direct threat, particularly to dugongs and marine turtles, and have been the cause of many animal mortalities and stranding?s in the Philippines. Modelling of climate change trends in the Philippines predicts stronger and more frequent typhoons, which will likely lead to

¹ The Coral Triangle is a region spanning six countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.

increased stranding? of marine wildlife, scarcity of prey, inundation of turtle nests, and changes in the sex ratios and nesting patterns of some species. Predicted increases in severe tropical storms and floods, as well as altered coastal environmental conditions, will also detrimentally impact dugongs and their habitat. Other expected climate-induced impacts may include erosion/siltation affecting seagrass areas, changes in salinity levels, and damage to mangrove forests and coral reefs (including destruction and bleaching).

The establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is the most extensively implemented management tool for the conservation of biodiversity and fisheries productivity, including ETP MW and their habitats, in the Philippines. MPAs in the Philippines include the following types: 1) Locally-Managed MPA (LMMPA), established by Local Government Units in accordance with the *Local Government Code* (RA 7160) and/or the *Fisheries Code* (RA 8550, as amended by RA 10654); 2) NIPAS MPA established and managed in accordance with the *National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act* (RA 7586, as amended by RA 11038); and 3) Fish refuges and sanctuaries, designated areas where fishing or other damaging activities is prohibited and human access may be restricted, in accordance with the *Fisheries Code*.

Current efforts to improve the conservation status of ETP MW and their habitats in MPAs is however being impeded by three main barriers: (i) weak enabling conditions for MPAs to effectively conserve ETP MW and their habitats; (ii) insufficient geographic coverage of MPAs for the protection of ETP MW and priority habitats and ineffective, reactionary, and sporadic actions for the conservation of ETP MW; and (iii) poor understanding of and support for, conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW species among local stakeholders and resource managers (please refer to the UNDP PRODOC for further elaboration).

The viability of conservation efforts in the Philippines has recently been further challenged by the far-reaching and cascading impacts of global and national measures to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Philippines has had one of the most acute outbreaks of COVID-19 in Southeast Asia. The Philippine Government and the World Health Organization (WHO) worked to strengthen the health system during a hard lockdown early in the pandemic, but the rapid spread of the virus once movement restrictions were eased led to overcrowding of hospitals, exacerbated by high infection rates among frontline medical workers. The Philippine economy was on track for growth exceeding 6 per cent in 2020, but is now forecast to contract by 8.5 - 9.5%. Businesses have been affected by containment measures and COVID-19 has reduced Philippine domestic consumption and purchasing power, and increased unemployment particularly among low-income workers in the informal sector. Remittances were worth almost 10% of GDP in 2019 but many overseas Filipino workers have been repatriated, which is expected to reduce foreign remittances by 20% according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Food insecurity is a significant issue for the poorest and most vulnerable, especially in urban areas, and there is potential for further food shortages due to impacts on supply chains and export restrictions in supply markets. The pandemic has stalled education and training.

Schools and universities have closed as part of community quarantine measures, but most families do not have reliable internet access, which limits online learning.

Global travel restrictions have also effectively shut down the Philippine tourism sector. In 2019, tourism contributed 12.7% share in the country's GDP, and employed 14 out of 100 or 5.7 million of Filipinos (Philippine Statistics Authority [PSA], 2020). Following the outbreak of the pandemic, estimates for the first three months of 2020 suggest that revenue from foreign arrivals decreased by 35%, and employment in the industry may be reduced by about 33,800 to 56,600 (CGTN, 2020). With the implementation of stay-at-home and quarantine policies, travel in the Philippines remains uncertain. Travel restrictions and limits in people-to-people interactions are likely to still be in place for some time, thus bringing the tourism industry to a virtual standstill.

In the fisheries sector, there are reports of fish supply chain disruptions as a result of COVID-19 movement restrictions. Truck drivers are facing quarantine or have been prevented from moving seafood from outlying fish landing sites to big city markets, leading to lower prices and perished fish produce. There is also a significantly lower demand from hotels and restaurants for fish and other marine products. Illegal fishing appeared to spike during the Philippines' lockdown period. The 2020 prime fishing period coincided with the lockdown imposed by the government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and commercial fishers reportedly took advantage of reduced fisheries patrols to ply coastal waters that they're normally prohibited from fishing in. VIIRS (visible infrared imaging radiometer suite) data from May 2020, for example, detected commercial fishing vessels within three major protected areas: El Nido-Taytay Managed Natural Resource and Protected Area and Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape/Seascape, both in Palawan province; and Ticao Burias Pass Protected Seascape, a marine corridor that covers the provinces of Masbate, Camarines Sur, Albay and Sorsogon.

To ensure that the design of the project takes the impacts of COVID-19 into proper account, an analysis of the impacts and risks associated with the pandemic was undertaken during the PPG phase (see Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC).

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

Section III: Strategy (?Baseline scenario and projects?) of the UNDP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note.

Note: Since the approval of the Concept Note, and as an immediate response to the crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines has allocated PHP221bn in the 2021 budget towards its

pandemic response, around 4.9% of the total budget and 1.1% of GDP. Of this budget allocation, PHP72.5bn (USD 1.5bn) has been set aside for the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines, which the government targets to administer to the general population by the second quarter of 2021. The budget has also allocated PHP283mn (USD5.8m) for the establishment of the Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines that would spearhead studies on emerging and re-emerging viruses, and PHP51.56mn (USD 1.07m) for disease surveillance and monitoring of coronavirus. The Philippines Department of Agriculture has further allocated an additional budget of PHP 500 million (USD 10.4 million) to assist the country's aquaculture sector in overcoming difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The potential for a delay in the rollout of the vaccination programme poses significant downside risks to growth forecasts for the country, while an effective vaccine rollout could result in a faster-than-expected recovery in growth in 2021.

Whilst some of the baseline projects have experienced temporary slowdowns mediated through COVID-19 impacts, the indications at time of submission of the CEO ER is that there will however be no disruption to the anticipated baseline investments to which the GEF investment will be incremental.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project:

Section III: Strategy (?Theory of change and alternative scenario?) and *Section IV: Results and Partnerships* (?Expected results?) of the UNDP PRODOC are fully aligned with the project strategy, project components and project outcomes, as described in the original Concept Note. The alternative scenario, and minor changes to the original PIF design (including responses to the COVID-19 pandemic), is briefly described below.

Note: The project has however now adopted the term ?Marine Protected Area? (MPA), as defined in the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) *Guidelines on the establishment and management of Marine Protected Area Networks*, instead of the term ?Marine Conservation Area? as used in the original Concept Note. This ensures a better alignment with the broader IUCN definition of a ?Marine Protected Area?.

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

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

The project will contribute to achieving this future long-term objective by testing and demonstrating the feasibility of:

- (i) Strengthening the ecological representativeness, financial sustainability and management effectiveness of individual marine protected areas in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines; and
- (ii) Locally linking these individual marine protected areas into a marine protected area network in order to further enhance the conservation status of marine turtle and dugong populations in southern Mindanao, improve cost efficiencies and realize economies of scale (the *alternative scenario* for this project).

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

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

- The systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the national, regional and local institutions and organisations responsible for the conservation of marine wildlife in MPAs enables the *in situ* establishment, management, enforcement, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in southern Mindanao;

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

The project will be implemented in three selected project sites located in the Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental provinces in southern Mindanao: (i) Mayo Bay; (ii) Pujada Bay; and (ii) Malita - Don Marcelino (please refer to maps in Annex E). Two additional sites ? one in the municipal waters of Jose Abad Santos municipality and one in Sarangani municipality ? have been proposed for establishment as Locally Managed MPAs. These two LGUs are envisaged to form an integral part of the provincial MPAN for Davao Occidental, i.e., with the Project providing capacity-building and the LGUs co-financial actual MPA establishment and strengthening. Marine turtles and dugongs have exhibited high site fidelity in these project sites, as these are important developmental and foraging habitats. These species are thus the focus of project support for ETP MW conservation in MPAs at the three project sites.

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

Project site	Municipalities	Province	Area (ha)	Current Status	Management Authority/ies	Proposed project activities

Project site	Municipalities	Province	Area (ha)	Current Status	Management Authority/ies	Proposed project activities
Mayo Bay	Mati and Tarragona	Davao Oriental	20,437	Mostly unprotected (several small marine sanctuaries have been established)	Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office (MENRO) and Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) of the LGU	Establish new marine Local Conservation Area (LCA) ^[2] , establish marine sanctuary within the LCA, and strengthen management effectiveness of the LCA and marine sanctuaries
Pujada Bay	Mati	Davao Oriental	20,873	Marine part of Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascapes (PBPLS). Management capacity of PBPLS is limited.	Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and MENRO/MAO of the LGU	Strengthen management effectiveness of PBPLS and the existing locally managed marine sanctuaries within the PBPLS.
Malita-Don Marcelino	Malita	Davao Occidental	101,881	Several small marine sanctuaries established	MENRO of the LGU	Establish new joint LCA and strengthen management effectiveness of marine sanctuaries.
	Don Marcelino	Davao Occidental		Mostly unprotected. Several small marine sanctuaries established.		
Jose Abad Santos	Jose Abad Santos	Davao Occidental	13,612	Mostly unprotected	MENRO of the LGU	Provide training and skills development support and facilitate the sharing of resources and capacities at the MPAN level

Sarangani	Sarangani	Davao Occidental	40,000	Mostly unprotected (several small marine sanctuaries have been established)	MENRO of the LGU	Provide training and skills development support and facilitate the sharing of resources and capacities at the MPAN level
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During consultations in the PPG phase, the Santa Maria municipality have formally indicated that they were not yet ready to fully participate in the establishment of a Locally Managed MPA (LMMPA) in their municipal waters as was envisaged in the Concept Note. While Santa Maria municipality has not precluded any possibilities for future cooperation and collaboration, the Santa Maria municipal waters (42,662 ha) have thus been excluded from the area being proposed as a shared LMMPA between Don Marcelino, Malita and Santa Maria municipalities under this project.

Whilst the project objective (impact goal) and components remain largely unchanged from the original Concept Note, the project outcomes and outputs have been slightly revised in line with current priorities and realities in the operational environment and to reduce the number of outputs to a more manageable number. The table below summarizes the **minor** adjustments made to the project outputs within each component, in response to stakeholder consultations and feasibility assessments undertaken during the PPG phase.

The table below summarizes the adjustments made to the project outcomes resulting from stakeholder consultations and feasibility assessments undertaken during the PPG phase. Also, the outcome level indicators were adjusted to ensure their ?SMARTness?.

Component	Original Outcomes	Changes made to outcomes at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outcomes and outcome level indicators
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Component 1	<p>1.1: Strengthened assessments, policy support and institutional mechanisms to support the establishment and management of MCAs for ETP marine wildlife at national, regional and local levels</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <p>? A national MCA and Marine Protected Area Network (MPAN) registry system set up</p> <p>? MOA signed for establishment of a Marine Wildlife Protected Area Network (MWPAN) covering all project sites</p>	<p><i>1.1 Improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW.</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Improved institutional capacities (as measured by the UNDP Institutional Capacity Scorecard) to conserve ETP MW in MPAs (from a <u>baseline</u> of DENR-BMB = 50%; DA-BFAR = 40%; PLGU, Davao Oriental = 50%; and PLGU, Davao Occidental = 51% to an <u>EOP</u> target of DENR-BMB = 76%; DA-BFAR = 53%; PLGU, Davao Oriental = 69%; and PLGU, Davao Occidental = 64%)</p> <p>(ii) Status of key national policies, guidelines, technical bulletins, protocols and plans that support the establishment, management, financing and monitoring of MPAs and MPA Networks (MPANs) that conserve ETP MW (from a <u>baseline</u> of Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 1; Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 1)</p>	<p>The original two outcomes have been rationalized into a single consolidated outcome.</p> <p>Main changes at the indicator level include:</p> <p>? MCA/MPAN registry system has been replaced with key technical guidelines, requests, and protocols. Note that, during PPG, stakeholders and partners made it clear that there are sufficient existing databases and knowledge management platforms to build on, this is why the project will focus on feeding into these platforms (e.g. WDPA, WDKBA, national database of the CMEMP, national MPA database, national ECA database, marine mammals stranding database, data platform for the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority database, BIOFin Knowledge Platform, BFAR Online Information System, DENR Knowledge and Information Systems Service, Philippine Clearing House Mechanism, Coral Triangle Atlas).</p> <p>1 MOA for the establishment of a MWPAN covering all project sites has been replaced with 2 MOAs for the establishment of Provincial MPANs. The change of approach is aligned with current jurisdictional and political frameworks and deemed more efficient and cost-effective by partners and stakeholders. In addition to this, note that the project will support the development of guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs, which includes a strong emphasis on coordinating mechanisms for improved marine wildlife conservation, knowledge sharing and exchange between MPANs.</p>
	<p>1.2 Improved capacities for marine wildlife conservation among DENR and DA-BFAR national and regional offices, and LGUs in the priority sites</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <p>? Improved institutional capacities for marine wildlife conservation at national, regional and local government levels, as measured by the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard</p>		

Component 2 (Outputs)	<p>2.1 Increased geographic coverage and improved management effectiveness of MCAs and the MWPAN that support conservation of ETP marine wildlife at three project sites[1]</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>166,619 ha of newly established LCAs in sites 1 and 3, and 20,873 ha in one existing MPA in site 2, under improved management, as measured by scores on the Philippines Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) and the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)</i> ? <i>At least 60% reduction of dugong mortalities and at least 55% of Marine turtle nests protected (in all project sites)</i> ? <i>No net loss in area distribution of live coral cover, mangroves and seagrass in project sites as a result of human impacts</i> <p>2.2 Sustainable MCA and MWPAN financing options identified and implemented</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) signed between Local Government Units (LGUs) for the establishment of 2 Local Conservation Areas (LCAs)</i> ? <i>Improved financial sustainability of MCAs through establishment of MWPAN</i> 	<p><i>2.1. Increased geographic coverage, and improved management effectiveness, and enhanced financial sustainability of MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extent (in ha) of MPAs created or under improved management effectiveness (from a <u>baseline</u> of 28,873 ha to an <u>EOP</u> target of 196,803 ha) (ii) Management effectiveness of individual project-supported MPAs (as measured by the GEF-7 METT) (from a <u>baseline</u> of PBPLS = 68%; MB LCA = N/A; and M-DM LCA = N/A to an <u>EOP</u> target of PBPLS = >72%; MB LCA = >45%; and M-DM LCA = >40%) (iii) The extent (in ha) of intact coral reef, sea grass, mangrove and nesting beach habitats designated as strictly protected no-take zones in the project-supported MPAs (from a <u>baseline</u> of MB LCA ? corals = 12 ha, seagrass = 0 ha, mangroves = 0 ha, nesting beaches = 0 ha; M-DM LCA corals = 99 ha, seagrass = 54 ha, mangroves = 19 ha, nesting beaches = 0 ha) 	<p>The original four outcomes have been rationalized into two outcomes:</p> <p>Main changes at the indicator level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Target ha of newly created LCAs and MPAs under improved management effectiveness has been adjusted from 187,492 ha at PIF to 196,803 ha at Endorsement. This is due to: a) confirmation of the currently gazetted area of Mayo Bay and Malita ? Don Marcelino LCAs; b) The fact that the specific area of expansion of Mayo Bay and Malita-Don Marcelino LCAs will be defined during project implementation; c) Santa Maria LGU decision to put on hold their commitment on participation in the Project due to COVID-related concerns; and d) Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani LGUs have expressed their intent to be part of the Project implementation and committed to including portions of their municipal waters to be designated as Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) and will form part of the Davao Occidental Provincial MPAN. Total area for Jose Abad Santos LGU is 13,611.6 has while total area for Sarangani LGU is 40,000 has. ? For project monitoring and reporting purposes, the indicator on MPA management effectiveness improvement will use the GEF-7 METT only. The MEAT will continue to be used in parallel for national, provincial, and municipal assessment and decision-making processes. ? The indicator on % reduction of dugong mortalities and % of marine turtle nests protected has been replaced with

Component 3 (Outputs)	<p>3.1: Desired behavioural change on biodiversity conservation among key stakeholders achieved</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <p>? Increased compliance with relevant national and local marine wildlife, fishery, and tourism regulations as measured through post-Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) campaign study</p> <p>3.2: Improved knowledge management and scaling-up of good practices for the conservation of ETP marine wildlife</p> <p><i>Indicators: By end of project,</i></p> <p>? Data, strategies, and/or lessons learned by this project shared with at least 5 MPAs in other areas of the Philippines</p> <p>3.3: Project implementation is supported by a M&E strategy based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles</p> <p>3.4: Gender fully mainstreamed in project interventions as indicated by gender-based indicators</p>	<p><i>3.1 Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in southern Mindanao.</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) and local organisations participating in initiatives to protect ETP MW and their habitats in project-supported areas (from a <u>baseline</u> of 27 women, 28 men and 1 local organization to an <u>EOP</u> target of 200 women, 282 men and 4 local organizations)</p> <p>(ii) Percentage (as a % of total #) of women involved in the governance and management of project-supported MPAs and MPANs (from a <u>baseline</u> of <5% to an <u>EOP</u> target of >15%)</p>	<p>The original three outcomes have been rationalized as a single consolidated outcome.</p> <p>Main changes at the indicator level include:</p> <p>? The indicator on CEPA has been removed as it is not considered to be an outcome-based indicator. Instead, an indicator on the number of individuals and local organisations participating in initiatives to protect ETP MW and their habitats in project-supported areas was added. Note that this will be operationalized through a CEPA campaign focusing on target stakeholders (Output 3.1.3) to achieve more impactful results in terms of sustainable practices and behaviour that will reduce the identified threats to ETP MW and their habitats (see also Annex 21 A).</p> <p>? The indicator on data, strategies, and/or lessons learned shared has also been removed. However, this remains a priority for the project, particularly under output 3.1.2 which focuses on supporting the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to collect, collate and curate data, information, best practices, and lessons learned from the project to create actionable knowledge that will guide the ongoing establishment and management of a national network of MPAs which conserve ETP MW and their habitats in the Philippines. This support will also include providing platforms for different project stakeholders to share experiences and to facilitate valuable dialogue and knowledge exchange.</p> <p>? Finally, there is now an indicator monitoring the percentage of women involved in the governance and management of project supported MPAs and MPANs. Furthermore, the project will implement a comprehensive gender equality policy. (▲)</p>
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[1] Site 1: Mayo Bay, Mati, Davao Oriental; Site 2: Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape, Mati, Davao Oriental; Site 3: Malita, Santa Maria, Don Marcelino, Davao Occ

In addition to the above, the table below summarizes the adjustments made to the project outputs within each component

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
Component 1	<i>1.1.1 (Policy support provided and) institutional mechanisms at various governance levels enabled for the establishment and management of MCAs for ETP MW</i>	1.1.1 National oversight for, and inter-agency cooperation in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced	The original two outputs have been rationalized into a single consolidated output. The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	<i>1.1.4 National oversight and coordinating mechanisms for improved wildlife conservation enhanced</i>		
	<i>1.1.1 Policy support provided (and institutional mechanisms at various governance levels) enabled for the establishment and management of MCAs for ETP MW</i>	1.1.2 Policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs is improved	The original three outputs have been rationalized into a single consolidated output. The term MCA has been revised to MPA, the term MCA for marine conservation area is no longer applied. In the PIF, MCAs refer to the following: marine protected areas (or MPAs with local or national legislation) and marine key biodiversity areas (designated and not necessarily protected). In the ProDoc, the terminologies for MPAs and MKBAs are now distinct, including activities referring to criteria and methodologies for their establishment. . The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in CN .
	<i>1.1.2 A national MCA and MPAN registry system established</i>		
	<i>1.1.3 Baseline information and vulnerability assessments on priority habitats and ETP MW completed and integrated into MCA management planning</i>		

	<p><i>1.2.1 Training needs assessed and trainings conducted to improve personnel and institutional competency standards ?</i></p> <p><i>1.2.2 Capacities of at least 100 staff of DENR Offices and provincial/ municipal/ city LGUs to implement the MTCAP and DCAP strengthened</i></p>	<p>1.1.3 Training resources are developed and training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken</p>	<p>The original two outputs have been rationalized into a single consolidated output. The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the CN .</p>
Component 2 (Outputs)	<p><i>2.1.1 One new KBA designated in Project Site 1 (Mayo Bay) and existing MKBA expanded to cover adjacent municipalities in Project Site 3</i></p> <p><i>2.1.2 Establishment of one new LCA each in Mayo Bay and Malita/ Santa Maria/ Don Marcelino, and development of LCA-wide management plans</i></p> <p><i>2.1.3 MPAs established and/or under improved management at all three project sites</i></p> <p><i>2.2.1 Agreements in place among Local Government Units (LGUs) on collaborative management of MCAs (and the MWPAN)</i></p> <p><i>2.2.3 Conservation financing schemes and prioritised development of sustainable eco-tourism under implementation in each of the three project sites to support MCA financing</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 The expansion and management of MPAs in the municipal waters of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bay in Davao Oriental Province is enhanced to conserve ETP MW</p> <p>2.1.2 A new MPA is established in the municipal waters of Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos, and Sarangani in Davao Occidental Province to conserve ETP MW, and its management capacity is developed</p>	<p>The original eight outputs have, in consultation with stakeholders, now been rationalized into two consolidated outputs. These two new outputs have been spatially aligned with the institutional boundaries of Davao Oriental Province and Davao Occidental Province respectively. The term MCA has been revised to MPA (see note above). The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the CN .</p>

	<p><i>2.3.1 At least 30 community members trained and actively participating in community-based enforcement teams to support MCA management and wildlife conservation</i></p> <p><i>2.3.2 Support to the implementation of Wildlife Interaction Guidelines</i></p> <p><i>2.4.1 Increased opportunities for stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood opportunities resulting from conservation initiatives</i></p>		
	<p><i>2.1.4 An MWPAN is established and effectively managed, comprising all LCAs and MPAs in all project sites</i></p> <p><i>2.2.1 Agreements in place among Local Government Units (LGUs) on collaborative management of (MCAs and) the MWPAN</i></p>	<p>2.1.3 Individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao are linked into provincial MPA Networks to help improve their management capacities</p> <p>2.2.1 Increased opportunities for</p>	<p>The original three outputs have been rationalized into two outputs. The term MPAN, as used in the JMC <i>Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Area Networks</i> (MPANs), has been adopted in the formulation of the output description, as the term MWPAN currently has no formal recognition in country. Following the logic</p>

	<p><i>2.2.2 MWPAN Business Plan developed and under implementation</i></p>	<p>stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>flow in Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 the output (and associated activities) are now focused on the establishment and management of MPANs at the provincial scale in order to improve inter-agency cooperation and collaboration across individual MPAs within the administrative boundaries of the respective provincial governments.</p> <p>The new output 2.2.1 (formerly output 2.4.1) addresses local livelihoods sustained at MPA sites through biodiversity-friendly enterprises in a more explicit way.</p> <p>The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the CN .</p>
Component 3 (Outputs)	<p><i>3.1.1 Communication, education and public awareness program formulated and effectively implemented in the project sites</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 A targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs is implemented</p>	<p>The project will only have the capacity to undertake a limited suite of educational and communication activities which will be directed at a much smaller, more targeted audience and will be focused on dugong and marine turtle conservation. Hence the slight reformulation of the output. The activities under the original outputs however remain broadly consistent with those originally described in the CN .</p>
	<p><i>3.2.1 A national knowledge management platform established and functional</i></p>	<p>3.1.2 A repository of knowledge on MPAs that conserve ETP is developed, maintained and widely disseminated</p>	<p>The original three outputs have been rationalized into a single consolidated output. There are already of plethora of knowledge management platforms in the Philippines, so the activities under this output have been adjusted to re-focus project support on ensuring the integration of project-developed knowledge</p>
	<p><i>3.2.2 Knowledge products using different channels and periodic knowledge events for various target audiences developed and disseminated</i></p>		

	<i>3.2.3 Lesson learnt are scaled up and can be replicated throughout the Philippines</i>		into the existing knowledge management platforms. Apart from this, the activities under the original outputs remain broadly consistent with those originally described in the CN .
	<i>3.3.1 Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented</i>	3.1.3 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained	The original three outputs have been rationalized into a single consolidated output. The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the CN .

Section IV: Results and Partnerships (?Expected results?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the proposed project activities under each of these outputs, and the implementation arrangements for these activities, in more detail. The suite of activities proposed under each output remains broadly consistent with those originally detailed in the Concept Note.

The design of this project presents multiple opportunities for contributing to blue recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines. Whilst some project activities will contribute to alleviating the short-term socio-economic crises precipitated by COVID-19 in the project sites, others will contribute to building medium to longer-term ecological and socio-economic resilience to weathering future shocks and disturbances. The project includes specific interventions to: (i) reduce vulnerability of affected coastal communities by improving the sustainability of fishing practices in MPAs and supporting the development of alternative livelihood opportunities dependent on MPAs; (ii) strengthen capacity for reducing illegal fishing practices, protecting commercial fishing stocks (and their habitats) and reducing poaching of ETP MW in MPAs, thereby protecting the coastal resource base on which nature-based livelihoods and economic growth depend, and delivering ancillary benefits to communities; (iii) building a diversified MPA-based economy that includes resilient nature-based tourism and other income-generation streams; and, (iv) facilitating the development and maintenance of collaborative partnerships between public institutions, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, donors and coastal communities in protecting and sustainably using the marine natural resources of MPAs.

Associated with these interventions are opportunities to contribute to regulating the illegal trade in ETP MW (thereby contributing to reducing the risk of spread of future zoonoses), and innovating the development of MPAN?s (as a means of adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change).

- 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies:

The project is aligned with Expected Outcome 8 (*The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing*) and Expected Outcome 9: (*The ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, of particular importance for biodiversity is increased, especially habitats for threatened species*) of BD 2-7 *Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate* under Objective 2 (*Reduce direct drivers of biodiversity loss*) of the GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy (2018).

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing:

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Section III Strategy (?Programmatic alignment?) and *Section IV Results and Partnerships* (?Partnerships, incremental cost-reasoning and contributions from the baseline?) of the UNDP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project incremental cost-reasoning is summarized in the table below.

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF (alternative) scenario	Increment
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Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF (alternative) scenario	Increment
<p>In the baseline scenario the establishment and management of MPAs (across different protection categories) remains an important coastal resource management tool in the Philippines.</p> <p>In the baseline scenario significant investments will be made in the establishment and management of MPAs, and the protection of ETP MW in these MPAs, in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental Provinces. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DENR will allocate at least US\$1.6m/annum (primarily through the Protected Area Development Program, CMEMP and IPA) to support the establishment and management of MPAs, and the implementation of the Dugong Conservation Action Plan (DCAP) and the Marine Turtles Conservation Action Plan (MTCAP), in the Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental Provinces. - The provincial and municipal LGUs covering Mati, Tarragona, Malita and Don Marcelino will collectively allocate (from their Annual Budgets) at least US\$ 1.34m/annum to support the planning, establishment and operational management of MPAs in the municipal waters. - DA-BFAR will provide technical support (value estimated at US\$ 750,000 /annum) to provincial and municipal LGUs and <i>barangays</i> in Mati, Tarragona, Malita and Don Marcelino in fisheries management and marine wildlife management in MPAs in municipal waters. - The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Department of Tourism (DOT) may provide funding (conservatively estimated at US\$ 85,000/annum) for complementary livelihood support and business development services to fishers and fisher groups using the MPAs. 	<p>In the alternative scenario, GEF funding will be used by the project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) enhance the systemic, institutional and individual capacities to conserve ETP MW in MPAs in the southern Mindanao region. (ii) design provincial networks of MPAs to conserve marine turtles and dugong populations in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines. (iii) strengthen the management effectiveness of targeted individual marine MPAs within these provincial networks. <p>This alternative scenario is characterized by the following improvements on the baseline scenario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR have adequate institutional capacities to fulfil their mandates for the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. - The DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR Convergence Program on the establishment and strengthening of MPAs and MPANs is under implementation. - Public institutions and other stakeholder organizations freely share information and constructively cooperate and collaborate in the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. - Policies, plans and guidelines that further advance the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are developed and adopted. 	<p>The incremental benefits of the GEF investment will be measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establishment of at least 175,930 ha of new marine protected areas; (ii) improvement in the management effectiveness of at least an additional 20,873 ha of marine protected areas; (iii) increase in total annual income of three MPAs (covering 196,803ha) from all sources to at least USD 453,000/annum; (iv) designation, management and enforcement of 2,187 ha of strictly protected no-take sanctuaries which will conserve at least 301 ha of hard and soft coral reef, 167 ha of seagrass, 255 ha of mangrove and 17 ha of beach habitats that provide critical breeding sites, nursery areas and food sources for dugong and marine turtles; (v) reduction in mortalities of the locally endangered dugong in the project sites; (vi) protection of nesting areas of three endangered marine turtle species (Green, Hawksbill and Olive Ridley); (vii) delivery of social and economic benefits to at least 14,307 individuals (of whom at least 4,848 are women); and (viii) direct employment and livelihood development opportunities for at least 140 individuals (of whom at least 55 are women).

In summary: (i) the GEF will allocate USD 624,875 in strengthening the enabling conditions for the establishment and effective management of MPAs to support the conservation of ETP MW (Component 1 of the project), with counterpart funding of USD 4,920,927; ; (ii) the GEF will allocate USD 1,260,825 for the conservation of ETP MW and priority habitats within targeted MPAs (Component 2), with counterpart funding of USD 6,913,709; ; and (iii) GEF will allocate, USD 628,325 for achieving impacts through changed behaviour and knowledge management (Component 3), with counterpart funding of USD 2,264,617. The project's baseline finance has been assessed at approximately USD 52.47m, with USD14,841,319 of co-financing leveraged through this project.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

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Section III Strategy (?Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits?) of the UNDP PRODOC is fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The global environmental benefits are briefly summarized below.

Delivery of global environmental benefits will be achieved through (i) the establishment of at least **[75,930]** ha of new marine protected areas; (ii) an improvement in the management effectiveness of at least **[20,873]** ha of marine protected areas; (iii) the designation, management and enforcement of 2,187 ha of strictly protected no-take sanctuaries which will conserve at least 301 ha of hard and soft coral reef, 167 ha of seagrass, 255 ha of mangrove and 17 ha of beach habitats that provide critical breeding sites, nursery areas and food sources for dugong and marine turtles; (iv) a reduction in mortalities of the locally endangered dugong in the project sites; (v) the protection of nesting areas of three endangered marine turtle species (Green, Hawksbill and Olive Ridley); and (vi) the improvement in ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration, protection from coastal erosion and siltation, nutrient cycling, food supply and natural resource based livelihoods) to coastal communities living around MPAs.

The project will deliver social and economic benefits to at least 14,307 individuals (of whom at least 4,848 are women) at the national, regional, provincial, and municipal levels who are engaged in project activities (including training capacity development, MPA management, enforcement, education and awareness-raising). The project will further enable direct employment and livelihood development opportunities to at least 140 individuals (of whom at least 55 are women) from marginalised coastal fisher communities, whose opportunities for upliftment and prosperity are otherwise limited.

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

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

By stimulating recovery (post-COVID-19) and growth in a diversified nature-based economy, and supporting nature-based livelihoods (SDG 8.9), the project will deliver social and economic benefits to selected coastal communities (including indigenous peoples) who are among the most marginalized in the Philippines, and whose opportunities for upliftment and prosperity are otherwise limited. In addition to incentivizing the conservation of ETP MW and their habitats, this will contribute to alleviating poverty, and reducing the exposure of vulnerable coastal communities to climate-related risks, and other social, economic or environmental shocks and disasters (SDG 1.5)

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Section IV Results and Partnerships (?Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up?) of the UNDP PRODOC is fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up is summarized below.

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

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project is anchored in the robust policy framework which entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at national, provincial and local levels. Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes of action ? such as the Protected Area Development and Management Program, CMEMP, Protection and Conservation of Wildlife Program and Livelihood Development Program for Fisherfolk - led by government institutions (principally the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR but also other line departments) working in partnership with provincial and local government units (LGUs), active community-based organisations, the well-resourced NGO sector, the donor community, and private enterprises and individuals. Sustainability will also be strengthened by developing the economic incentives and public-community-private partnerships needed to sustain stakeholder participation beyond project closure. Provincial and

municipal LGUs, and local communities (through barangays, *bantay dagat* and fishing associations) will be capacitated to secure funding for and to co-manage the project-supported MPAs and conserve marine turtles and dugong populations and habitats within these MPAs over the longer-term. The increased sense of joint custodianship of MPAs and their natural resources will be further developed through an increasing awareness of the intrinsic values of MPAs to the economic and social well-being

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

[1] The Coral Triangle is a vast network of coral reefs that dot the waters surrounding the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Also known as "the Amazon of the ocean," this expansive underwater ecosystem in Southeast Asia is a hotspot for marine biodiversity, hosting 30% of the world's coral reefs that span 2.3 million square miles (6 million km²) and more than 500 species of reef-building corals.

[2] The LCA is a type of Locally Managed MPAs (LMMPAs). Local Government Units (LGUs) may establish Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) or declare (locally-managed) critical habitats through municipal ordinance. A LCA is established mainly for conservation purposes and under the management of LGUs. The main objective of the LCA is to maintain the habitat of important species.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

The geo-referenced project maps are appended to this CEO ER as Annex E.

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

At a strategic policy level, the project will engage with the Department of Agriculture ? Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (and specifically the Fisheries Management Area 2 Management Board) National Economic Development Authority (and specifically the Regional Development Council for Region XI).

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

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

The National Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (TWG) created for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase will be sustained and expanded, if and when needed.

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

A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this analysis, a stakeholder engagement plan ? that ensures inclusivity during project implementation and participation of the full spectrum of role players in the establishment and management of MPAs, and the conservation of ETP MW in these MPAs ? has been developed and is appended in Annex 9 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*) of the PRODOC.

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

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

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Project Effect(s) on the Stakeholder	Engagement During Implementation

<p>Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)? Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)</p>	<p>BMB's mandate includes establishing, managing, and strengthening protected areas, conserving wildlife, promoting and institutionalizing ecotourism, managing coastal biodiversity and wetlands ecosystems, information and education on biodiversity and nature conservation, and promoting biodiversity - friendly enterprises, among others. Under BMB, the WRD oversees dugong and marine turtle conservation, CMD for the coastal and marine sector including marine KBAs and marine NIPAS areas, BPKMD for policy, knowledge and information management</p>	<p>The project will strengthen institutional capacities for ETP MW protection and habitat conservation and management through tools and equipment that will be made available where required. Project will also enhance capacity of staff in providing technical support and services, as mandated, to their clients, the LGUs and local communities, through TOT and workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project.</p>	<p>BMB, the Executing Agency and the Executive of the Project Board, will be the principal national agency and contact point for all biodiversity related programs and projects. BMB is the implementing partner at the national level, with WRD, CMD, and BPKMD as members to the National Inter-Agency Task Team providing oversight, national level administrative, logistical, and technical support to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>BMB will provide technical support to project through policy and technical support in developing guidelines, trainings on ETP MW (dugong and marine turtles) and habitat conservation and management, threat and vulnerability assessment, KBA identification and/or expansion, KPs and KM.</p>
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<p>DENR Regional Office ? Region XI</p>	<p>DENR is the primary agency tasked in the implementation of NIPAS Act. The DENR Regional Office will complement the objectives of the project to strengthen the management effectiveness and address underrepresentation of marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and to sustain ecosystem services.</p> <p>Under DENR Region XI (Regional Executive Director and Assist. Regional Executive Director for Technical Services), Conservation and Development Division (CDD), CMEMP Focal Persons, PENROs and CENROs will provide technical assistance in site assessment, marine KBA identification and/or expansion, new MPA establishments, and provide support to PAMBs and LGUs on CRM work.</p>	<p>The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, including in the establishment and management of inter-LGU marine protected areas (MPAs) and provincial-level networks (MPANs) in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental for ETP MW, through training workshops of field staff and WEOs from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project.</p>	<p>DENR RO will act as extensions of DENR BMB and will be the implementing partner at the regional level. DENR Regional Office will provide field level and on-site administrative, logistical, technical support. Under the regional CDD, with CMEMP Focal Persons, PENRO- Davao Oriental, CENRO-Mati, and PENRO- Davao Occidental, will be responsible in coordinating, facilitating, and/or monitoring project activities at site level.</p> <p>DENR RO counterparts will maintain open communication and coordination channels with and DA-BFAR RO.</p>
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<p>Department of Agriculture (DA) ? Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)</p>	<p>BFAR shares a common mandate with BMB to manage coastal, marine and inland freshwater environments. BFAR is responsible for the development, conservation, management, protection and utilization of fisheries and aquatic resources. BFAR assists LGUs in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation conservation and protection of fishery resources, including the establishment of fish sanctuaries at the site level, training and accreditation of fish wardens, and implementation of fisheries management measures such as fishers? registration (FishR), commercial fishing vessel and gear registration (BoatR), fish processing technologies, among others.</p> <p>Under the Office of the BFAR Director, the Fisheries Resources Management Division (FRMD) oversees CRM and conservation and environmental protection; Capture Fisheries Division (CFD) on fisheries policies, municipal and commercial fisheries; Fisheries Inspection and Quarantine Division (FIQD) on fisheries law enforcement, Fisheries Regulatory and Licensing Division (FRLD) on aquatic wildlife management, fishing vessel policy and licensing, among others.</p>	<p>The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, through TOT and workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project. The project will partner with BFAR in developing ETP MW field guide for use in training of BFAR staff and field personnel/ AWEOS. Project will also provide technical assistance to BFAR in the policy review of potential funding sources to support ETP MW and/or MPAN conservation and management, with focus on enforcement.</p>	<p>BFAR will be a co-implementing partner at the national level, as member to the Inter-agency Task Team, providing oversight to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. BFAR will provide policy and technical support, and co-financing under its ongoing programs and projects that are aligned with project objectives to include: Aquatic Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Coastal Resource Management, and Fisheries Management Areas.</p>
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DA-BFAR Region XI	<p>The Office of the DA-BFAR Regional Director will be responsible for ensuring that the agency's mandate on coastal and marine conservation and protection is implemented at the regional level. The Fisheries Management Regulatory Enforcement Division (FMRED) acts as the regulatory and enforcement body in the regional offices to handle inspection and quarantine functions and MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) duties. The Regional Fisheries Training and Fisherfolk Coordination Division (RFTFCD) facilitates the conduct of training/seminar, technical support and extension services to fisherfolk, private entities and LGUs. Leads in the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive National FARMC Implementation Plan.</p>	<p>The project will strengthen institutional and individual capacities for effective implementation of their mandates, including in the establishment and management of inter-LGU marine protected areas (MPAs) and provincial-level networks (MPANs) in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental for ETP MW, through training workshops from ETP MW/MKBA/MPAN/ specialists to be hired by the project. Cap dev will include Training of DA-BFAR XI staff and field personnel/ AWEOS on ETP MW identification, stranding rescue/response, conservation and management.</p>	<p>DA-BFAR RO will act as extensions of DA-BFAR Central and will be the co-implementing partner at the regional level, responsible for coordinating and monitoring project activities at site level. DA-BFAR RO will provide technical support, and co-financing. Under the FMRED, it will be responsible for coordinating, facilitating, and/or monitoring project activities at site level. The Project will also partner with RFTFCD, with Provincial and City Fisheries Offices (i.e., Davao Oriental, Davao Occidental, Mati City), BFAR RO will provide technical assistance in the training of community fish wardens/Bantay Dagat, and Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) on ETP MW MPAs/MPANs protection, and fisheries enforcement; training fishers on use of ETP MW friendly fishing gears, fiberglass boat making, FAD installations, and assessment of coastal areas for suitable</p>
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DENR ? Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	EMB is mandated to implement national environmental laws, to include the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System, which assures implementation of environment-friendly projects. As the project will be implemented in environmentally critical areas (ECAS) where there are potential sources of pollution, EMB's interest includes the management of environmental quality of the sites.	The project will contribute to the population of the ECA registry and database, with the identification of a new and/or expanded MKBA and MPAs (i.e., Mayo Bay, Malita MKBA to include adjacent municipalities Sta Marina and Don Marcelino). Project will also enhance staff capacities in ETP MW identification and the MKBA identification process to contribute to strengthening the implementation of the EIS.	EMB will work with the updating of the ECA map, registry and database systems following guidelines set by the bureau for use in ECC Requirement Coverage Screening and ECA Map Systems, and NAMRIA's ?one-control map? protocols (geoportal.ph)
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	NCIP's mandate is to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples, (ICCs/IP)s through the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA); in the issuance of certificates of land and domain titles Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles or Claims (CADTs/CALCs) qualified groups; and in securing the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from IPs with ancestral water claims.	The project will develop the Indigenous Peoples Plan that will be aligned with IPRA law.	As member of the Project Board, NCIP will facilitate linkages with IP groups in the sites, to ensure maximum ICC/IP participation in project implementation, and to secure FPICs from IPs as precondition for activities to be undertaken

Department of Tourism (DOT)	<p>As one of the signatories in the DOT-DA-DILG-DENR Joint Memorandum Circular 01, series of 2020, DOT's interest includes the capacity building the project will undertake related to marine wildlife tourism interaction. DOT is interested in project interventions that may benefit tourism stakeholders.</p>	<p>The project will build the capacity of DOT, staff and site-level on ETP MW that will be useful for the implementation of the JMC.</p>	<p>As member of the Project Board and signatory to the JMC Marine Wildlife Tourism Guidelines, DOT will conduct pilot activities at project sites, particularly in Dahican, Mayo Bay. DOT will provide tourism related training and livelihood options and mechanisms to implement the JMC.</p>
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Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	<p>DILG is responsible for promoting peace and order, ensuring public safety and strengthening local government capability aimed towards the effective delivery of basic services to the citizenry. It has oversight on enforcement agencies and local government units, and in the implementation of the Local Government Code. It is signatory to the DOT-DA-DILG-DENR JMC No. 01 s. 2020 (Rules and Regulations governing the conduct of Marine Wildlife Tourism Interactions in the Philippines) and of the recently drafted DA-BFAR, DENR and DILG JMC Guidelines on MPANs Establishment and Management.</p>	<p>The project will build the capacity of DILG and staff on MPAs/MPANs that will be useful for the implementation of the JMCs, with ETP MW focus.</p>	<p>As signatory to the JMC MPAN, DILG will support the establishment and management of inter-LGU MPANs in project sites, including the development and implementation of policies that will strengthen LGUs' capacities in ETP MPA/MPAN management, and the Marine Wildlife Tourism Interactions guidelines in project sites. It will provide support to LGUs at the provincial, municipal, and city levels in mainstreaming ETP MW and habitat conservation.</p>
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	<p>DSWD is responsible for the delivery of basic services and implementation of poverty reduction programs at the community level, two of which are the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program</i> or "4Ps" (conditional cash transfer) and the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) (two tracks: Micro-enterprise Development and Employment Facilitation).</p>	<p>The BDFEs that will be implemented under the project will complement DSWD's program on social protection and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>DSWD will assist the project at the site level in leveraging funds through their social development and enhancement programs, such as the 4Ps or SLPs, that may benefit affected stakeholders.</p>

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	<p>The DTA has the mandate to: (i) Increase local and foreign direct investments; (ii) Increase competitiveness, innovativeness and resilience of industries and services; (iii) Improve access to finance, to production networks, and to markets; (iv) Enhance productivity, efficiency, and resilience; and (v) Ensure consumer access to safe and quality goods and services. Project support will be secured through the DENR-DTI Memorandum of Agreement National (MOA).</p>	<p>The project will work with DTI in the developing and supporting sustainable livelihood through BDFEs that will be implemented under the project.</p>	<p>DTI will assist the project at the site level in leveraging funds through their various program and projects and its Negosyo Centers access the livelihood training for micro, small and medium enterprises.</p>
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)	<p>As the main research arm of the DA-BFAR, NFRDI ensures sustainable national fisheries through research and development.</p>	<p>Project will facilitate linkages of NFRDI with potential funding sources for the genetic barcoding of tissues of ETP MW from project sites.</p>	<p>NFRDI will be engaged in gene banking of tissue samples collected from beached or stranded ETP MW individuals. NFRDI will also provide training to project sites partners in tissue collection protocols for molecular analysis.</p>
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	<p>NEDA is an independent cabinet-level agency of the Philippine government with oversight for implementation of programs related to economic development and planning. The Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment Staff (ANRES) of NEDA's Policy and Planning Group (PPG) will be responsible for the planning and monitoring of the UNDP Country Programme.</p>	<p>The project will contribute to outcomes and outputs related to MPAs/MPANs and capacity building of fisherfolks on value - adding activities, under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.</p>	<p>As member of the Project Board, NEDA will monitor and evaluate project implementation as part of its inherent role in the management of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It will also monitor and evaluate project's contribution to attainment of objectives of the PDP.</p>

Regional Development Council (RDC) XI	<p>As the primary socioeconomic and physical planning agency in Davao region, RDC XI provides knowledge-driven services to stakeholders in the areas of planning and policy formulation.</p>	<p>The project's policy support to establish and manage marine protected areas for ETP MW will provide a model for RDC XI in formulating plans for future marine related projects.</p>	<p>RDC XI, through its technical secretariat, the NEDA RO XI, will support and provide oversight / inputs into the project, particularly in the monitoring and evaluation of project's contribution to attainment of objectives of the PDP Region XI.</p>
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<p>Coastal Law Enforcement Agencies (Maritime Industry Authority, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police -Maritime Group)</p>	<p>Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) regulates the registration of vessels, issues certificate of public convenience, regulates operation of domestic ship operators, and sets safety standards for vessels. MARINA's mandate will be applicable to the vessels that will be used for enforcement as well as boats used for tourism in the project sites.</p> <p>Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) mandate includes maritime search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, marine environmental protection and maritime security. Philippine National Police -Maritime Group (PNP-MARIG) ensures public safety and internal security over Philippine territorial waters, including coastal areas.</p>	<p>Project will strengthen capacities of CLE agencies through training on ETP MW identification, conservation, and rescue and response as well as in the habitat assessment monitoring and enforcement of MPAs/MPANs.</p>	<p>Marina will ensure that all fishing vessels and tourism passenger boats constructed comply with the Annex IV of MARPOL Convention in the discharge of sewage and the proposed policy in the control of ballast water and sediments, and the control of anti-fouling system that are harmful to the marine environment. Marina collaborates with PCG in the enforcement of its functions. PNP Maritime Group will support MPAs its Adopt-a-Marine Protected Area (AMPA) Project. CLE groups will provide support to LGUs as member to the multi-sectoral MPA/MPAN management bodies and in the enforcement of fisheries and maritime laws.</p>
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Provincial, Municipal, City LGUs	<p>The LGUs of Mati and Tarragona in the province of Davao Oriental, and the LGUs of Malita, Don Marcelino, Sarangani and Jose Abad Santos in the province of Davao Occidental have political jurisdictions on MPAs/MPANs established in project sites. Under the Local Government Code, the coastal municipalities and cities are mandated to manage their municipal /city waters with the provincial LGUs providing policy and others forms of support to LGUs.</p>	<p>The project will work with LGUs in the designation of new LCAs/MPAs, establishment of a new marine sanctuary in Mayo Bay and strengthening of existing marine sanctuaries in the five LGUs.</p>	<p>The LGUs of Mati and Malita, Tarragona , Don Marcelino, , Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani will help to design project activities relevant to the establishment, expansion and management of MPAs, deciding on the location of the MCAs in the project sites, and in the promulgation of regulations to reduce or eliminate destructive and illegal fishing within their respective municipal waters.</p>
Peoples Organizations (POs), Fisheries Aquatic Resources and Management Councils (FARMCs), Bantay Dagat network, Fisherfolks Association, PA Management Bodies.	<p>FARMCs members at the barangay and municipal levels, Bantay Dagat members, POs (<i>Amihan sa Dahican; Mamali Rural Improvement Club; Tamisan MPA and Fisherfolks Association; Balod Malita</i>), and PBPLS Protected Area Management Body (PAMB) are the direct and primary stakeholders of the project</p>	<p>The project will work with LGUs in ensuring local coastal communities as the direct beneficiaries of training/capacity development and sustainable livelihood activities from project interventions.</p>	<p>Each group will take an active role in MPA/MPAN management, in partnership with respective LGUs, GAs, CLE groups, LRP, NGOs, academe, and other stakeholders.</p>

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

NGOs	<p>The project will provide an opportunity for NGOs to build the capacity of local communities in the conservation of ETP MW and their habitats.</p>	<p>NGOs may be contracted by the DENR-BMB during the project implementation phase to implement specific project outputs and activities.</p>
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It is recognized that the ongoing presence of COVID-19 in the project landscapes, or a resurgence in infections (with re-introduction of travel and/or other restrictions), may impose constraints on the intended stakeholder engagement activities, especially in vulnerable communities. At inception, the project will develop a project-specific COVID-19 Risk Dashboard to track incidence of the disease, a set of protocols for ensuring biosecure engagement processes, and risk thresholds at which the project will adapt its operations and stakeholder engagement processes to minimise risks of infection. Measures will include use of protective personal equipment, hand hygiene, strict social distancing and ensuring that appropriate communications infrastructure and technology is available to all stakeholders to enable virtual consultations and remote working conditions (See Annex 19 *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework* of the PRODOC for a more detailed description).

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a Gender Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive Gender Action Plan has been developed. In addition to contextual information, it includes a detailed framework of activities for addressing gender equality and women's empowerment, with indicators and targets for each output.

The *Gender Analysis and Action Plan* is appended as Annex 11 to the UNDP PRODOC.

Section IV: Project Results Framework of the UNDP PRODOC also includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated under Component 3 to ensure that they are effectively monitored.

The project will employ a Gender Officer (GO) to monitor implementation of the Gender Action Plan and to make recommendations for adaptive management to ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed across all areas of project endeavours.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

The Framework of the Regional Development Plan (RDP 2017-2022) for Davao Region guides the private sector in its investment decisions. The RDP will provide the development planning platform

(under the theme ?ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment?) for the project to influence investors to support interventions under this project. The project will also work closely with the Mindanao Development Agency and the Regional Development Council for Region XI to identify private sector investment opportunities in the project-supported MPAs through the implementation of the biodiversity and ecotourism cluster of the *Mindanao Development Corridor Program*.

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

- (i) Discovery Flights and the Mindanao Saga Flying School have indicated a willingness to support the aerial monitoring of dugong and marine turtle population and their habitats.
- (ii) The Aboitiz Foundation based in Davao may complement the project-specific training and capacity building activities through its delivery of environmental awareness training, enterprise development training, and community health and well-being programs in the project-targeted local coastal communities. The foundation also manages a rescue facility for stranded or accidentally caught turtles, and supports efforts to protect a marine turtle nesting beach near Davao City.
- (iii) The telecommunication companies Globe Telecom and Smart Communications have been approached to provide Information Technology (IT) and communication support to the project through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes.
- (iv) The Don Antonio O. Floirendo Sr., Foundation Inc. (AOF) based in Davao, is the CSR arm of Anflo Management and Investment Corporation. It has indicated a willingness to support the development of the project-targeted coastal communities through assistance in marine habitat rehabilitation efforts and livelihood skills and business development. It may further contribute funding to support applied research and monitoring of marine turtle and dugong populations in the project-supported MPAs.

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

The project will host regular meetings and bilateral discussions, and share awareness-raising materials, with private tourism businesses, commercial fishing enterprises and recreational operators on inter alia: the collaborative implementation and enforcement of the *JMC Rules and Regulations Governing the*

Conduct of Marine Wildlife Tourist Interactions; development of measures to reduce the impacts of commercial and fishing activities on dugong and marine turtle population and habitats; and identification of opportunities for private sector involvement in dugong and marine turtle conservation efforts (see *Output 3.1.1* in the UNDP PRODOC).

If feasible, the project may also help facilitate the negotiation and conclusion of concession (or similar) agreements with private sector operators to administer and/or implement user fee systems and/or pilot income-generating mechanisms in the individual MPAs and/or the provincial MPANs (see *Outputs 2.1.1, , 2.1.2 and 2.1.3* in the UNDP PRODOC).

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):

A summary of the overall risks to implementation of the project is presented in the Table below (see the UNDP PRODOC Annex 6 *UNDP Risk Register*).

Description	Risk Assessment[1] (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk Treatment / Management Measures

<p>Accidental oil spills and untreated thermal, industrial, and household waste inflows from adjacent catchment areas</p>	<p>Effect: Inadequate management and treatment of pollutants compromises the ecological integrity of dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in MPAs</p>	<p>The project has no formal mandate, and very limited resources and capacity, to directly mitigate this significant risk.</p>
	<p>L = 3</p>	<p>The project-supported MPA sites are however located in areas where this risk is currently still low to moderate, and where the LGUs have committed to improving the management and treatment of all pollutants before entering the marine environment of the MPAs.</p>
<p>I = 3</p> <p>Risk rating = MODERATE</p>		<p>The project will closely collaborate with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the DENR, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Local Water Utilities Administrations (LWUA) and the relevant LGUs to ensure that the provisions of enabling national legislation (and associated policies, standards, guidelines and administrative orders) ? such as the <i>Philippine Clean Water Act, Pollution Control Law, Sanitation Code, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act</i> ? are being implemented and enforced in the coastal zone of the MPAs and that the water quality in the bays is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with ?recreational water class 1? or ?Class SB? levels.</p>
		<p>The project will also assist in designating MPAs as Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs) under the regulatory framework of the Philippine Environmental Code. This would further help ensure that all future development projects potentially impacting on the MPA would first require the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).</p>
		<p>The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). This will then help ensure that prospective pollution issues are assessed and mitigation measures developed before any formal development approval is given. The recent recognition of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bays by the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Association (MBBWA) gives further impetus to Mati City to fast-track the implementation of its Master Plan for the protection of the bays.</p>
		<p>The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each affected municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMs). Where a CRM process has not been concluded for an LGU responsible for managing an MPA, the project will also provide support to the LGU to finalise their municipal CRMs (under</p>

<p>Inadequate consultation with coastal communities that may be impacted by the establishment and management of MPAs</p>	<p>Effect: Local perceptions of fishing communities, indigenous people and other local user groups towards the MPAs are negative. Livelihoods are negatively impacted by restrictions on the harvesting and use of marine resources. Ancestral claims are not properly addressed. Community support for the establishment and management of MPAs is low. Conformance to rules and regulations are non-existent. Conflicts with communities over access and marine resource use are common. Opportunities for women to fully participate in decision-making in, or to benefit from, MPAs is limited.</p>	<p>Building on the extensive consultations undertaken during the project preparation phase, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project (see Annex 8 of the PRODOC for details) will ensure that all project activities will continue to be conducted in an inclusive fashion (including the use of appropriate language, engagement of youth and adoption of suitable consultation approaches) and assure a broad representation of local stakeholders, including the vulnerable and marginalized sectors, in the project.</p> <p>The project will follow the recommendations of the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Gender Action Plan (see Annex 11 of the PRODOC for details) to ensure that consultations with, and the equitable inclusion of, local fishing communities, local user groups and women in the Project's activities.</p> <p>The project will also expand the involvement of affected local fishing communities and other user groups in the network of <i>Bantay Dagat</i> to be trained, equipped and deployed across the two provincial Marine Protected Area Networks.</p> <p>Safeguards to ensure that indigenous people's interests in the project are secured will be implemented in conformance with the project's Indigenous Peoples Framework (see Annex 10 of the PRODOC). Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultations will also be carried out for certain project activities (see the ESMF in Annex 9 of the PRODOC for more details).</p> <p>Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) will be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9 of the PRODOC).</p>
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<p>Lack of political and institutional support from government</p>	<p>Effect: National, provincial and local government institutions do not commit adequate financial resources to, or provide sufficient institutional support for, the implementation of project activities. Inter-institutional conflicts arise due to overlapping jurisdictions and mandates. The local government units prioritise inappropriate developments (e.g. mass tourism enterprises) in or abutting the areas proposed for MPAs. A national and local election will be happening on May 2022 which can result in new local leadership, under Local Chief Executives (LCEs).</p>	<p>The project outputs have been identified, and project activities developed, in close collaboration with all the key public organisation stakeholders (see Annex 8 of the PRODOC for details of consultations undertaken during the PPG phase) in order to incrementally build on the existing foundation of financial resources and institutional capacities in the responsible government institutions.</p> <p>Careful attention has been paid in project design to aligning the project outputs and activities with government baseline investments and other complementary projects and initiatives that are supporting the government in the management of ETP MW and MPAs (such as the USAID/DA-BFAR <i>Fish Right</i> project) during the project implementation phase.</p> <p>At the local level, the Project design and resource commitments were discussed with key permanent officials of the LGUs. The IP and the Project Team will ensure that the Project design is explained to the new LCEs. Relationship-building will be a priority action after the election.</p>
	<p>L=2</p>	
	<p>I = 3</p>	
	<p>Risk rating = MODERATE</p>	

Slow national recovery from COVID-19 pandemic	<p>Effect: The project is subject to significant delays in, and disruptions to, implementation because of COVID-19 related health/safety issues, quarantine actions, travel restrictions, or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions)</p> <p>L = 2</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Risk rating = MODERATE</p>	<p>The project design has been premised on the following short-term (1-3 year) COVID-19 scenario: <i>The Philippines is slow in securing adequate stockpiles of the coronavirus vaccine; vaccine distribution is initially skewed and limited but improves over time; outbreaks continue but the public and private health system proves resilient and able to meet basic needs; local emergency restrictions are intermittently instituted to contain further outbreaks; the economy continues to recover, but at a cost; and innovation and the digital divide drives uneven growth across the country.</i></p> <p>Albeit sub-optimal, a significant number of the project's output activities can be implemented remotely using information and communications technology (large parts of Outputs 1.1.1-1.1.3; elements of Outputs 2.1.1-2.1.2 and 2.1.3; and elements of 3.1.1.3.1.3).</p> <p>As far as is practicable, the implementation of technical <i>in situ</i> activities under Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, and 2.2.1 will be undertaken by locally based contractors, consultants, institutions and organisations in order to reduce the prospective impacts of any inter-provincial travel restrictions imposed.</p> <p>The project has prepared a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework (see Annex 19 of the PRODOC) to guide its strategic response to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19.</p> <p>The project will support and ensure adoption of all general quarantine and protective protocols imposed by the central government and local authorities during the implementation of all project activities (see the project's <i>Covid-19 Health and Safety Plan</i> in the ESMF in Annex 9 of the PRODOC).</p> <p>The project budget has been developed to make provision for any costs associated with the implementation of safety measures and protection of project staff and project beneficiaries, including vaccination costs if required.</p> <p>While coastal tourism remains a significant opportunity to generate income to offset the costs of managing MPAs in the project sites, the project will assist LGUs to explore and develop a more diverse range of income-generating opportunities through Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 to reduce vulnerabilities by diversifying income streams and strengthen support mechanisms concerning nature-based solutions and coastal tourism which have been affected by COVID-19.</p>
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<p>Vulnerability to the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>Effect Extreme climatic stresses (e.g., rising seawater temperatures, abnormal rise in sea levels, more destructive typhoons) lead to destruction of habitats and disruption of migration patterns of ETP MW</p> <p>L = 2 I = 3 Risk rating = MODERATE</p>	<p>In Output 1.1.2 the project will conduct a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of different climate change scenarios on marine turtle and dugong populations in MPAs in Region XI.</p> <p>It will identify practical recommendations on mitigation measures for piloting in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 and support their <i>in situ</i> implementation.</p> <p>The project will also assess the efficacy of the networking of MPAs (through provincial MPANs) as a viable and practical climate risk-mitigation measure for ETP MW species and habitats by providing secure ?stepping stones? for migratory species and ensuring improved conservation security for alternative refugia habitats for displaced ETP MW species.</p> <p>The project has prepared a Climate Risk Screening (see Annex 20 of the PRODOC) to guide its strategic response to climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups from livelihood development opportunities</p>	<p>Effect: High levels of food insecurity may lead to pressure on fisheries resources in the project target areas from illegal fishing practices and unsustainable levels of fishing.</p> <p>L = 2 I = 3 Risk rating = MODERATE</p>	<p>During the project implementation phase, the project will then identify the selected livelihood development beneficiaries ? focusing on disadvantaged coastal communities impacted by the MPA establishment and management processes ? and prepare a more detailed Livelihoods Development Plan (Output 2.2.1) to guide targeted livelihood development support to these disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups.</p> <p>The project will work closely with local fisheries committees and other community-based organisations, particularly those representing vulnerable and marginalized communities, in the project-target areas to also identify affected food-insecure households who may need to resort to illegal fishing activities to survive. It will then assist in linking these food-insecure households to project-supported livelihood development and capacity-building activities and/or to other government, NGO or private sector livelihood development and social support programmes.</p>

<p>Dishonest practices and/or abuse of human rights by enforcement staff in MPAs</p>	<p>Effect: The legitimacy of MPA rules and regulations with local fishing communities and other users is undermined.</p> <p>L = 1 I = 3 Risk rating = LOW</p>	<p>In Output 2.1.3 the project will support the development of inter-agency enforcement procedures and protocols for each provincial MPAN. The procedures and protocols will explicitly include mechanisms to prevent, monitor and discipline enforcement personnel across all marine enforcement agencies operating in the project-supported MPAs.</p> <p>The development of a <i>Bantay Dagat</i> network for each provincial MPAN under Output 2.1.3 will further facilitate the monitoring and disciplining of <i>Bantay Dagat</i> corps operating in individual MPAs.</p> <p>The development of training modules, implementation of a training-the-trainers programme and the training of MPA and MPAN managers and practitioners under Output 1.1.3 will be used to ensure that these enforcement procedures and protocols are fully integrated into the training of all MPA enforcement staff in the project-supported MPAs.</p> <p>Any incident of dishonesty and/or abuse of human rights and/or enforcement-related grievances of affected local communities (and other project stakeholders) can also be addressed through a complaint's register under the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (see the ESMF in Annex 9 of the PRODOC).</p>
<p>?Greenwashing? by private sector partners</p>	<p>Effect: Private sector partners use their involvement in the project to further their public image without substantially contributing to project activities</p> <p>L = 1 I = 2 Risk rating = LOW</p>	<p>Due diligence or vetting of private sector partners will be done, using UNDP's due diligence on private sector engagement, prior to formal engagement to avoid reputational or ?greenwashing? risk.</p> <p>A Risk Mitigation and Communication Plan will be prepared if and when formal arrangements with the private sector entities are set-up</p>

Fragile security situation in southern Mindanao	<p>Effect: The project is subject to significant delays in, and disruptions to, implementation because of security-related safety issues, travel restrictions or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions)</p> <p>L = 1</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Risk rating = LOW</p>	The project will continue to monitor the security situation. It will be guided by UNDP and government procedures and protocols in the event of a security situation developing in the region.
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[1] Rated on a scale of 1-5, where 5 = critical and 1 = very low.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Section VII Governance of the UNDP PRODOC details the governance and implementation arrangements for the project. These may be summarized as follows:

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Steering Committee.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 21 July 1977) between UNDP and the Government of the Philippines and the UNDP Country Programme Document for Philippines (CPD, 2019-2023).

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Department of Natural and Environment Resources: Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

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

Reference to GEF Checklist (Annex 22, pg. 6); As requested by the Implementing Partner and supported by the OFP, and after approval from GEF, UNDP will provide execution support services through the direct payment modality following UNDP HACT framework. The execution support services to be provided by UNDP will include the following: payment to consultants; payment to vendors; vendor profile creation; vendor profile update; and asset management. These services are limited to direct payments requested by DENR-BMB as listed and costed in the LOA Attachment. The request for UNDP to provide execution support services have been expressed by the Implementing Partner and the OFP through the letters provided in Annexes 1 and 2 which provide the bases for the said request. The Operations and Finance Teams, together with the Global Shared Services Unit (GSSU) will execute the direct payment transactions. The Finance Team will review the supporting documents that will trigger processing of direct payment requests. These functions are completely separate and distinct from project oversight/assurance functions. The list of UNDP staff and departments that will provide execution support services has been provided in the response to the question addressing CO capacities above. It should also be noted that actual payments are undertaken by GSSU.

In terms of oversight, UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight involving the UNDP Country Office and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution. The list of UNDP staff that will oversee the project implementation at the CO level (Tier 1) has been provided in the response to the question addressing CO capacities above. In addition to the implementation oversight provided at the CO level, UNDP exercises further oversight through the following mechanisms:

- The Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) ensures that the CO implements the country programme in compliance with all UNDP rules and regulations. This oversight is carried out by the RBAP CO Support and Quality Assurance team ? Tier 2).

?-The BPPS/NCE performs technical oversight at the project level to ensure execution compliance with GEF policies and procedures.

The Director of DENR-BMB will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) and will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation. The DENR Regional Director for Region XI will have the authority to approve site level activities and expenditure following the Department?s Manual of Approvals and the Project?s Annual Work Plan[1].

The day-to-day administration and management of the project will be carried out by a full-time Technical Coordinator (TC), with the support of a full-time Project Finance and Administration Officer (PFAO). The TC and PFAO will be located within the Coastal Marine Division of DENR-BMB. The project will also retain the technical services of a part-time Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) and Gender Officer (GO) to update, implement and report on the performance of the Social and Environmental Safeguards and the Gender Action Plan respectively. Collectively the TC, PFAO, SESO and GO will form the core of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The terms of reference for the TC, PFAO, SESO and GO are detailed in Annex 7 of the PRODOC. The TC and PFAO will be allocated office space in the premises of the DENR-BMB.

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

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

The PMU will also be technically supported by contracted national experts, NGO's, international consultants and companies. The recruitment of specialist support services and the procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the PMU, in consultation with the NPD, and in accordance with relevant recruitment and procurement rules and procedures. The terms of reference of the key individual national and international experts and consultants to be contracted by the project are also detailed in Annex 7 of the PRODOC.

The Technical Working Group (TWG) established for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase will be sustained and expanded, if and when needed. This TWG will provide assistance and recommendations to the IP and PB on the following aspects:

- ? Necessary policy support and national coordinating mechanisms for improved management of ETP MW and their habitats;
- ? Updates on policies, governance arrangements, assessments and relevant studies as well as programs and projects related with improved management of ETP MW and their habitats
- ? Effective delivery of Project outputs as outlined in this ProDoc;
- ? Feedback on Project milestones, including emerging threats, opportunities, issues and lessons learned;
- ? Available platforms for lesson sharing and knowledge management; and
- ? Appropriate exit strategy and sustainable planning mechanisms, including scaling-up/replication strategies

The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PB decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. The PB will be composed of: DENR Central Office represented by the Office of the Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs; DENR-BMB; DA-BFAR; NCIP; Regional and Provincial Offices of DENR and DA-BFAR; and Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental Provincial Governments. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Technical Coordinator;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Agree on Technical Coordinator's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the Technical Coordinator's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Ensure the highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid real and perceived conflicts of interest.

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

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.

Annex 21.2 (*Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework*) of the UNDP PRODOC provides a detailed overview of the enabling legal, policy and institutional framework for the conservation of ETP in MPAs in the Philippines. The consistency of the project with national priorities is briefly summarized below.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP, 2017-2022) gives priority (under Sub-Sector Outcome 1: ?Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained?, Strategy: ?Intensify sustainable management of natural resources through the adoption of ridge-to-reef approach and SIAD?) to the

following interventions in the ?Coastal and Marine? ecosystem: (i) ?Strengthen law enforcement and the management of coastal and marine areas?; (ii) ?Rationalize the identification of MPAs and their networks?; and (iii) ?Intensify research on coastal and marine habitats and resources?.

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

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

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

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

These national-level policies, legal instruments and strategies are in turn supported by a hierarchy of plans and programmes at regional and local levels, with a diversity of institutions in government and civil society mandated to facilitate their implementation.

The Magna Carta of Women (RA 9170) is the local translation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), particularly in defining gender discrimination, state obligations, substantive equality, and temporary special measures. It also recognizes

human rights guaranteed by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

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

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.

Annexure 21.1 (*Mapping of CEPA and Knowledge Management Initiatives*) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the baseline DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR marine conservation knowledge management programmes, projects and initiatives; notably those related to the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs.

Output 3.1.2 of the proposed project is focused on building on the foundation of these existing baseline knowledge management products by supporting the ongoing collection, collation and curation of data, information, best practices and lessons learned from the project in order to create actionable knowledge that will guide the ongoing establishment and management of a national network of MPAs which conserve ETP MW and their habitats in the Philippines. Project data will be formatted for uploading into the relevant regional, national, provincial and local databases and knowledge platforms (e.g. national database of the CMEMP, national MPA database, national ECA database, marine mammals stranding database, data platform for the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority database, BIOFin Knowledge Platform, BFAR Online Information System, DENR Knowledge and Information Systems Service, Philippine Clearing House Mechanism, Coral Triangle Atlas). The project will also package project information, best practices and lessons learnt into user-friendly products for presentation and dissemination at information-sharing meetings and symposia (e.g. Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network, Philippine Biodiversity Symposium, National PA Summit, regional PAMB summit) and to guide future scaling up and replication of good practices. The project will further build a local ?community of practice? through the hosting of regular informal dialogues and formal information-sharing sessions at the scientific, MPA, LGU, barangay and user group level. It will also facilitate the hosting of meetings (through participation in symposia, workshops, seminars, etc.) that bring

together practitioners and experts to share knowledge, experience, and best practices in conserving ETP MW in MPAs.

At the national and trans-boundary level, the project will contribute to the annual reporting on the local implementation of the MTCAP and DCAP, and to periodic reporting of the Philippines to CMS Indian Ocean-South East Asian MOU's on the conservation of marine turtles and dugongs. It will facilitate in-country (e.g. Turtle Islands for marine turtles, Busuanga for dugong) and trans-boundary (e.g. Coral Triangle) cross-learning and learning exchange programs for targeted DENR-BMB and MPA management personnel. Additional learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries in the ASEAN region will be further explored during project implementation. To ensure opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through regional ongoing South-South platforms - such as Programmes 1 and 2 of the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME) and the Marine Protected Area Working Group of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) under Output 3.1.2. In addition, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs.

The budget (and indicative timelines) for knowledge management activities are documented in Annex 1 (*GEF Budget Template*) and Annex 4 (*Multi-Year Work Plan*) of the UNDP PRODOC.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the UNDP PRODOC provides a more detailed description of the project's approach to M&E. *Monitoring Plan* of the UNDP PRODOC further details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results. Annex 4 (*Multi Year Work Plan*) of the UNDP PRODOC also provides an overview of the timelines for M&E activities.

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

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. The *Monitoring Plan* of the PRODOC further details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

The project will implement the following suite of M&E activities:

- ? Host a project inception workshop.
- ? Undertake targeted social and environmental assessments and develop specific social and environmental management measures and/or management plans.
- ? Collect and collate monitoring data to report on project performance indicators in the Project Results Framework (PRF).
- ? Monitor and report on the implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan and conformance to the project's Environmental and Social safeguards.
- ? Prepare and submit quarterly and annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR).
- ? Host regular Project Board meetings (see Section VII below).
- ? Undertake project mid-term and terminal evaluation reviews.
- ? Conduct regular spot check and annual audits of the project.
- ? Monitor project risks and report quarterly on the status of risks

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation.

The budget (and indicative timeline) for M&E activities is summarized below:

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Total indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop & report	Implementing Partner Technical Coordinator	10,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	Technical Coordinator will collate monitoring data, with the support of different project partners (refer to the monitoring plan , page 66)	15,000	Annually, and at project mid-point and closure.

Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Technical Coordinator	0	Annually, typically between June-August
Monitoring of: (i) Gender Action Plan (ii) Environmental and Social Safeguards	Technical Coordinator Gender Officer Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer	15,000	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	0	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	40,000	June 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	40,000	June 2027
TOTAL indicative COST		120,000	

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 project beneficiaries will include the following coastal communities living in the barangays adjacent to the three targeted project sites:

? Mayo Bay lies within the territorial jurisdiction of both Tarragona Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) and Mati City Local Government Unit (CLGU). The municipality of Tarragona is composed of 10 barangays, three of which are coastal (i.e., Brgy. Lucatan, Central and Jovellar). The Mati side of Mayo Bay is composed of 6 coastal barangays (i.e., Brgy Tagabakid, Mayo, Don Enrique Lopez, Dahican, Bobon, and Lawigan). The fishing communities in these coastal barangays typically employ hook and line, nets (*pokot, pamanti*, etc), fish traps and spears.

? Pujada Bay lies within the territorial jurisdiction of Mati City and is bounded by 6 coastal barangays - Tagabakid, Mayo, Don Enrique Lopez, Dahican, Bobon, and Lawigan. About half of the working age population in these coastal barangays are engaged in farming, 30% are engaged in fishing, and the rest are into fish vending, carpentry, small-scale business, mat weaving and bag making.

? Malita ? Don Marcelino covers the municipal waters of the Malita LGU and Don Marcelino LGU. The Municipality of Malita is composed of 30 barangays, 10 of which are coastal. These include Buhangin, Culaman, Fishing Village, Lacaron, Lais, Mana, New Argao, Poblacion, Tingolo, and Tubalan. The coastal barangays have a population of 44,462, representing 38% of the population of the municipality. The Municipality of Don Marcelino has 15 barangays, 10 of which are coastal. These include Talagutong, Kinanga, Lawa, Lanao, Lapuan, Calian, North Lamidan, South Lamidan, Linadasan and Kiobog. The coastal barangays have a population of around 31,637, representing 71% of the population of the municipality. The IPs - comprising the B?laan and Manobo tribes - have ancestral water claims in the coastal waters of Don Marcelino. Most of the IPs are into fishing using motorized and non-motorized boats, farming, and nito basket weaving.

The project is primarily supporting improvements in the management of the municipal waters in the project-targeted areas to ensure that the existing environmental, fisheries and conservation legislation and regulations are more consistently applied, regularly monitored and actively enforced. The project does not envisage changing the prevailing legal natural resource use rights in these municipal waters (unless by community consensus).

However many fisherfolk have been conducting illegal activities in these municipal waters (including in strictly protected marine sanctuaries) for many years, with no sanction or repercussions, and may lose access to these illegally harvested fisheries resources as a consequence of improved management regimes supported by the project. To offset the impacts of this loss, the project will target the delivery of the following socio-economic benefits to affected fishing communities living in the coastal barangays of the targeted project sites:

? Developing entrepreneurial opportunities (e.g. training, seed capital funding, equipment, technical backstopping) for small community-based businesses to deliver goods, supplies and services to the biodiversity-friendly nature-based tourism (NBT) and fishing-related industries.

? Creating employment opportunities for community members from biodiversity-friendly: (i) NBT enterprises; (ii) ancillary NBT support businesses; (iii) fish processing businesses; (iv) marine monitoring and enforcement; (iv) marine and coastal habitat restoration and rehabilitation; and (iv) habitat and marine wildlife monitoring and research.

? Strengthening the individual skills and capacities of community members to improve their employment and career opportunities in biodiversity friendly industries.

? Diversifying income streams from biodiversity friendly enterprises to help strengthen community resilience to episodic events such as storm surges, flooding and global pandemics.

? Leveraging training, funding, technical assistance and/or investment support from private and public sector projects and programmes for communities to develop biodiversity-friendly livelihood enterprises.

? Assisting community members to access micro-finance or small loans for sustainable biodiversity-friendly livelihoods.

? Building the awareness of local fishing communities, coastal tourism businesses and recreational users about the economic importance of conserving ETP MW and their habitats and promoting their active involvement in monitoring and conservation efforts.

During the project implementation phase, a *Process Framework* will be prepared to guide the engagement and participatory process to be followed to ensure that affected stakeholders (i.e. those affected by restrictions in access to natural resources) participate in the planning, establishment, management and development of the MPAs. The Process Framework will also clearly define: (i) the eligibility criteria of affected persons or groups for project-supported livelihood development assistance; and (ii) the methods and procedures by which the affected coastal communities will identify and choose the most appropriate type of 'livelihood development' support to be delivered by the project. The development of the Process Framework will specifically incorporate gender concerns to optimize livelihood development opportunities for women.

The project will work closely with relevant government agencies, and will primarily focus on the delivery of socio-economic benefits through accredited local Peoples Organizations (POs) and/or Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

The project will deliver social and economic benefits to at least 14,307 individuals (of whom at least 4,848 are women) at the national, regional, provincial and municipal levels who are engaged in project activities (including training capacity development, MPA management, enforcement, education and awareness-raising). The project will further enable direct employment and livelihood development opportunities to at least 140 individuals (of whom at least 55 are women) from marginalised coastal fisher communities, whose opportunities for upliftment and prosperity are otherwise limited.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva l	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

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.

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines
2. Project Number (i.e., Atlas Project ID, PIMS+)	Atlas Project ID 10536, PIMS+ 6499
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (endorsement stage)
5. Date	24 March 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights-based approach

The project will uphold human rights principles based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This will be achieved by engaging all stakeholders (See Annex 9) in the project operations, from project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and abiding by UNDP's Process Framework in facilitating development interventions for most affected communities.

Under Component 2 (Conservation of endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife [ETP MW] and priority habitats within targeted marine protected areas [MPAs]), the primary outputs to be achieved include the establishments of governance and coordination mechanisms for local conservation areas [LCAs] and provincial networks of MPAs that will be participatory in nature. The project will focus on coastal communities, particularly the most affected groups such as fisherfolks, Indigenous Peoples, women and men, and other vulnerable groups, as key stakeholders of the project. The project will strengthen the capacities of these groups in the management of MPAs for ETP MW and priority habitats, thereby contributing to the conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity, to improving fisheries productivity, and to community resiliency. The project will also facilitate development interventions through livelihood opportunities in selected communities directly impacted by the restrictions on resource use, particularly in strict protection zones, no-take marine or fish sanctuaries or refuges, within the LCAs, using the Process Framework. The project will respect community and cultural sensitivities and provide reasonable accommodations to strengthen inclusivity to persons with disabilities. The principle of positive discrimination will be adopted, where marginalized individuals and households in the coastal communities will be prioritized to ensure their opportunities to assert their socio-political and economic rights. The project design and interventions will adopt human rights-based approach in conservation management and enforcement efforts and promote the empowerment of people (women and men) to know and claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions responsible for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling these rights. As such, the project will enhance the availability, accessibility, and quality of benefits from ecosystem services and will support the inclusion of potentially marginalized individuals and groups in the decision-making processes.

As the project will be undertaken in coastal areas where Indigenous Peoples have either ancestral water claims or are dependent for their livelihood, the project recognizes the Indigenous Peoples rights, including the requirement to obtain their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), based on the provisions of Republic Act 8371. A grievance redress mechanism has also been developed for the project and is included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (See Annex 10) prepared as part of the project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project aims to fully mainstream gender in project interventions, to foster gender equality and women empowerment. To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and men, and provide equal opportunities for them to participate and benefit from project activities, a gender analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive gender action plan has been developed (See Annex 11) with specific activities and budget to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all project components, and that the project contributes towards improving gender equality and women's empowerment in the project sites.

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

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project aims to strengthen the management effectiveness and address underrepresentation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to conserve endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW) and sustain ecosystem services for human wellbeing. MPAs and MPA networks (MPANs) are identified as nature-based solutions to maintaining climate change resilience and to rebuilding ecological and social resilience. Concomitant to MPAs and MPANs establishment is the protection of a network of coastal and marine ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass, coral reef areas that provide essential ecosystem services such as biodiversity conservation, fishery productivity, coastal protection, and as carbon sinks (i.e., "blue" carbon) thereby contributing to mitigating climate change.

Project sustainability is anchored in the robust policy framework which entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at national, provincial, and local levels. Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes such as the Protected Area Development and Management Program, CMEMP, Protection and Conservation of Wildlife Program, and Livelihood Development Program for Fisherfolk - led by government institutions (principally the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR but also other line departments) working in partnership with local governments, active community-based organisations, the well-resourced NGO sector, the donor community, and private enterprises and individuals. Provincial and local LGUs and local communities will be capacitated to secure funding for and to co-manage the project supported MPAs for ETP MW and habitats within these MPAs over the longer-term. The increased sense of joint custodianship of MPAs and their natural resources will be further developed through an increasing awareness of the intrinsic values of MPAs to economic and social well-being. The project will implement a community-based approach to marine resource management and will engage a well-established network of local People's Organisations (PO), Indigenous Peoples Groups, Fisherfolk Associations, and environmental NGOs in the project areas, whose participation will be essential to ensure full ownership and sustainability of project outcomes. To ensure resilience of the affected communities, the project will facilitate the development of livelihood options that balance people-focused development interventions (livelihood options, ecotourism) with environmental conservation objectives. The project will abide by UNDP's Process Framework requiring the participation of affected communities in determining potential access restrictions, mutually acceptable levels of resource use, management arrangements and measures to address impacts. Economic incentives and public-community-private partnerships will be developed to sustain stakeholder participation beyond project closure. In collaboration with academic institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs), the project will ensure a science-based and participatory approach in the planning and conduct of ETP MW and habitat studies, assessments, and monitoring. A Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) program will also be developed targeting various stakeholders to mainstream conservation agenda for ETP marine wildlife and their habitats, to ensure that knowledge gained will be retained and used for adaptive management of MPAs and MPANs for ETP MW, with learnings and best practices which may be replicated in other sites.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, particularly the marginalized individuals and groups. The project will strengthen the capacity of LGUs to manage coastal and marine resources in accordance with the intent of the Fisheries Code, which emphasizes the jurisdiction of LGUs over municipal waters, and the Local Government Code, which specifically provides for the administrative authority of the LGUs to control fishing activities, limit access to marine resources, prescribe zones for different uses and collect taxes or fees from the use of marine resources in municipal waters. The project will engage with different stakeholders through capacity building, and access to knowledge products that the project will generate. The project established Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that affected communities have an avenue to file their complaints and grievances. The project has an Accountability Mechanism, composed of Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism. The Compliance Review is an avenue for affected persons or groups to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with the Social and Environmental Standards. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism on the other hand, helps project affected stakeholders to jointly resolve their concerns and disputes. Stakeholders will be informed of the project's Accountability Mechanism in various consultations and through the Communication, Education and Public Awareness program.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Risk Description</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Comments</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</th> </tr> </thead> </table>			Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.			

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>		
Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>Risk 1: Coastal productive sector operations and communities in the project?s area of influence generate solid and liquid waste (e.g., macro-/micro-plastics, accidental oil/fuel spills by fishing and other vessels), which could have negative impacts on ETP MW and habitats.</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.10</p> <p>Standard 3: 3.2, 3.8</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 3</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p> <p>Various threats from land-based industries in the three project sites were reported. In Dahican Beach in Mayo Bay, rampant development of tourism establishments is causing noise and light pollution that impact turtle nesting, in addition to threats from wastewater and solid wastes. Upland mining activities also impact both Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay. In Don Marcelino, landslides and road construction have led to severe sedimentation.</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Effluent and wastes coming from land-based industries, tourism establishments and the community have the potential to impact the water quality of Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay and coastal waters of Malita and Don Marcelino, that may negatively impact ETP MW and their habitats. Assessment of potential risks were based on consultations with LGUs in the three sites; the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), the agency responsible for monitoring effluent from land-based industries; and the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), responsible for monitoring</p>	

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<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</p>
<p>Risk 2: Development interventions (e.g., livelihood activities, eco-tourism, etc.) can have adverse impacts on ETP MW and habitats if not well implemented by project stakeholders and partners.</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 1.10</p> <p>Standard 8: 8.2, 8.6</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 3</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Historical data from 2004-2014 records 7 dugong stranding in Mati City and 1 in Don Marcelino, out of 18 of the total reported strandings for the region: 3 mortalities reported due to drowning caused by fishing gear ?pukot? entanglement, 1 trapped in a ?payao? (fish aggregating device) paraphernalia; 3 rest of unknown causes, and 1 successful release. During PPG consultation (5 Nov 2020), DA-BFAR XI personnel reported an successful release operation of 1 dugong trapped a</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>Provisions of fishing boats, fishing gears, or ?payao? (fish aggregating devices or FADs) are some of the livelihood enhancements traditionally provided by BFAR and LGUs to municipal fishers and/or fisherfolk organizations. However, recent information derived during PPG consultations suggests that certain fishing gears (i.e., ?pukot? or nets, ?lambaklad? or ?Otoshi-ami? nets) and payaos were detrimental to both dugong and turtles. Several other cetacean strandings in project sites have also been reported, most suspected from drowning due to ?accidental? fishing gear interaction or bycatch.</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (I-5)[1]</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</p>
<p>Risk 3: Project outcomes are vulnerable to climate change impacts, e.g. rising seawater temperatures that lead to coral bleaching; changes in marine trophic food chains due to changes in currents, storms, and water temperatures; changed migration patterns and time spent in developmental habitats for some ETP MW species.</p> <p>Standard 2: 2.1 and 2.2.</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 3</i></p>	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>The Climate Change Risk Screening (See Annex 20) was prepared during the PPG, and determined that the project risk level is moderate, considering that extreme climatic stresses (e.g., rising seawater temperatures, abnormal rise in sea levels, more destructive typhoons) may lead to destruction of habitats and disruption of migration patterns of ETP MW and that an increase in the frequency and severity of severe storm surges and flooding may lead to an increase in damage to infrastructure and compromise the livelihoods of communities living in low-lying populated areas along the coast. In some</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?

Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects

QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?

Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6

QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?

Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 4: Newly deputized Bantay Dagat/Bantay Gubat members (i.e., community law enforcers), Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOS) (BFAR field personnel; employees of law enforcement agencies) and/or Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) (DENR field personnel) may cause some negative impacts on communities if their training is not properly carried out or somehow insufficient.	<i>I = 4 L = 2</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	Section 7 of the Fisheries Administrative Ordinance (FAO) 233-2010 (Aquatic Wildlife Conservation) provides for deputation of BFAR field personnel as Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOS) by the BFAR National Director (upon the recommendation of BFAR Regional Director). Section 8 of the same Ordinance provides for the designation of AWEOS designated by the PNP, AFP, NBI,	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Community law enforcers (i.e., Bantay Dagat/Bantay Gubat) are deputized by Local Chief Executives after receiving training by either the DA-BFAR or DENR and law enforcement agencies. Intensive training is required for any of the deputation processes for community law enforcers on ENR and fishery laws, including enforcement processes and protocols.</p> <p>There is considerable overlap in the role and functions of government agencies, law enforcement groups, and the LGUs. During PPG consultations,</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?

Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects

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Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 5: Perceived economic displacement of fishers and resource users due to restriction of access and availability to resources in MPAs, including in established strict protection zones or no take zones, among others, within the proposed LCAs and the MPANs. Human Rights: P.5, P.6 and P.7; Standard 5: 5.2 and 5.4 Standard 6: 6.1, 6.2,	<i>I = 3</i> <i>L = 3</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	Under the Fisheries Code, the municipal/city government (also referred to as local government units or LGUs) have jurisdiction over municipal waters (Sect 16) which are waters within the 15 kilometers from shore of respective coastal municipality/city (Sec 18). The municipal fishers are given preference in the grant of fishery rights (Sec 17) and use of demarcated fishery areas to engage in fish capture, mariculture and/or fish farming (Sec 20), and the	Assessment There is a common perception that local communities will be economically displaced due to restriction of access and availability to resources brought about by MPA establishment (e.g., fishers will not be allowed to fish thus leading to loss of income and livelihood). Contrary to this perception, several studies have already shown that MPAs have contributed to increasing fish biomass through spillover effect (e.g., Russ and Alcala, 1995) thereby increasing fish catch and fishers? income. Evidence to this is provided locally (also see Davao Gulf MPAN Management Plan 2018)

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i></p>
<p>Risk 6: There is a risk that IPs in the project sites might not be adequately involved in project design and / or potentially be impacted by project activities, some of which will require a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).</p> <p>Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.2</p> <p>Standard 4: 4.3 and 4.5</p> <p>Standard 5: 5.2 and 5.4</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 3</i></p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>During stakeholder consultation meetings with NCIP Region XI, the local government units, and the Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives, it was reported the presence of Indigenous Peoples with existing Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and pending CADT applications (See the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex 9). However, these CADTs are primarily</p> <p>Inland/upland areas of the project sites. Only the coastal water of Don Marcelino has ancestral water claim, within which 3 marine/fish sanctuaries</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</p>
<p>Risk 7: Existing gender biases and / or socio-economic roles may limit the opportunities for women to fully participate in project decision-making and activities or to benefit from the employment, income or other benefits generated by the project.</p> <p>Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment: P.10, P.11 and P.12;</p> <p>Accountability: P.13 and P.14 and</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 3</i></p>	<p>Comments</p>
		<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>During PPG consultations, a number of women?s groups showed involvement in various community based socio-economic enhancement activities. In fishermen associations, the majority are composed of men and very few are with representation of women. However, according to some fishers, women usually have other roles, to include vending of fish catches. Some women will also act as ad hoc representatives of households during community consultations when men are at work or fishing. Most women are not registered as members of fishing group</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?

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QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?

Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6

QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?

Risk Description	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 8: Exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and limitation in capacity among community members, resulting in exclusion from full participation in project livelihood activities Human Rights: P.5 P.6, P.7; Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15 Standard 6: 6.3 and 6.9	<i>I = 3</i> <i>L = 3</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	Particular attention is paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, youth, children, persons with disabilities, including consideration of special measures to improve their participation in decision-making and their general well-being.	<p>Assessment</p> <p>This group has not yet been identified during the PPG Phase. However, the project anticipates the presence of these individuals and groups in project sites and the possibility of their exclusion from being involved in project activities and the benefits of development interventions.</p> <p>Management Measures</p> <p>The project will ensure to leave no one behind by protecting and supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, specifically those with</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (I-5)[1]</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 9: There is a risk that tourism operators and other key sectors dependent on project sites for ecosystem services might use the project to greenwash their operations</p> <p>Human Rights: P.5, P.6 and P.7;</p> <p>Accountability: P.13, P.14 and P.15</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 2</i></p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Tourism operators (hotels, beach resort owners, tour operators) and other key sectors may use the project to market themselves as environment friendly and to advocate the conservation of ETP MW and their habitats, but their actual practices may negatively harm the environment, including ETP MW and critical habitat. Such actions may include the lack of proper wastewater treatment system, disregard for the carrying capacity of tourism sites, clearing of beach forest areas to give way to construction of buildings, installation of beach lights, potentially add light pollution in</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? response). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Question 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)[1]</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 10: There is potential risk that ?upstream? aspects of the project (Outcome 1), which includes planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of network of MPAs, and capacity building interventions, may cause environmental and social impacts</p>	<p><i>I = 3 L = 2</i></p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Outputs under Outcome 1 includes national oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced (Output 1.1.1); policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are improved (Output 1.1.2); and training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken (Output 1.1.3).</p> <p>Management Measures</p> <p>A scoped Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) will be prepared, as needed, and in</p>

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
<i>Low Risk</i>	?		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	?		
<i>Substantial Risk</i>	?		
<i>High Risk</i>	?		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.			
<u><i>Is assessment required? (check if yes?)</i></u>	?		<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>

<p><i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i></p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Targeted assessment(s)</p>	<p>Completed at PPG: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis; climate risk screening (Annex 20)</p> <p>The following targeted assessments are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) number, types and operational extent of fishing gears, boats, fishing practices, and ecotourism development interventions (Risk 2); ii) users or user groups that might be affected (Risk 5); and iii) Project's impact on IP's human rights, Cultural Heritage and / or traditional livelihoods (Risk 6).
	<p>?</p>	<p>ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)</p>	

		?	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Scoped SESA for the policy work under Outcome 1 (Risk 10) (planned)
<i>Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)</i>	?			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	?	Targeted management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF; completed) Indigenous Peoples Plan (planned) Process Framework (planned) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (completed) Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (completed)	
	?	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)		
	?	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed	
<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)		

<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>	?	
<i>Human Rights</i>	?	Risks 4, 5, 8 and 9
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	?	Risk 7
<i>Accountability</i>	?	Risks 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	?	Risks 1, 2, 6 and 9
<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>	?	Risk 3
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	?	Risk 1 and 4
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	?	Risk 6
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	?	Risk 5 and 6
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	?	Risk 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Note that the project's risks / impacts on indigenous peoples were rated as ?Moderate? since of the 5 project sites (Mati, Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos and Sarangani) where IPs are present, only Don Marcelino site has an ancestral water claim. The perceived economic displacement of fishers and resource users, which includes IPs, due to restriction of access and availability to resources in MPAs, will not happen as the project will not establish additional fish reserves, but rather will strengthen the management effectiveness of local communities, particularly fisherfolk organizations who are managing the already established and locally managed marine or fish sanctuaries. Potential adverse impacts were also emphasized in the IPPF section 4.2.
<i>7. Labour and Working Conditions</i>	?	Risk 4

<i>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	?	Risk 2
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[1] Impact: 5 = Extreme; 4 = Extensive; 3 = Intermediate; 2 = Minor; 1 = Negligible
 Likelihood: 5 = Expected; 4 = Very likely; 3 = Moderately likely; 2 = Low likelihood; 1 = Not likely

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6499_Annex 9_ESMF_2022March	CEO Endorsement ESS	
PIMS 6499_Annex 5_SESP_2022March	CEO Endorsement ESS	
SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6499_Annex9_ESMF_2022February	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6499_Annex 5_SESP_2022February	CEO Endorsement 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).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (Targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.7)

This project will contribute to the following country outcome: OUTCOME 2: Urbanization, economic growth and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable development path for communities; OUTPUT 2.3: *Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: <i>Strengthen management effectiveness and address under-representation of Marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and sustain ecosystem services for human well-being</i>	Mandatory Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (GEF Core Indicator 11)	0	4,292 (1,454 women, 2,838 men)	14,307 (4,848 women, 9,459 men)
	Mandatory Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha) (GEF Core Indicator 2)	0 ha	41,310 ha	196,803 ha

	<u>Objective</u> <u>Indicator 3:</u> Management effectiveness of individual project-supported MPAs (as measured by the GEF-7 METT)	PBPLS: : 54% MB LCA: N/A M-DM LCA: N/A	PBPLS:: >65% MB LCA: >30% M-DM LCA: >30%	PBPLS: >72% MB LCA: >45% M-DM LCA: >40%
	<u>Objective</u> <u>indicator 4:</u> Extent (in ha) of the project-supported MPAs that are designated, managed and enforced as <u>strictly protected</u> coastal and marine sanctuaries for ETP MW and their habitats	PBPLS: 327 ha MB LCA: 12 ha M-DM LCA: 2076 ha	PBPLS: 460 ha MB LCA: 45 ha M-DM LCA: 2080 ha	PBPLS: 615 ha MB LCA: 88 ha M-DM LCA: 2084 ha
PROJECT COMPONENT 1	<i>STRENGTHEN THE ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF A NETWORK OF MPAS THAT CONSERVE ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND PROTECTED MARINE WILDLIFE (ETP MW)</i>			
PROJECT OUTCOME 1.1: <i>Improved institutional capacities and decision-support tools provide the framework for the planning, establishment, management, financing and monitoring of a</i>	Outcome 1.1, <u>Indicator 5:</u> National, regional and local Institutional capacities to conserve ETP MW in MPAs (using UNDP Institutional capacity scorecard)	DENR-BMB: 50% DA-BFAR: 40% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 50% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 51%	DENR-BMB: 58% DA-BFAR: 44% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 54% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 55%	DENR-BMB: 76% DA-BFAR: 53% PLGU (Davao Oriental): 69% PLGU (Davao Occidental): 64%

<p><i>network of MPAs that will more effectively conserve ETP MW</i></p>	<p>Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 1 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 1 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 0 <u>Outcome 1.1, Indicator 6:</u> Status of national policies, guidelines, technical bulletins, protocols and plans that support the establishment, management, financing and monitoring of MPAs and MPANs that conserve ETP MW (where non-existent = 0; drafted, but not adopted = 1; adopted, but not yet implemented = 2 and implemented in the project-supported areas = 3)</p>	<p>Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 3 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 3 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 2 JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 1 Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 1 Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 1 Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 0 Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 0 Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 0 Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 0 Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 0</p>	<p>Marine Turtle Conservation and Action Plan = 3 Dugong Conservation Action Plan = 3 Local implementation plans for MTCAP and DCAP in region XI = 3 JMC on Marine Wildlife Tourism Interaction Guidelines = 3 Guidelines on the establishment and management of MPANs = 3 Guidelines on the Protection of Marine Turtle Nesting Habitats = 3 Guidelines on the protection of dugong and their habitats = 1 Guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices allowed in MPAs = 1 Guidelines on the identification of marine KBAs = 2 Request to include the location of MPAs on marine navigation charts = 2 Protocols for incorporating ETP MW data into the national MPA database = 2</p>
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OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 1.1	<p><i><u>Output 1.1.1 National oversight for, and inter-agency coordination in, the conservation of ETP MW is enhanced</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Output 1.1.2 Policies, guidelines and plans that enable the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs are improved</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Output 1.1.3 Training resources are developed and the training of targeted MPA personnel is undertaken</u></i></p>																								
PROJECT COMPONENT 2	CONSERVATION OF ETP MW AND PRIORITY HABITATS WITHIN TARGETED MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS)																								
<p>OUTCOME 2.1: <i>Increased geographic coverage, and improved management effectiveness, of MPAs that conserve ETP marine wildlife in southern Mindanao</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="510 589 736 635">Outcome 2.1, Indicator 7:</th> <th data-bbox="736 589 977 635">MB LCA</th> <th data-bbox="977 589 1219 635">MB LCA</th> <th data-bbox="1219 589 1410 635">MB LCA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="510 635 736 903"></td> <td data-bbox="736 635 977 903"> MB LCA Corals: 12 ha Seagrass: 0 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha </td> <td data-bbox="977 635 1219 903"> MB LCA Corals: 27 ha Seagrass: 14 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha </td> <td data-bbox="1219 635 1410 903"> Corals: 53 ha Seagrass: 28 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 6 ha </td> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="510 946 736 992">Outcome 2.1, Indicator 7:</th> <th data-bbox="736 946 977 992">M-DM LCA</th> <th data-bbox="977 946 1219 992">M-DM LCA</th> <th data-bbox="1219 946 1410 992">M-DM LCA</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="510 992 736 1368"> Total extent (in ha) of intact coral reef, sea grass, mangroves and nesting beach habitats designated as strictly protected, no-take zones in the project-supported MPAs </td> <td data-bbox="736 992 977 1368"> M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 19 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha </td> <td data-bbox="977 992 1219 1368"> M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 28 ha Nesting beaches: 4 ha </td> <td data-bbox="1219 992 1410 1368"> Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 55 ha Nesting beaches: 8 ha </td> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="510 1410 736 1455">PBPLS</th> <th data-bbox="736 1410 977 1455">PBPLS</th> <th data-bbox="977 1410 1219 1455">PBPLS</th> <th data-bbox="1219 1410 1410 1455">PBPLS</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="510 1455 736 1738"></td> <td data-bbox="736 1455 977 1738"> PBPLS Corals: 133 ha Seagrass: 6 60 ha Mangroves: 1 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha </td> <td data-bbox="977 1455 1219 1738"> PBPLS Corals: 141 ha Seagrass: 73 ha Mangroves: 110 ha Nesting beaches: 2 ha </td> <td data-bbox="1219 1455 1410 1738"> Corals: 149 ha Seagrass: 85 ha Mangroves: 200 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcome 2.1, Indicator 7:	MB LCA	MB LCA	MB LCA		MB LCA Corals: 12 ha Seagrass: 0 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha	MB LCA Corals: 27 ha Seagrass: 14 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha	Corals: 53 ha Seagrass: 28 ha Mangroves: 0 ha Nesting beaches: 6 ha	Outcome 2.1, Indicator 7:	M-DM LCA	M-DM LCA	M-DM LCA	Total extent (in ha) of intact coral reef, sea grass, mangroves and nesting beach habitats designated as strictly protected, no-take zones in the project-supported MPAs	M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 19 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha	M-DM LCA Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 28 ha Nesting beaches: 4 ha	Corals: 99 ha Seagrass: 54 ha Mangroves: 55 ha Nesting beaches: 8 ha	PBPLS	PBPLS	PBPLS	PBPLS		PBPLS Corals: 133 ha Seagrass: 6 60 ha Mangroves: 1 ha Nesting beaches: 0 ha	PBPLS Corals: 141 ha Seagrass: 73 ha Mangroves: 110 ha Nesting beaches: 2 ha	Corals: 149 ha Seagrass: 85 ha Mangroves: 200 ha Nesting beaches: 3 ha
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	<u>Outcome 2.1</u> Indicator 8:	Davao Oriental MPAN: N/A Davao Occidental MPAN: N/A	Davao Oriental MPAN: Level 1 Davao Occidental MPAN: Level 1	Davao Oriental MPAN: Level 2 Davao Occidental MPAN: Level 2
	<u>Outcome 2.1</u> Indicator 9:	PBPLS: TBD MB LCA: N/A M-DM LCA: N/A	PBPLS: >80,000 USD MB LCA: >40,000 USD M-DM LCA: >80,000 USD	PBPLS: >167,000 USD MB LCA: >82,000 USD M-DM LCA: >204,000 USD
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.1	<p><i>Output 2.1.1 The expansion and management of MPAs in the municipal waters of Pujada Bay and Mayo Bay in Davao Oriental Province is enhanced to conserve ETP MW</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.1.2 A new MPA is established in the municipal waters of Malita, Don Marcelino, Jose Abad Santos, and Sarangani in Davao Occidental Province to conserve ETP MW and its management capacity is developed</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.1.3: Individual MPAs that conserve ETP MW in southern Mindanao are linked into provincial MPA networks to help improve their management capacities</i></p>			

OUTCOME 2.2: <i>Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) enhance livelihood opportunities in support of community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in and around targeted individual MPAs in southern Mindanao</i>	<u>Outcome 2.2</u> <u>Indicator 10:</u> Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) directly benefitting from livelihood development support in the project-supported MPAs	N/A	>70 (25 women, 45 men)	>140 (55 women, 85 men)
OUTPUT TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.2	<i>Output 2.2.1: Increased opportunities for stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood activities</i>			
PROJECT COMPONENT 3	ACHIEVING IMPACTS THROUGH CHANGED BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT			
OUTCOME 3.1: Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in MPAs in southern Mindanao	<u>Outcome 3.1,</u> <u>indicator 11:</u> Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) and local organizations participating in initiatives to protect ETP MW and their habitats in project-supported MPAs	55 (27 women, 28 men) 1 local organisation	145 (70 women, 75 men) 2 local organisations	482 (200 women, 282 men) 4 local organisations
	<u>Outcome 3.1,</u> <u>Indicator 12:</u> Percentage (as % of total #) of women involved in the governance and management of project-supported MPAs and MPANs	<5%	>10%	>15%

<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</p>	<p><u>Output 3.1.1</u> A targeted awareness-raising and educational campaign to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in MPAs is implemented</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.2</u> A repository of knowledge on MPAs that conserve ETP MW is developed, maintained and widely disseminated</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.3:</u> A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained</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).

Review comments	Response
STAP REVIEW (22 May 2020)	

Theme: Sustainable livelihoods

.. the project is ? less convincing with regards to how specifically people will supplement their incomes once fishing options become limited. The TOC assumes that ?sustainable livelihoods opportunities will be attractive enough to reduce poaching/fishing; however, no alternative pathways are considered should this assumption prove false.?

? little baseline information (is) provided on local livelihoods and how indicator of 12,746 persons benefitting from project was derived and what does it mean to benefit??

? there are few examples of sustainable livelihood activities for local stakeholders based on conservation initiatives ? and it?s not clear that the proposed interventions would be sufficient to overcome this problem.?

.. the project ? focus on the MCAs is strong but may not adequately address underlying drivers such as poverty and lack of alternative sources of income for local communities which are biodiversity friendly or neutral.?

The project investment in livelihood development is focused primarily on offsetting the (temporary) loss of household income from illegal fishing activities in the project-supported areas as a result of significant improvements in the enforcement of existing marine laws and regulations. To help mitigate these temporary losses to household income, the project will assist the affected fishing communities to diversify into biodiversity-friendly enterprises, such as nature-based tourism services and sustainable fishing and fish processing technologies. **Part IV (Results and Partnerships) of the PRODOC has been updated to describe the refocusing of the livelihood development support to affected fisherfolk.**

The project?s livelihood development support will however not operate in a vacuum. It has been designed to build on, and align with, a substantial baseline investment in sustainable livelihoods support already being delivered to local fishing communities, notably from the DENR-BMB Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise Framework and the DA-BFAR Livelihood Development Programme. These baseline investments thus provide a diverse suite of ?examples of sustainable livelihood activities for local stakeholders based on conservation initiatives? for this project to draw on. **These baseline investments are further described in Part III (Strategy) of the PRODOC.**

A *Process Framework* will be consultatively prepared during the project implementation phase to explicitly define the modalities for potentially affected communities to participate in the implementation of project-supported livelihood development activities. This framework would include: (i) identification of potential beneficiaries; (ii) determination of eligibility criteria for project support; (iii) selection of actual beneficiaries of project support; (iv) identification of types of livelihood support to beneficiaries, and means of delivery; (v) description of dispute resolution mechanisms; (vi) description of implementation arrangements for livelihood support, including costs, roles and responsibilities and monitoring. **Annex 5 (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure) and Annex 9 (Environmental and Social Management Framework) of the PRODOC further describes the preparation of the Process Framework.**

The project uses the GEF *Guideline on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators* (MN/GN/002 (2019) to derive the number of direct project beneficiaries. **Monitoring Plan of the PRODOC and Part F of the GEF CEO ER describes how the number of project beneficiaries were derived.**

Theme: Managing external threats to MPAs

Some of the key sectors identified as major threats are not adequately addressed in this project (i.e. irresponsible and rapidly growing tourism, energy, mining). These stakeholders should be engaged from the beginning of the project ? perhaps through the development of a marine spatial plan (MSP).?

? the main threats come from outside of these areas and involve numerous sectors and issues (i.e. unsustainable tourism, mining, energy, etc.).?

?Notable exceptions (to stakeholder consultations) include the key contributors to environmental degradation in the immediate area such as representatives from the tourist industry (i.e. hotels).?

?Given the number and diversity of stakeholders for each area, this project will benefit greatly from an MSP that is inclusive and comprehensive and is widely used.?

?A major risk has to do with ?bias for municipal LGUs towards developing mass tourism in priority habitats of ETP MW? which underscores the need to engage proactively with the tourism industry. The mitigation measure is unconvincing as presented.?

While the focus of the project is contained to the municipal waters of the targeted areas, the project has been consultatively developed within the wider context of a diverse suite of integrated coastal management programs, projects and initiatives already being undertaken by a range of other public, civic and private partner organizations to manage and contain upstream threats - such as industrial and urban pollution - that are beyond the direct area of influence of the project. It is envisaged that these baseline activities would complement and supplement the limitations of the area-based approach of the project. **These baseline investments are further described in Part III (Strategy) of the PRODOC**

There is no legal basis for a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) in the Philippines. The project area will however form an integral part of the larger Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 2 which is under the management of the DA-BFAR and is being supported by the DA-BFAR/ USAID *FishRight* project. The management board of FMA 2 will be responsible for developing the equivalent of a MSP for the FMA. The FMA zoning and management plan will, in turn, guide the local management actions of the LGUs, BFAR, DENR-BMB and other stakeholders within the FMA. These management actions may include *inter alia*: regulation of fishing effort; seasonal closures; species-specific regulations; gear-specific regulations; pollution control measures; establishment and networking of protected areas; and fish catch/ habitat monitoring. This project is designed to support some of these management actions under the umbrella FMA management plan. It is envisaged that, in the project implementation phase, the provincial, municipal and city LGUs and the PAMB that are responsible for the management of the targeted MPAs will - with project support - interface regularly with the FMA, through their representation on the management board of FMA 2 and will participate in the ongoing development of the FMA management plan (including the spatial use zoning within the FMA).

Where the threats to ETP MW are within the direct area of influence of the project (illegal fishing technologies, destructive tourism activities, poaching of marine turtle eggs) these are addressed through the implementation of the project outputs and activities, notably through strengthening the monitoring and enforcement capabilities of the responsible MPA organizations and the implementation of focused awareness-raising activities linked to three main threats to ETP MW: destructive fishing practices and discarded fishing gear; poaching of marine turtles and turtle eggs; and destructive tourism activities. **The suite of outputs and activities to manage or mitigate threats within the project-supported MPAs are further described in Part V (Results and Partnerships) of the PRODOC.**

COVID-19 restrictions notwithstanding, the project has made significant efforts during the PPG phase to engage with the tourism industry. The Department of Tourism are a key project partner, are represented on the Project Board and are a signatory to the JMC on *Marine Wildlife Tourism Guidelines*. **Annex 8 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) of the PRODOC describes the involvement of the tourism industry in the PPG phase.** While significant

<p><i>Theme: Realizing behaviour change</i></p> <p>?Behaviour change is a critical component and could lead to long-term positive change if successful. However, the supporting activities are standard (communication, education and public awareness program.). It's not clear that there is evidence that these actions alone are sufficient to change behaviour?</p> <p>?? Component 3.1 pertains to behaviour change re biodiversity conservation which will be achieved through a communication, education and public awareness program. This simplistic (and common) connection should be supported by social science research so that specific activities are more likely to yield results?</p>	<p>Agreed.</p> <p>Human behaviour is complex, unpredictable, and context-dependent. As such we now do not believe, even with the best understanding of the behavioural literature, that the project interventions can realistically target achieving long-lasting social change in the targeted communities.</p> <p>While the outputs and activities align well with most of the fifteen behavioural strategies identified in <i>Behaviour Change For Nature: A Behavioural Science Toolkit for Practitioners</i> (Rare and The Behavioural Insights Team, 2019), this project aims to contribute towards changed knowledge, attitudes and behavior of targeted stakeholders such as local fishing communities, tourism operators and recreational users about the ecological and economic importance of conserving dugong, marine turtles and their coastal and marine habitats in MPAs. Furthermore, the project has been planned as a complement to the substantial communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) baseline initiatives already being undertaken by the project partners.</p> <p>Outcome 3.1 (?Desired behavioural change on biodiversity conservation among key stakeholders achieved?) in the PIF has now been revised. A rationalized Outcome 3.1 (?Improved knowledge, increased awareness and the replication of good practices contributes to further improvements in the conservation of marine habitats and ETP MW in southern Mindanao) is described in Part III (strategy) and Part IV (Results and Partnerships) of the PRODOC. The baseline CEPA initiatives are further detailed in Annex 21.1 (Mapping of knowledge management and CEPA initiatives) of the PRODOC.</p>
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GEF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS (14 April 2020)

<p>?Please ensure (the) final project submission adheres to the GEF ESS policy. We notably note the project will have to assess its potential impacts on access and rights of IPLCs. By the time of CEO endorsement please ensure that UNDP's safeguard policies are applied in full, including FPIC, and provide the documentation as an annex.?</p>	<p>The final project submission adheres to the GEF ESS Policy.</p> <p>The following SES documents have been prepared are included in the PRODOC:</p> <p>Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)</p> <p>Annex 9: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and a record of the FPIC consultations undertaken to date.</p> <p>A <i>Process Framework</i> will also be consultatively prepared during the project implementation phase to explicitly define the modalities for potentially affected communities to participate in the implementation of project-supported livelihood development activities. This framework would include: (i) identification of potential beneficiaries; (ii) determination of eligibility criteria for project support; (iii) selection of actual beneficiaries of project support; (iv) identification of types of livelihood support to beneficiaries, and means of delivery; (v) description of dispute resolution mechanisms; (vi) description of implementation arrangements for livelihood support, including costs, roles and responsibilities and monitoring.</p>
<p>Please confirm during PPG the project's contribution at the national scale and explore, as suggested in the PIF, collaboration with the Sarangani MPAs with respect to the MWPAN.</p>	<p>It is confirmed that the project's contribution at the national scale is contained in Component 1 of the project.</p> <p>It is further confirmed that the Sarangani MPAs will ? for the same reasons elaborated in the UNDP response at the PIF stage ? not be included under the project.</p> <p>The ongoing collaboration with the Sarangani Protected Seascape NIPAS site (and the eight individual sanctuaries within the protected seascape) will be facilitated through the main project partners, DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR.</p>
<p>GEF COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS (June 2020)</p>	

Germany (18 June, 2020)

As seagrass and reef ecosystems build the nutritional basis for the ETP marine wildlife in focus, specific measures to protect and restore these systems should be more specifically addressed. Improvement of and support to municipal waste-water ? and waste treatment will be crucial for the maintenance of ecosystem functions especially in the two bay systems proposed for management under the project.

During PPG, it was considered prudent to rather contain the aspirations of the project to improving the conservation status of the three project supported MPAs as more secure habitats for marine turtle and dugong populations. The focus for project investment would then include: strengthening the national enabling policy and regulatory framework for MPAs conserving ETP MW; building the regional and local institutional and individual capacities of the public agencies and coastal communities responsible for establishing and managing MPAs with ETP MW; consultatively establishing new (or expanding existing) three MPAs for ETP MW conservation; improving the basic planning and management capacity of these three MPAs; and integrating these three MPAs into larger province-wide networks of MPAs to further improve the conservation status of migrating populations of ETP MW.

While the comment about the need for measures to improve the quality of the seagrass and reef habitats (through restoration) within these project supported MPAs is entirely valid, it is however unfortunately considered beyond the scope, capacity and available resources of this small project to also implement these habitat restoration measures *in situ*. Under Output 3.1.1, the project will however seek to actively develop opportunities for partnerships with government agencies, civil society and the private sector in potentially implementing targeted habitats restoration activities in the three MPAs.

We also fully agree that the improvement of upstream waste and wastewater treatment must be properly addressed to ensure the integrity of the coastal and marine habitats of these MPAs. However, the project has no formal mandate, and very limited resources and capacity, to directly mitigate this significant risk. It must be noted that the project supported MPA sites are however located in areas where this risk is currently still low to moderate, and where the LGUs have committed to improving the management and treatment of all pollutants before entering the marine environment of the MPAs. Despite this, the project will closely collaborate with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the DENR, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Local Water Utilities Administrations (LWUA) and the relevant LGUs to ensure that the provisions of enabling national legislation (and associated policies, standards, guidelines and administrative orders) ? such as the *Philippine Clean Water Act, Pollution Control Law, Sanitation Code, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act* and any related easements - are being implemented and enforced in the coastal zone of the MPAs and that the water quality in the bays is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with ?recreational water class 1? or ?Class SB? levels.

The project will also assist in designating the MPAs as Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs) under the regulatory framework of the Philippine Environmental Code. This would further help ensure that all future development projects potentially impacting on the MPA would first require the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

The project will also seek to align the zoning of the MPAs with each

Official National General Resource Management Plan (GNRMP)

Canada (26 June, 2020)

We appreciate the additional focus of the project on improving sustainable use, livelihoods and institutional mechanisms beyond protected areas, but the project should clarify how it will accomplish of the outcomes it sets out to achieve.

On sustainable use and livelihoods:

The project outputs and activities linked to livelihood development and the sustainable use of fisheries resources are described in Component 2 under Part IV (Results and Partnerships) of the UNDP PRODOC.

Furthermore, livelihood interventions are indicated under Alternative Scenario and Theory of Change as one of the intermediate outcomes leading to the project objectives: The promotion of livelihood development opportunities, active involvement of local coastal communities and raising of awareness further contributes to an increase in community support for these MPAs. In addition to this, output 2.2.2 ?Increased opportunities for stakeholders living within or adjacent to the project sites to engage in sustainable livelihood opportunities? has been included in the project design, where livelihood interventions will be developed and implemented around project supported MPAs, through the development and phased implementation of a process framework (see Annex 9 ESMF for details) around project supported MPAs -once the provincial MPANs have been established and their governance mechanisms are in place-in order to contribute to improving the socio-economic conditions of local communities dependent on marine resources of LCA for their livelihoods. This will be done, through a systematic mapping of available and planned incentives, support services and relevant investments for fisherfolk communities to improve their capacity to identify, access, combine and/or sequence support services, funds and incentives provided by different Government agencies and cooperation agents (i.e., NGOs, CSOs, bilateral cooperation agencies, etc.) to complement the GEF investment.

Under Section IX (Total Budget and Work Plan), Component 2, budget was allocated for the contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company, to support accredited community groups to access, combine and sequence other incentives and funding opportunities to develop Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), create employment opportunities and/or support community-based ETP MW conservation efforts, in individual MPAs within each provincial MPAN. Also, budget has been allocated for the creation of direct employment opportunities for targeted communities, implementation of community-based ETP MW conservation efforts for targeted organizations, and access to additional social development and/or social grant support for targeted communities.

The approach to implementing the Process Framework is described in Annex 9: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the PRODOC.

On institutional mechanisms beyond protected areas:

The project area will form an integral part of the larger Fisheries

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: \$100,000

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews			
1. Engagement of Local PPG Team	54,200.00	44,896.35	9,303.6
a. National Coastal and Marine Resources Management Specialist (National Lead)			
b. National Policy and Capacity Development Specialist			
c. National Stakeholder Engagement and Environmental and Safeguards Specialist			
d. National CEPA and Gender Specialist			
2. Desktop and field-based studies and data collection	3,227.00	1,935.44	1,291.5
a. Desktop reviews			
b. Gender Analysis			
c. Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessments			
d. Identification of project sites			
e. Financial Planning			
f. National and Site Level Inception Workshops			
g. Field Missions for Data Gathering			
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes			
1. Engagement of International Project Development Specialist who was responsible for the consolidation and finalization of all required documents (i.e., Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, Annexes), with a specific focus on the following areas:	40,628.00	36,684.70	3,943.3
a. Theory of Change			
b. Results Framework			
c. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget			
d. Stakeholder Engagement Plan			
e. Gender Action Plan and Budget			
f. Social and Environmental Standards			
g. GEF Core Indicators			
h. Project Management Arrangements			
i. Completion of the required official endorsement letters			
2. Technical Working Group Meetings and other Consultation Meetings	918.00	73.18	844.82
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	1,027.00	1,027.00	
TOTAL	100,000.00	84,616.67	15,383.3

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

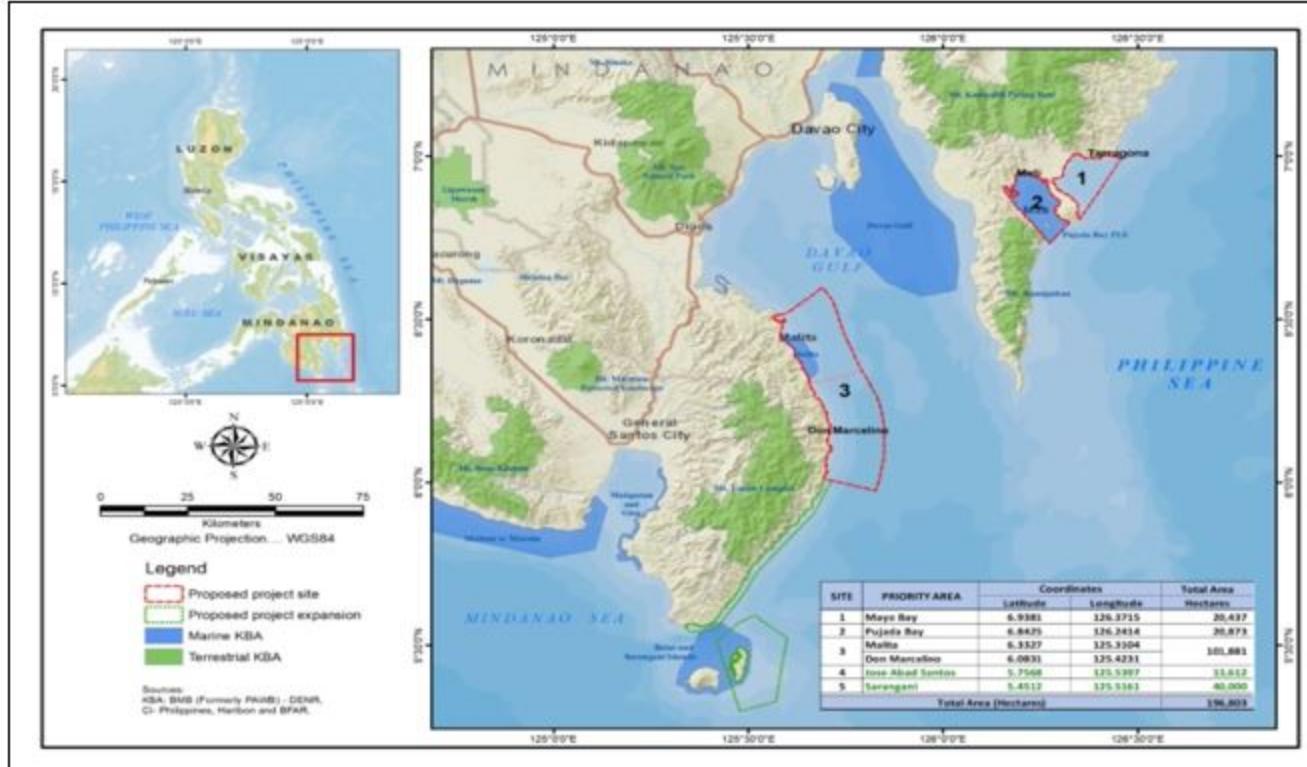


Figure 1. Map of proposed project sites in Region XI (Davao Region), Southern Mindanao, with geographic coordinates and total area (i.e., 196,803 ha): Project Site 1 - Mayo Bay and Project Site 2 - Pujada Bay in the Province of Davao Oriental; and Project Site 3 - Malita-Don Marcelino-Jose Abad Santos- Sarangani in the Province of Davao Occidental. (Note: Also shown are marine and terrestrial key biodiversity areas identified in Southern Mindanao).

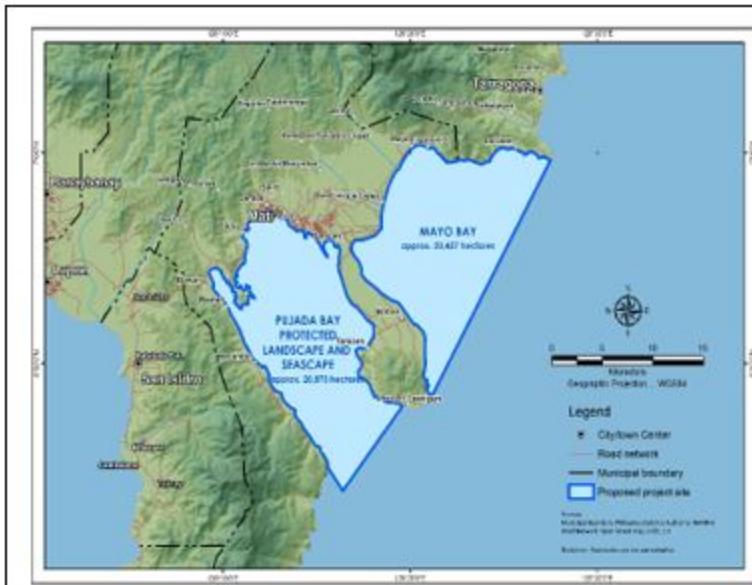


FIGURE 2. Map showing Mayo Bay (Project Site 1: 20,437 ha) and Pujada Bay (Project Site 2: 20,873 ha) in the Province of Davao Oriental, Southern Mindanao, Philippines.



FIGURE 3. Map showing Malita – Don Marcelino-Jose Abad (Project Site 3: 155,493 ha) in the Province of Davao Occidental, Southern Mindanao, Philippines.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)						Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Furniture/Equipment	Procurement, maintenance and running costs of equipment (8 drones, 2 digital cameras, 8 GPS units, tags and tag applicators and 6 SCUBA equipment) to monitor dugong and marine turtle populations (Output 1.1.1) Pro rata landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls) = USD 4,000) = Total USD 38,000	38,000			38,000			38,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Procurement of additional hardware (8 laptops, 2 laser printers, 2 fiber routers), software (GIS software licenses, MS Office Pro renewals) and networking (fibre optic line installation and rental) for DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff supporting the development, implementation, and monitoring of ETP MW species conservation plans (Output 1.1.1)	28,000			28,000			28,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Procurement of communications equipment (e.g., VHF radios, base station, and repeaters) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Procurement of communications equipment (e.g., VHF radios, base station, and repeaters) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2) USD 30,000. Pro rata landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and		64,000		64,000			64,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Procurement and installation of point of sale (POS) systems (credit card machines, data terminals, cash drawers, POS software and hardware, signature pads, barcode scanners, printers, back-office data management and reporting software) for collection of user fees in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 23,500. Procurement and installation of point of sale (POS) systems (credit card machines, data terminals, cash drawers, POS software and hardware, signature pads, barcode scanners, printers, back-office data management and reporting software) for collection of user fees in M-DM (Output 2.1.2) USD 23,500. Total USD 47,000		47,000		47,000			47,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Rental of storage facilities, and maintenance and running costs (fuel, oil) for 3-4 aluminum patrol boats and 2 VHF radio networks (Output 2.1.1), USD 20,000. Rental of storage facilities, and maintenance and running costs (fuel, oil) for 3-4 aluminum patrol boats and the VHF radio network (Output 2.1.2) USD 20,000. Total USD 40,000		40,000		40,000			40,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Production and installation of informational or educational signage in (or around) the project targeted MPAs (Output 3.1.1) Total USD 20,000			20,000	20,000			20,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Pro rata landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls), Total USD 4,000			4,000	4,000			4,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Pro rata costs of procuring laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, router, printer, network and ISP service for CEPFA related activities. Total USD 2,000			2,000	2,000			2,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls) for Technical Coordinator. Total USD 10,703					10,703	10,703	10,703	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Landline and cell phone costs (cell phone contracts and phone calls) for Technical Coordinator. Total USD 10,701					10,701	10,701	10,701	DENR
Furniture/Equipment	Pro rata costs of procuring laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, router, printer, network and ISP service for Technical Coordinator, Project Assistant and Financial Manager. Total USD 5,000					5,000	5,000	5,000	DENR
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Procurement of monitoring and patrol equipment (e.g., uniforms, first aid kit, binoculars, cameras, marine GPS units, megaphones, torches, 3-4 small patrol boats with outboard engines, trailers, and safety equipment) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 140,500. Procurement of monitoring and patrol equipment (e.g., uniforms, first aid kit, binoculars, cameras, marine GPS units, megaphones, torches, 2-3 small patrol boats with outboard engines, trailers and safety equipment) for at least 40 bantay dagat/Fish Wardens deployed in the M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 140,500. Total USD 281,000		281,000		281,000			281,000	DENR
Sub-contract to executing partner	Delivery of UNDP Support services – financial services (ongoing), payments to vendors (412 transactions @ US\$544.09/transaction), vendor profile creation (40 files @ US\$24.66/file), vendor profile update (41 updates @ US\$US\$24.66/update), payments to consultants (414 transactions @ US\$44.09/transaction) and asset disposal (@US\$333.55). Please also refer to the GEF Execution Letters in Annex 2. Total USD 38,750					38,750	38,750	38,750	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research consortium/company to: (i) undertake the climate vulnerability assessments of, and make recommendations on mitigating the impacts on, dugong and marine turtle populations and their habitats in Region XI; (ii) prepare technical guidelines for identifying marine KBAs; and (iii) comparatively draft guidelines on the use of fishing gear and type of fishing practices for different use zones in MPAs with ETP MW (Output 1.1.2) = USD 34,000. Contractual appointment of an MPA training consortium/NGO to assess training needs, develop ETP MW training modules and materials, design training program and host training courses and field days for trainers and MPA practitioners (Output 1.1.3) = USD 160,000.	194,000			194,000			194,000	DENR

	Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research NGO/ consortium/ institution to undertake the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for Mayo Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 54,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support the drafting of the management plan for Mayo Bay LCA and the development of user fees systems for Mayo Bay and Pujada Bay (Output 2.1.2), USD 20,000. Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to provide CLE training (for banay dagat) and to support the preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the Mayo Bay LCA and to provide ad hoc filing of prosecution cases and defense against SLAPP suits (Output 2.1.1), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to provide strategic and operational support to the LGUs in Mayo Bay, and to the PAMB in Pujada Bay, in the roll-out of user fees systems for the MPAs (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine engineering company to install and maintain marker, navigational and mooring buoys in Mayo Bay (Output 2.1.1), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation research NGO/ institution/ consortium to undertake the baseline studies, monitoring of habitats and species and conservation planning processes required to define the proposed boundaries of the MKBA for M-DM (Output 2.1.2), USD 54,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support the drafting of the management plan for M-DM LCA and the development of user fee systems for the LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 12,000.		451,000	451,000		451,000	DENR
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to provide CLE training (for banay dagat) and to support the preparation of the requisite ordinances and regulations for the M-DM LCA and to provide ad hoc filing of prosecution cases and defense against SLAPP suits (Output 2.1.2), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to provide strategic and operational support to the M-DM LCA in the roll-out of user fees systems for the LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine engineering company to install and maintain marker, navigational and mooring buoys in M-DM LCA (Output 2.1.2), USD 30,000. Contractual appointment of a marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to prepare the documentation establishing the basis for the provincial MPANs, facilitate the development of provincial MPAs inter-agency enforcement agreements and support the development of provincial banay dagat networks (Output 2.2.1), USD 24,000. Contractual appointment of a legal firm or NGO to assist in the preparation of legal instruments for the provincial MPANs, registration of the provincial MPANs, compilation of fees and charges fund for the provincial MPANs, and the legal service (Output 2.2.1), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of an NGO to support Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), create employment opportunities and/or support community based ETP MW conservation efforts, in individual MPAs within each provincial MPAN (Output 2.2.1), USD 100,000. Contractual appointment of a community-based marine conservation NGO/MPA planning and management company to support accredited community groups to develop		153,250	153,250		153,250	DENR
Contractual Services – Company	M&E Contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a marine conservation research NGO/ consortium/ institution to support the collection and collection of monitoring data for the project results indicators (Output 3.1.3) USD 15,000.		-	15,000		15,000	DENR
Contractual Services – Company	Costs of the Technical Coordinator to act as the institutional development liaison between the project and DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and DILG (Output 1.1.1) = USD 36,000, to oversee the implementation of the communications and knowledge management activities and provision of technical and logistical support to the project contracted communications company in the roll-out of project-supported knowledge management and knowledge sharing activities under Output 3.1.2, USD 78,750; to coordinate the overall project implementation (at DENR-BMB Salary level 22-24). Total USD 21,250	36000	78,750	114,750	21,250	136,000	DENR
Contractual services-individual	Costs of the Technical Coordinators support the DENR and DA in the establishment and administration of the ETP-MW sub-working group (within the DA-BFAR-DENR-BMB Convergence Technical Working Group (Output 1.1.1), 220 days@\$200/Day, =USD44,000.	44,000		44,000		44,000	DENR
Contractual services-individual	Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a gender specialist to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM, 66 days @ USD 250/Day, = USD 16,500., to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM under Component 2, 66 days @ USD250/Day= USD 16,500, to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the ESMF, IPPF and GRM under Component 3=USD 16,500	16,500	16500	16,500	49,500	49,500	DENR
Contractual services-individual	Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment (retainer contract) of a gender specialist to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the gender action plan, 66 days @ USD 250/Day, = USD 16,500., to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the gender action plan under Component 3, 2, each component @ USD 16,500	16,500	16500	16,500	49,500	49,500	DENR
Contractual services-individual	Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment of a Project Financial and Administration Officer (PFAO) = USD 25,000, to provide financial and administrative support to the implementation of Component 2.8, 3.each component @ USD 25,000.	25,000	25000	25,000	75,000	75,000	DENR
International Consultants	Contractual appointment of an international mid-term evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 25,000. Contractual appointment of an international final evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 25,000. Total USD 50,000			-	50,000	50,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Contractual appointment of ad hoc technical support services to DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR to support their mandated responsibilities for developing, implementing, and monitoring species-specific conservation action plans for ETP MW (Output 1.1.1) = USD 20,000. Contractual appointment of a Policy Advisor to support the DENR-BMB in coordinating the consultative and technical work under Output 1.1.2 (including communication across institutions; collating inputs from stakeholders, managing contractor experts, organizing consultation meetings, liaising with LGUs in Region XI to integrate DCAP and MTCPAs into work plans and budgets; integrating project lessons learned into national policies and plans and maintaining the ETP MW database) = USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a Dugong conservation specialist to consultatively draft the Guidelines for the protection of dugong habitats, fisheries and development areas* (Output 1.1.2), 50 days @ \$500/Ds USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a GIS/data management specialist to support the updating of the ECA registry, the incorporation of MPAs into practical navigational maps and the inclusion of ETP MW data into the national MPA database (Output 1.1.2), 80 days @ \$200/D, = USD 16,000. Costs of Technical Coordinators act as the training coordinator to identify training needs, and to facilitate the identification of training requirements for the implementation of the ETP MW	96,000		96,000		96,000	DENR
Local Consultants	Contractual appointment of a Field Coordinator (Davao Oriental) to support the provincial, city and municipal LGUs and the FBPLS PAMAs in the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.1, 44 weeks @USD 1,250 =USD 55,000. Contractual appointment of a Field Coordinator (Davao Occidental) to support the provincial, city and municipal LGUs and the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.2, 44 weeks @USD 1,250 =USD 55,000. Contractual appointment of 2 (one for Davao Occidental and one for Davao Oriental) Field Coordinators (see Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.1) to provide logistical support to the provincial LGUs in establishing the provincial MPANs (Output 2.2.1)=USD 10,000. Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment of an environmental and social safeguards specialist to undertake targeted social and environmental assessments, and developing specific management measures (or management plan) - as required on a case-by-case basis (inclusive of travel, DSA and related costs) /Output 3.1.3) USD 12,000. Total USD 150,000.	132,000		132,000		132,000	DENR
Local Consultants	Contractual appointment of an educational and awareness raising coordinator to oversee the development and implementation of the awareness raising, educational and volunteer involvement activities under Output 3.1.1, including evaluating the effectiveness of project awareness raising and educational activities and facilitating opportunities for community groups, user groups, businesses, and youth groups to participate in dugong and marine turtle conservation initiatives USD 45,000. Contractual appointment of a GIS/data management specialist to maintain, format and upload project spatial and non-spatial data into the relevant regional, national, provincial and local databases (Output 3.1.2), 80 DAYS@\$200/Day, USD 16,000.		61,000	61,000		61,000	DENR

Local Consultants	M&E/Contractual appointment of a local mid-term evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. Contractual appointment of a local final evaluation consultant (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. Pro rata costs of the contractual appointment of an environmental and social safeguards specialist to undertake targeted social and environmental assessments, and developing specific management measures (or management plan) - as required - on a case-by-case basis (inclusive of travel, DSA and printing costs), USD 15,000.				-	45,000		45,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs of 7 DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff to attend formal IT and IS short course training programmes (Output 1.1.1) =USD 5,975. Costs of 12 DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and LGU staff to attend specialized SCUBA and drone training (and registration/licensing) courses (Output 1.1.1) =USD 9,000. Logistical and administrative running costs (venue, invitations, catering, transport, recording, secretariat, etc.) of hosting the ETP-MW sub-working group and facilitating the development of the alliance of scientific and research institutions for Region XI (Output 1.1.1) =USD 6,000. Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, accommodation, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops (Output 1.1.2) =USD 8,000. Course attendance costs (travel, daily allowance, accommodation, meals) of: (i) 2-5 day TOT courses for 10-12 regional and provincial staff in Region XI; (ii) a series of short training courses (1/2 - 1 day) for 100 MPA managers and practitioners; (iii) field days and other demonstrations, and (iv) specialized sustainable financing courses for 10 selected project executing agencies in the implementation stage (Output 1.1.2) =USD 40,000. Costs of attending capacity building courses (e.g., business management, financial management, etc.) delivered by other training service providers for MPA/MPA executive and	95,375			95,375			95,375	DENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) associated with hosting consultative, strategic and policy development workshops during the establishment process for Mayo Bay LCA (Output 1.1.1) and Attendance costs of annual 3-day baywatch chief refresher training (70/30 participants) hosted by		179,325		179,325			179,325	DENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs of hosting local community of practice meetings (e.g., invitations, venue hire, catering, transport, accommodation, DSA) @ 2-4 meetings/annum (Output 3.1.2), USD 8,350. Costs (logistics, venue, catering, translation, recording) for one consolidated Project Inception meeting and two Project Introduction meetings in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental (Output 3.1.3), USD 10,975 Total USD 19,325			9,325	9,325			9,325	DENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	M&E: Costs (logistics, venue, catering, translation, recording) for one consolidated Project Inception meeting and two Project Introduction meetings in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental (Output 3.1.3), USD 10,000				-	10,000		10,000	DENR
Travel	Travel costs of DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR staff, institutional development specialist, legal/policy advisor and other technical support consultants relating to the implementation of gender activities under Output 1.1.1=USD 5,000. Pro rata costs of MPA staff for the monitoring of project gender action plan and ESMF = USD 3,500. Pro rata PMU travel costs to project sites (Component 1) =USD 5,000. Total USD 13,500	13,500			13,500			13,500	DENR
Travel	Pro rata costs of local travel for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF=USD 3,500. Pro rata PMU travel costs to project sites (Component 2) =USD 5,000. Total USD 8,500		8,500		8,500			8,500	DENR
Travel	Travel costs (fuel, accommodation, allowances, vehicle hire) of LGU PIOs, LGU ENRO staff and regional DENR-BMB staff implementing awareness-raising activities and supporting the involvement of communities and user groups in ETP-MW conservation efforts (Output 3.1.1)=USD 20,000. Travel costs (flights, car hire, daily allowance, accommodation, etc.) of MPA staff participating in local and regional exchange programmes and regional knowledge sharing platforms (Output 3.1.2), USD 28,000. Travel costs (fuel, accommodation, etc) for stakeholder attendance at inception meeting and introduction meetings (Output 3.1.3), USD 6,000. Local travel costs for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF (Output 3.1.3), USD 15,000. Pro rata costs of local travel for the monitoring of the project's gender action plan and ESMF, USD 3,500. Pro rata PMU travel costs to project sites, USD 5,000. Total USD 77,500			77,500	77,500			77,500	DENR
Office Supplies	Pro rata costs of office supplies (paper, printer ink, etc) Total USD 2,925				-			2925	
Other Operating Costs	Production of publications, print media and electronic media for Output 1.1.2 =USD 10,000. Production of publications, print media and electronic media for Output 1.1.3=USD 12,000. Total USD 22,000	22,000			22,000			22,000	DENR
Other Operating Costs	Printing costs of marine life and dugong field guides, marine turtle and dugong educational toolkits and other information/awareness raising materials (signage, brochures, pamphlets, etc) (Output 3.1.1), USD 34,500. Production of publications, print media and electronic media for project communications (Output 3.1.2), USD 10,000. Total USD 44,500			44,500	44,500			44,500	DENR
Other Operating Costs	Contractual appointment of independent financial auditor (annual financial audit and spot checks of project following UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer or HACT framework). Total USD 47,075				-		47,075	47,075	UNDP
Grand Total		624,875	1,260,825	508,325	2,394,025	120,000	125,701	2,639,726	

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.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as

established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy,
GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).