



Global Environment Facility

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AND CHAIRMAN

November 13, 2000

Dear Council Member:

I am enclosing a medium-sized project proposal entitled "*Philippines: Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle (BMT)*". The GEF will contribute \$743,270 towards a total cost of \$1.356 million.

The primary objective of the project is to enable the conservation of the globally significant biodiversity resources in the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle through a more effective, equitable and sustainable planning, implementation, monitoring and law enforcement of biodiversity conservation efforts. Specifically, the project will:

- Strengthen government and community institutions to facilitate the application of a coastal management framework with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves;
- Develop and apply policies and guidelines that will facilitate the elimination of destructive activities
- Use relevant and reliable information for monitoring and inventory as a basis for establishing sustainable harvesting

The proposal is being sent to you for information. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by December 4, 2000, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Council.

Sincerely,

Mohamed T. El-Ashry
Chief Executive Officer
And Chairman

cc: Alternates, Implementing Agencies, STAP



Aisha Nazario <aisha.nazario@undp.org> on 10/04/2000 04:54:59 PM

Subject: SUBMISSION of MSP Brief for Philippines: biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Island Marine.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Enclosed is the formal submission of Philippine's MSP Brief entitled, "Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Island Marine."

Attached are the following files comprising the formal submission:

1) <PHI Bohol MSP brief submission- RA lt Figures_LoE.Pdf>: Mr. Asenjo's Cover Letter, Figures and Letter of Endorsement.*

- * Please insert Figures 1-5 as Pages 33-36.
- * Please insert Letter of Endorsement as Pages 38.

2) <PHI Bohol MSP Brief submission.doc>: Project brief

Kindly confirm receipt.
We look forward to your comments and approval.

Best Regards.



- PHI Bohol MSP brief submission- RA lt & Figures & LoE.pdf



- PHI Bohol MSP Brief submission.doc



- aisha.nazario.vcf

To: Kenneth King <Kking@Worldbank.Org>
cc: Ahmed Djoghlaif <Ahmed.Djoghlaif@Unep.Org>
"Submissions (Stap)- Madhav Gadgil" <Madhav@Ces.lisc.Ernet.In>
"Submissions (Unep)- Kristell Elliot" <Rburgess@Us.Net>
"Submissions (Unep/Stap)- Mark Griffith" <Mark.Griffith@Unep.Org>
"Submissions (Cbd)- Hamdallah Zedan" <Secretariat@Biodiv.Org>
"Submissions (Gefsec)- Ramon De Mesa" <Gcoordination@Worldbank.Org>
Tim Boyle <Tim.Boyle@Undp.Org>
Tim Clairs <Tim.Clairs@Undp.Org>
Carlos Manuel Tito Santos <Carlos.Manuel.Tito.Santos@Undp.Org>
Cathy Maize <Cathy.Maize@Undp.Org>



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Date: 04 October 2000

To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant CEO

Attention: Program Coordination

From: Eduardo Fuentes, OIC

Subject: **Submission of Medium Size Project Brief for GEF contribution of less than \$750,000: "Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Island Marine"**

Enclosed is a project brief for the *Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Island Marine* submitted to UNDP by Foundation of the Philippines Environment, Philippines. Please note that the project has been endorsed by the GEF national operational focal point in The Republic of the Philippines.

In accordance with the operational guidance for the preparation and approval of medium-sized projects, we are submitting this to the GEF Secretariat for action by the Chief Executive Office (CEO). We understand that the Secretariat will recommend to the CEO that the project be submitted to the Council for approval, that it be returned for revision or that it not be developed further.

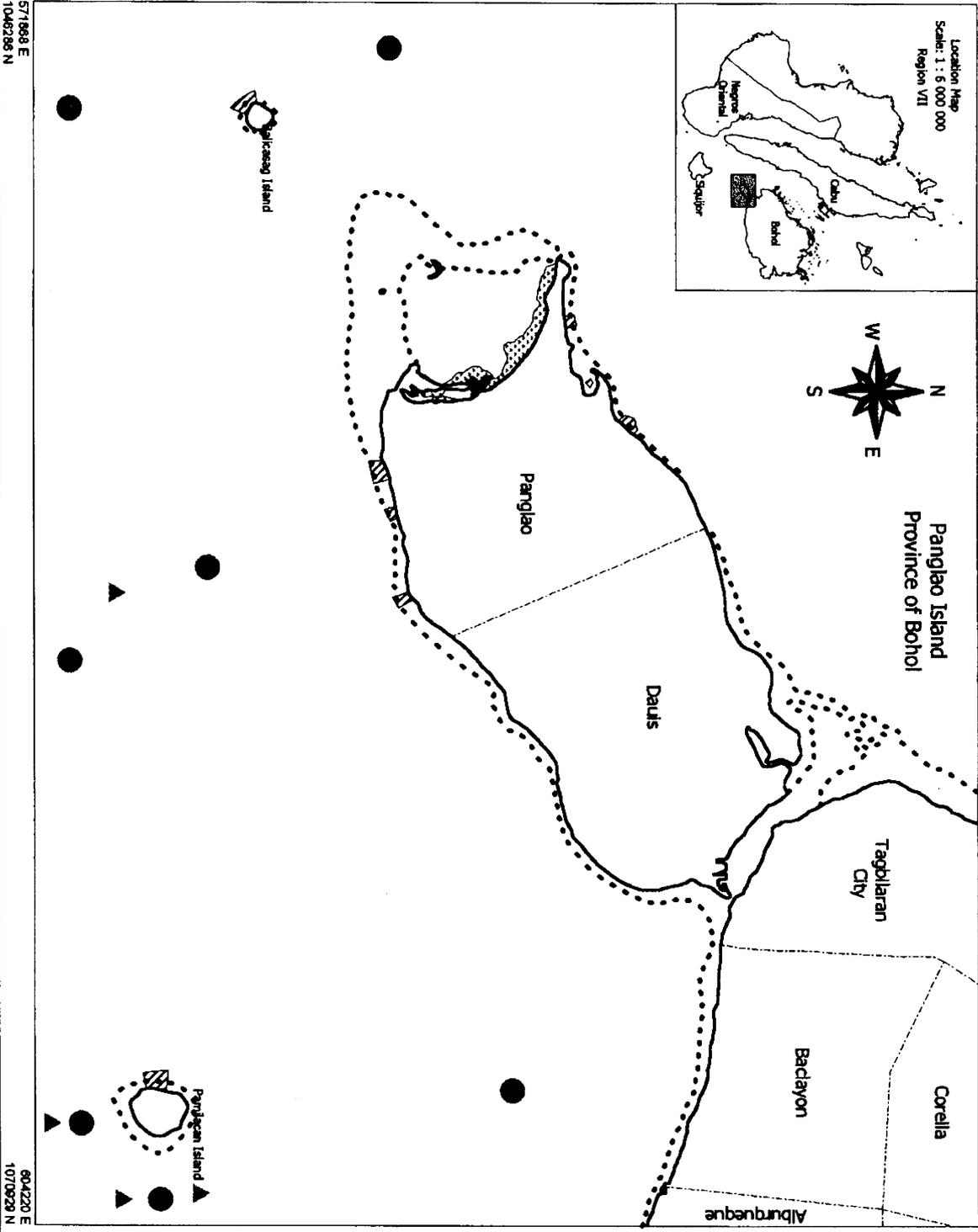
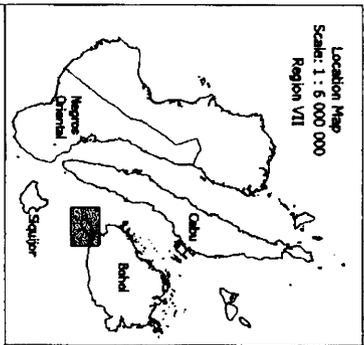
We are simultaneously circulating copies to UNEP/GEF, World Bank/GEF, STAP and the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat for comments to the GEF Secretariat. We expect to receive these comments within 15 working days. Therefore, we look forward to receiving the CEO's decision on or before **8 November 2000** but understand that the project will not be formally approved, even if the CEO has endorsed it, until the Council has reviewed it [within the following 15-day period], namely by **29 November 2000** as part of the next work programme.

Thank you and best regards.

cc: Ahmed Djoghlaif, UNEP
Lars Vidaeus, World Bank
Madhav Gadgil, STAP
Kristell Elliot, UNEP/GEF
Mark Griffith, UNEP/STAP
Hamdallah Zedan, CBD
Ramon de Mesa, GEFSEC

571868 E
1070928 N

804220 E
1070928 N



Legend:

- Shoreline
- Municipal boundary
- Coral reef edge
- Fish sanctuary
- Seagrass and sand
- Marine mammal sighting
- Shark species
- Manila rays

Source:

1 : 50 000 Topographic Map Series, (NAMRIA) Sheet No. 3720 - II (S-711)

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Clarke 1866, Zone 51, Central Meridian 123 deg.

Data on Resources and Uses provided by GRMP.

Prepared and printed for the Coastal Resource Management Project by GEORPLAN Cebu Foundation, Inc. c/o DOST R7, Gov. M. Cuervo Ave., Banilad, Cebu City

Tel. No: (032) 416-2855

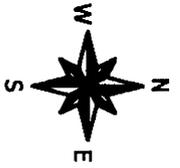
Telefax: (032) 231-6209

December 1999

Figure Tohol Marine Triangle Area, Islands and Ecosystems

572800 E
1069125 N

597602 E
1069125 N



Panglao Island
Province of Bohol

Tagbilaran
City

Badayon

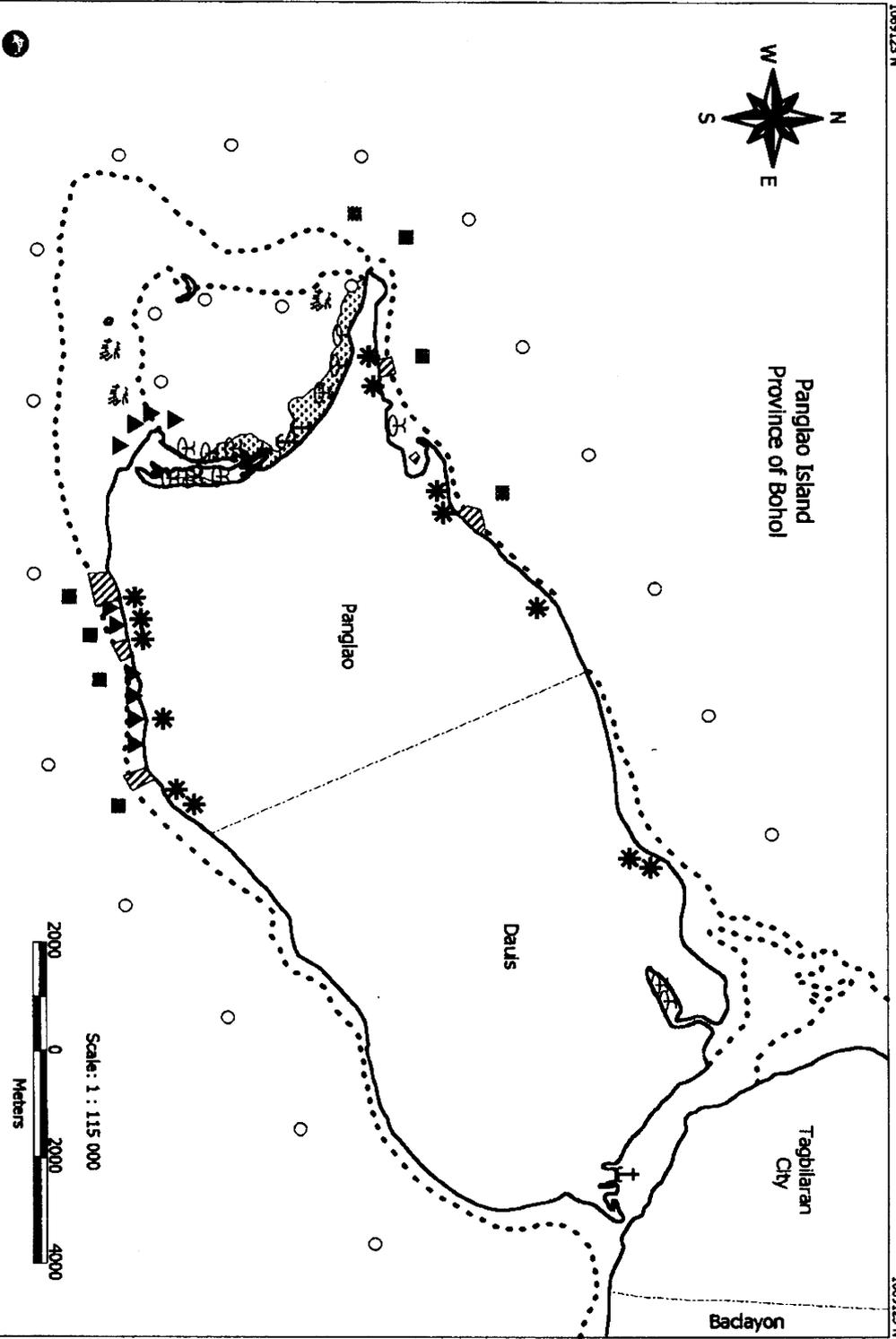
Panglao

Daus

Watus

572800 E
1062738 N

597602 E
1062738 N



Legend:

- Shoreline
- Municipal Boundary
- Coral reef edge
- Seagrass and sand
- Fish sanctuary
- Fishing Ground
- Dive Boats (Tourism)
- Marine Mammal Sighting
- Gleaning
- Mangrove
- Wharf
- Mariculture
- Resort

Source:

1 : 50 000 Topographic Map Series, (NAMRUA) Sheet No. 3720 - II (S-711)

Projection:

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Clarke 1866, Zone 51, Central Meridian 123 deg. Data on Resources and Uses provided by CRMP.

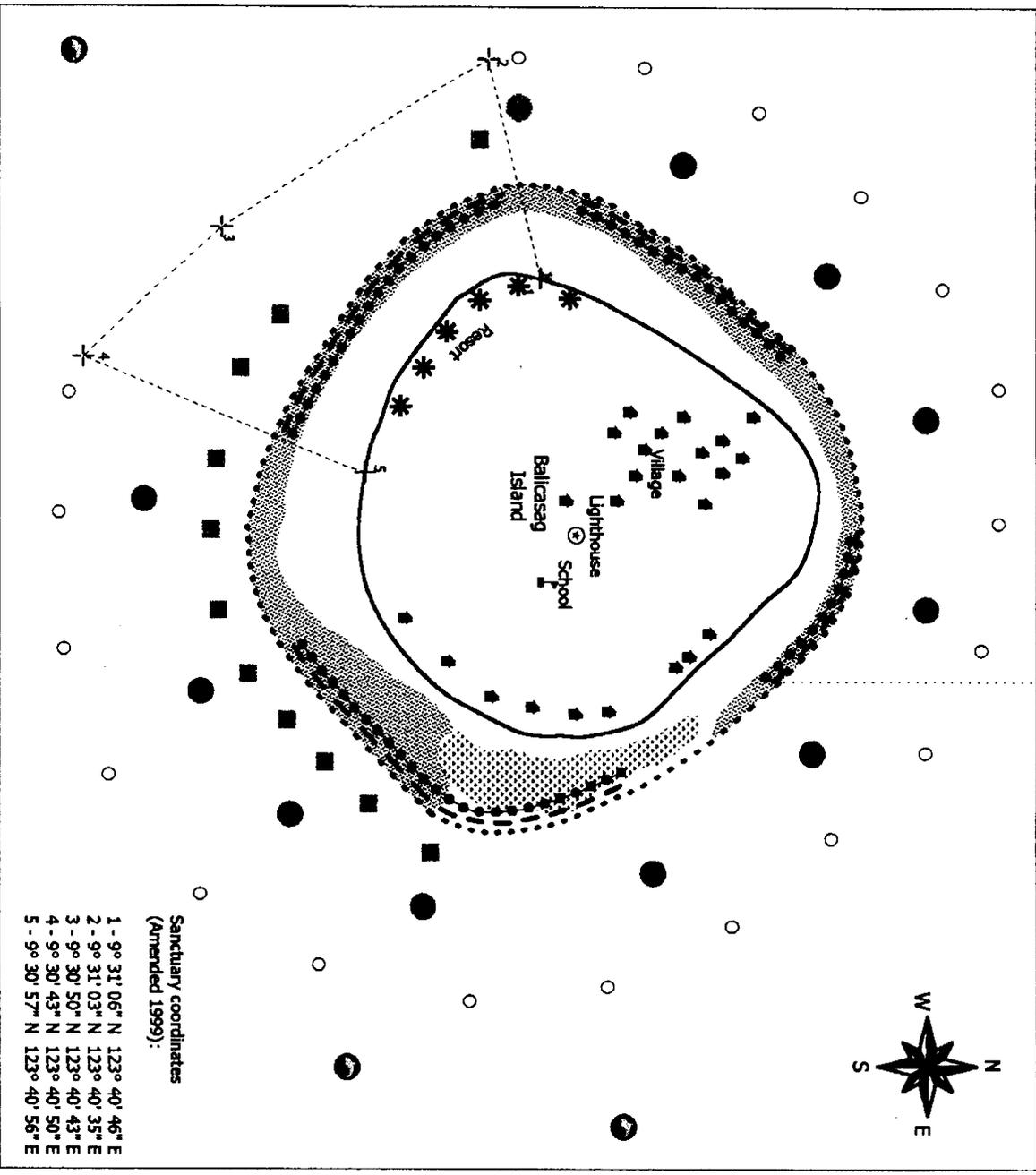
Prepared and printed for the Coastal Resource Management Project by GEOPLAN Cebu Foundation, Inc.

c/o DOST R7, Gov. M. Cuenco Ave., Bantilad, Cebu City
Tel. No: (032) 416-2855
Telefax: (032) 231-6209
December 1999

Figure 1 Panglao Island, Resources and Uses

574149 E
1052918 N

573953 E
1052918 N



Sanctuary coordinates
(Amended 1999):

- 1 - 9° 31' 06" N 123° 40' 46" E
- 2 - 9° 31' 03" N 123° 40' 35" E
- 3 - 9° 30' 50" N 123° 40' 43" E
- 4 - 9° 30' 43" N 123° 40' 50" E
- 5 - 9° 30' 57" N 123° 40' 56" E

574149 E
1051328 N

573953 E
1051328 N



Balicasag Island Province of Bohol

Legend:

- Fish sanctuary
- Shoreline
- Coral reef edge
- Scuba survey
- Snorkel survey
- Seagrass and sand
- High coral cover & reef
- Fishing Ground
- Dive Boats (Tourism)
- Shell Collection
- Marine Mammal Sighting

Source:
1 : 50 000 Topographic Map Series, (NAMRIA) Sheet
No. 3720 - II (S-711)

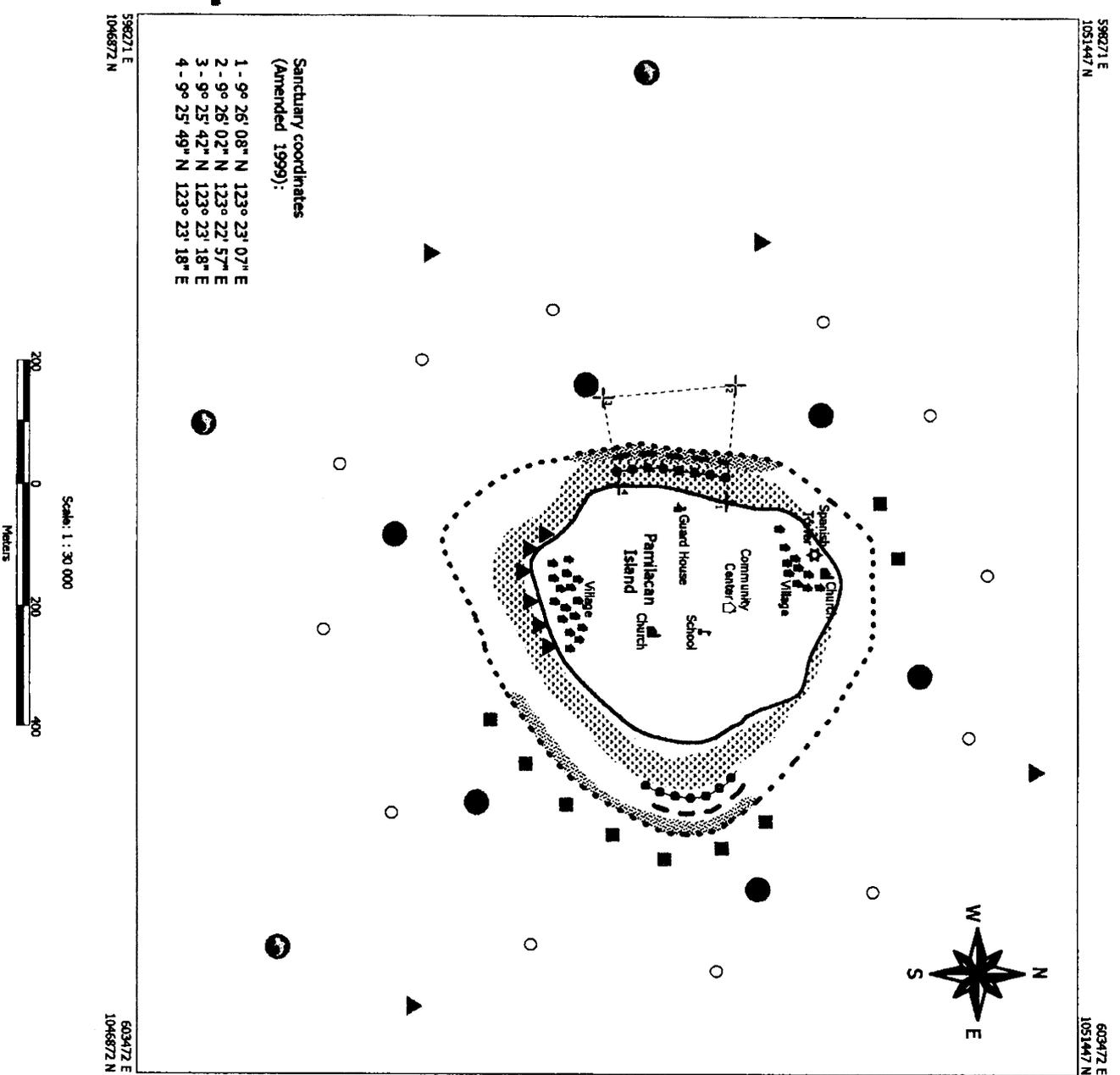
Data on Resources and Uses provided by GRMP.

Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection,
Clarke 1866, Zone 51, Central Meridian 123 deg.

Prepared and printed for the Coastal Resource
Management Project by GEORPLAN Cebu Foundation, Inc
c/o DOST R7, Gov. M. Cuenco Ave., Banilad, Cebu City
Tel. No: (032) 416-2855
Telefax: (032) 231-6209
December 1999

Figure 1 Balicasag Island, Resources and Uses

Pamilacan Island Province of Bohol



Sanctuary coordinates
(Amended 1999):

- 1 - 9° 26' 08" N 123° 23' 07" E
- 2 - 9° 26' 02" N 123° 22' 57" E
- 3 - 9° 25' 42" N 123° 23' 18" E
- 4 - 9° 25' 49" N 123° 23' 18" E



Legend:

- Fish sanctuary
- Shoreline
- Coral reef edge
- Scuba survey
- Snorkel survey
- Seagrass and sand
- High coral cover & relief
- Fishing Ground
- Dive Boats (Tourism)
- Shell Collection
- Marine Mammal Sighting
- Gleaning
- Manta Rays

Source:
1 : 50 000 Topographic Map Series, (NAMRIA) Sheet
No. 3720 - II (S-711)

Data on Resources and Uses provided by GRMP.

Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection,
Clarke 1866, Zone 51, Central Meridian 123 deg.

Prepared and printed for the Coastal Resource
Management Project by GEOPLAN Cebu Foundation, Inc.
c/o DOST R7, Gov. M. Cuenco Ave., Banilad, Cebu City
Tel. No: (032) 416-2855
Telefax: (032) 231-6209
December 1999

Figure 1 Pamilacan Island, Resources and Uses



2/13



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100
Tel. Nos. (632) 929-88-26 to 29 • (632) 929-82-52
929-88-20 • 929-88-33 to 35
929-70-41 to 43



16 February 1998

MS. SARAH L. TIMPSON
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
NEDA sa Makati Bldg.
Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village
Makati City

Dear Ms. Timpson:

We would like to endorse to the UNDP the proposal of Foundation for Philippine Environment "Community-Based Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle" for consideration by the Global Environment Facility under the PDF-A grants assistance programme. The proposed project is eligible under the GEF focal area on biodiversity conservation and falls under the operational program on coastal and marine ecosystems.

The proposed project will address the threats that contributed to the degradation of the 50,000 hectares marine triangle in Bohol Island which serves as a highway of the very high diversity of marine species migrating to and from Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea.

The requested PDF-A grants assistance will be used to develop a full project brief for submission to the GEF Medium-Sized Grants Program.

We hope that the proposal merits your approval and endorsement to the GEF Headquarters.

Thank you and best regards.

Very truly yours,


DELFIN J. GANAPIN, JR.
Undersecretary and GEF Focal Point

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Global Environment Facility

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT IDENTIFIERS	
1. Project Name: Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle (BMT)	
2. GEF Implementing Agency : United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	
3. Country in which the project is being implemented: Republic of the Philippines	
4. Country Eligibility: The Philippines ratified the Convention on Biodiversity on October 8, 1993 and is eligible for UNDP funding and thus GEF resources under paragraph 9(b) of the instrument.	
5. GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity Conservation	
6. Operational Programme/Short-term Measure: OP2: Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems	
7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans and programs This project addresses the priorities of the Philippine National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the Philippine Marine Policy, the Fisheries Code of the Philippines, and the Philippine Agenda 21. It complements past and existing Philippine coastal resource management projects, such as the Coastal Environment Program in coordination with the National Integrated Protected Areas System, the Coastal Resource Management Project of USAID, and the Central Visayas Regional Projects I and II; as well as regional/international initiatives in which the Philippines is actively participating, such as the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity under the Convention on Biodiversity, International Coral Reef Initiative, Coastal Zone Environment and Resource Management Project, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Marine Science Program, UNDP/GEF/IMO Regional Program on the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in East Asian Seas, the International Protected Seascape System and IUCN Initiatives on conservation of threatened marine mammals.	
8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement Endorsed by Undersecretary Mario S. Rono, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	
PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	
<p>9. Project Rationale and Objectives</p> <p>The overall goal of the proposed project is to ensure that options and existence values of the globally significant Bohol Marine Triangle (BMT) are conserved</p> <p>The primary objective of the proposed project is to enable the conservation of the biodiversity resources in the BMT through a more effective, equitable and sustainable planning, implementation, and monitoring and law enforcement of biodiversity conservation efforts.</p>	<p>10. Indicators</p> <p>Biological and physical parameters that represent the health of the BMT ecosystem (i.e. living coral reefs, fish abundance, and mangrove forest cover) are stabilized or increasing beyond 1999 baseline.</p> <p>Increase in the number and total area of marine reserves in the BMT with community-based and multi-sectoral conservation planning, implementation, monitoring and law enforcement mechanisms compared to 1999 baseline data.</p> <p>Incidence of mangrove conversion, sand quarrying, blast fishing, coral reef destruction, garbage and sewage pollution and illegal construction is significantly reduced, beyond 1999 baseline, by Year 5.</p>

11. Outputs

Output 1: Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.

Output 2: The development and application of policies and guidelines will facilitate elimination of destructive activities

Output 3: Relevant and reliable information used for monitoring and inventory and as basis to establish sustainable harvesting

1.1. Number and total area of marine reserves legalized

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Cum #	2	3	5	8	10	12
-------	---	---	---	---	----	----

Total area = 50 – 100 has.

1.2. Number of trained core groups undertaking regular conservation planning, monitoring and enforcement activities

Year	1	2	3	4	5	onwards
------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

Number	3	6	6	6	6
--------	---	---	---	---	---

1.3 No. of barangay level CBRM plans formulated in a participatory process and integrated in the Master Plan

Year	1	2	3	4
------	---	---	---	---

No.	3	6	12
-----	---	---	----

1.4 No. of resolutions adopted to support barangay level CBRM

1.5 No. of agency plans supportive of the Master Plan

1.6 BMT Project office set up by 1st Q of Y1.

1.7 Project plan of operation completed by 1st Q of Y1.

1.8 A functional BMT Management Board composed of key stakeholders is set up with legal mandate and is officially and popularly recognized by 1stQ of Y2.

1.9 A Memorandum of Agreement is forged among all key stakeholders spelling out their respective roles and functions in the implementation of the BMT Master Plan as well as other institutional arrangements by 1stQ of Y2.

2.1 All economic activities governed by appropriate policies and guidelines 18 months into project

2.2 Damaging activities such as sand mining and disposal of untreated waste eliminated by year 4

3.1 Number of targeted socio-economic and biological research conducted by 2ndQ of Y1.

3.2 Frequency of resource inventory monitoring conducted

Year	1	2	3	4	5	onwards
------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

Freq	1	0	1	0	1	biennial
------	---	---	---	---	---	----------

3.3 Frequency of random surveillance patrols in marine reserves

Year	1	2	3	4	5	onwards
------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

Freq	6	12	12	12	12	monthly
------	---	----	----	----	----	---------

3.4 Monitoring and enforcement agreement between resource users and authorities made operational by 1st Q of Y3.

3.5 Increase in the percentage of the coastal population in the municipalities of Baclayon, Daus and Panglao who actively participate in the BMT conservation policy dialogues and advocacy beyond 1999 baseline.

4.1 Education programmes tailored to different

<p>Output 4: Compliance with environmental guidelines improved through a programme of education and awareness building</p> <p>Output 5: Alternative conservation-enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit sharing and revolving fund schemes.</p> <p>Output 6: Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation will improve overall ecosystem health and contribute to improved well-being of local communities</p> <p>Output 7: An Integrated Master Plan for BMT is established and operationalized.</p>	<p>stakeholder groups developed by end of year 1 and under implementation in years 2-5</p> <p>4.2 Occurrence of damaging activities reduced through self-policing in years 3-5.</p> <p>5.1 Regulations on the collection of fees and other benefit sharing schemes are registered and disseminated to all key stakeholders by 1st Q of Y2.</p> <p>5.2 A revolving fund to be managed by the BMT Management Board by 1st Q of Y3.</p> <p>5.3 Cumulative number of communities in the three pilot areas with alternative livelihood being pilot tested by core groups and financed by the revolving fund and counterpart fund</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="839 667 1095 737"> <tr> <td>Month</td> <td>15</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cum #</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> <p>6.1 Areas to be targeted for rehabilitation delineated after 6 months</p> <p>6.2 100% of targeted areas rehabilitated by end of year 3</p> <p>6.3 Participatory appraisals indicate improved ecosystem health in years 4 and 5.</p> <p>7.1 A 10-year Integrated Master Plan for BMT for 3 municipalities with components on zoning, enforcement, communication and community participation developed and adopted by key stakeholders by 4th Q of Y3.</p>	Month	15	30	Cum #	1	3
Month	15	30					
Cum #	1	3					
<p>12. Project Activities.</p> <p>Output 1: Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.</p>	<p>1.1 Annual Identification, delineation, mapping and recognition of new marine reserves.</p> <p>1.2 Refine existing marine reserves to improve management and benefits to the communities by 4th Q of Y1.</p> <p>1.3 Three municipal government units develop a coastal resource management plan based on its problems and needs that feeds into the master plan development process by 1st Q of Y1.</p> <p>1.4 Municipal and Barangay FARMCs meet bi-monthly to determine and monitor CRM policies for each LGU.</p> <p>1.5 Training modules in coastal resource management</p>						

<p>Output 2: The development and application of policies and guidelines will facilitate elimination of destructive activities</p> <p>Output 3: Relevant and reliable information used for monitoring and inventory and as basis to establish sustainable harvesting</p>	<p>developed by CRMP and BEMO conducted for the BMTMB, BMTPMO, LGUs and other stakeholders to enhance skills and understanding of conservation through CRM quarterly from Y2 to Y3.</p> <p>1.6 Annual administrative and action plan developed for CRM and marine reserve areas by 1st Q of Y2.</p> <p>1.7 The BMT Management Board (BMTMB) and BMT Project Management Office (BMTPMO) (including Field Team) formed, established and functional by 1st Q of Y1.</p> <p>1.8 Training needs assessment conducted and capability building activities identified and undertaken to enhance capability in CRM by 4th Q of Y1.</p> <p>1.9 Selected forums, symposia and conferences held for stakeholders to strengthen partnership and collaboration on a semi-annual basis.</p> <p>1.10 Core groups established in each municipality for monitoring and assessment of CRM plan by 3rd Q of Y1.</p> <p>2.1 Inventory of all economic activities and related national/provincial policies and guidelines</p> <p>2.2 Gap analysis</p> <p>2.3 Drafting of provincial/barangay guidelines</p> <p>2.4 Endorsement by relevant authorities</p> <p>2.5 Application of guidelines</p> <p>3.1 Database developed for all coastal areas within BMT that includes biophysical and socio-economic information, maps, baseline information on all biodiversity resources, trends, use patterns and other information required for planning and management by 4th Q of Y3.</p> <p>3.2 Monitoring regime anchored on the database developed and implemented by 1st Q of Y4.</p> <p>3.3 Information on law enforcement practices and laws disseminated to enforcement officers by 1st Q of Y1.</p> <p>3.4 Legal support mechanisms for CRM Municipal ordinances passed and law enforcement mechanisms identified that support each LGU-CRM Plan by 1st Q of Y1.</p> <p>3.5 Establish municipal resource management organizations (FARMC or other) to prevent resource use conflicts and to manage marine reserves and law enforcement efforts 4th Q of Y1.</p> <p>4.1 Identification of awareness raising needs</p> <p>4.2 Design of appropriate educational materials</p> <p>4.3 Application of awareness programmes in the field</p> <p>5.1 Revolving Fund mechanism studied, identified and implemented by the BMTMB by 4th Q of Y3.</p>
---	---

<p>Output 4: Compliance with environmental guidelines improved through a programme of education and awareness building</p> <p>Output 5: Alternative conservation-enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit-sharing and revolving fund schemes.</p> <p>Output 6: Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation will improve overall ecosystem health and contribute to improved well-being of local communities</p> <p>Output 7: An Integrated Master Plan for BMT is established and operationalized</p>	<p>5.2 User fees, license fees and LGU budget allocation determined, passed on as ordinance and implemented in the three islands by 1st Q of Y2.</p> <p>5.3 Feasibility studies undertaken for alternative livelihood activities for the community groups by 1st Q of Y2.</p> <p>5.1 Sustainability mechanism and action plan determined and implemented by 4th Q of Y2.</p> <p>6.1 Identification and mapping of degraded habitats</p> <p>6.2 Review of land tenure status</p> <p>6.3 Formulation of plan for targeted rehabilitation</p> <p>6.4 Tree planting and other re-vegetation operations.</p> <p>7.1 Municipalities of Baclayon, Daus and Panglao sign a Memorandum of Agreement recognizing the BMT as a critical area of high biodiversity and undertake specialized area management in collaboration with local coastal stakeholders by 2nd Q of Y1.</p> <p>7.2 Participatory planning processes and work plan for the formulation of the Master Plan defined and implemented by 2nd Q of Y1.</p> <p>7.3 Annual review of the plans, its implementation, as well as consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders to update the plan facilitated.</p>
<p>13. Estimated Budget (in US \$)</p> <p>PDF-A</p> <p>GEF</p> <p>Co-Financing</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p>25,000.00 (from UNDP-GEF)</p> <p>24,000.00 (co-financing FPE)</p> <p>718,270.00</p> <p>637,611.00</p> <p>US\$1, 355, 881</p>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY		i-v
TABLE OF CONTENTS		vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS		vii
 PROJECT DESCRIPTION		
A.	Project Rationale and Objectives	1
B.	Current Situation: Threats, Weaknesses & Baseline Course of Action	2
C.	Expected Project Outcomes (Alternative Course of Action)	6
D.	Assumptions & Risks	9
E.	Implementation Plan	10
	Work Plan and Activities	10
	Management Structure	10
	Monitoring and Evaluation	12
F.	Sustainability Analysis and Risk Assessment	12
G.	Incremental Cost Assessment	14
H.	Budget	15-16
I.	References	17-18
 ANNEXES		
Annex 1	Marine Biodiversity Data	19
Annex 2	Logical Framework	22-25
Annex 3	Workplan	26-27
Annex 4	Incremental Cost Matrix	29-32
 FIGURES		
Figure 1	Bohol Marine Triangle Area	33
Figure 2	Panglao Island, Resources and Uses	34
Figure 3	Balicasag Island, Resources and Uses	35
Figure 4	Pamilacan Island, Resources and Uses	36
Figure 5	Conceptual Model: problems, Threats and Proposed Interventions	37
Figure 6	Organizational Structure for Project Implementation	13
 TABLES		
Table 1	Marine Biodiversity in the Bohol Marine Triangle	19
Table 2	Cetaceans of the Philippines and those sighted in Southern Bohol Region	20
Table 3	Habitat presence and conditions, species diversity and resource uses and threats in BMT	21
Table 4	Non-government and other organizations with related activity in the BMT area.	6

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BEMO	Bohol Environment Management Office
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BIDEF	Bohol Integrated Development Foundation
BMT	Bohol Marine Triangle
BMTMB	Bohol Marine Triangle Management Board
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBRMP	Community-Based Resource Management Project
CITES	Conference on International Trade of Endangered Species
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
DA	Department of Agriculture
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOT	Department of Tourism
ENRO	Environment and Natural Resources Officer
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources
LGU	Local Government Unit
LHC	Live Hard Coral
KKP	Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PD	Presidential Decree
PO	People's Organization
PTA	Philippine Tourism Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

1. The Philippines along with Indonesia lie in the center of tropical marine biodiversity for the world. The 18,000 km coastline of the country harbors approximately 27,000 km of coral reefs containing 480 species of hard corals. The many other groups of invertebrates and plants are also extremely diverse while the exact number of species is not known in most cases because they have not all been recorded by science. Those that are known are shown in Annex 1-Table 1 such as reef-associated fish with about 1180 species in Philippine waters. The high levels of coral reef diversity translate into high productivity with some Philippine reefs producing up to 30 tons/year of edible and valuable fish

2. The province of Bohol is one of four provinces comprising the Central Visayas, a group of islands located in the center of the Philippine archipelago. Lying approximately 30 kilometers away from Cebu City, the island of Bohol lies between Southern Leyte to east, Cebu to the northwest and Mindanao to the south. With a total land area of 411,726 hectares, Bohol is the tenth largest island in the country. In general, agriculture and fisheries drive the economy of Bohol, with approximately 55 percent of the households deriving their income as farmers and/or fishers.

3. The Bohol Marine Triangle (BMT) spans over 1,120 square kilometers and includes the large island of Panglao (9000ha) and the smaller islands of Pamilacan and Balicasag, with land areas of 200 ha and 25 ha respectively (See maps in Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4). The total population of the three municipalities is 54,000 while people residing in 12 coastal barangays that constitute the BMT are about 22,000 (Elman, et al., 1999). The surrounding deep sea environment ranges from 32 to 57 meters deep and provides migratory route for whales and dolphins as well as a habitat for these species and a variety of other marine life. Eleven of the 22 known species of marine mammals in the Philippines have been reported in the area as shown in Annex 1-Table 2.

4. The BMT contains extensive coral reef habitats ranging from good (reefs with 50 percent live hard coral cover) to excellent, and ranks among the top 10 sites in the Philippines and possibly in Southeast Asia (Annex-1 Table 3). Coral diversity is high with about 144 species reported, including such dominant species as *Acropora spp.* and the massive *Porites spp.*, and many less common species. Huge gorgonians and whip corals measuring two to five meters wide frequent outer reef slopes. About 34 species of butterfly fish (*chaetodontids*) have been recorded, and estimates of fish species richness within 19 families of fish in the area vary from 15 to 46 species per 500 square meters of coral reef with up to 5000 individual fish within the same area.

5. Three out of the world's eight species of sea turtles (Green, Olive-Ridley and Hawksbill) classified by IUCN as endangered and listed under Appendix I of I of CITES have been sighted by local inhabitants. Rare and/or endangered species of pelagic fishes like whale sharks, devil manta and stingrays, as well as various species of seahorses and giant clams occur in the area (Annex 1-Table 1). The BMT is also known for its wide variety of seashells, including such rare shells as the *Conus gloriamaris*, *Cypraea guttata* and *Cypraea valencia*. Several migratory birds passing through the area may include the Chinese Egret, Golden Plover, Little Whimbrel and the Greenshank.

6. The growing concern for protection of coral reefs and other coastal resources is making conservation a much higher priority in the Philippines than in the past. For this reason, the Bohol Marine Triangle area, has been selected as a high priority area to address marine

conservation issues. The naturally rich marine area is developing rapidly and now has the local and national support to make it a model management area in the years to come.

7. Unfortunately, these rich ecosystems and their natural productivity are under threat from a variety of problems affecting the coastal and marine environment and its human communities. Three categories of threats apply, relating to habitat destruction, unsustainable harvesting rates, and the potential future impact of pollution. This project will ensure that the options and existence values embodied in the globally significant Bohol Marine Triangle are conserved. The project aims to enable the conservation of the biodiversity resources in the BMT through a more effective, equitable and sustainable planning, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of biodiversity conservation efforts.

8. The goal and purpose of the proposed project will be accomplished through a community-based conservation management and multi-sectoral partnership between government, local industries, non-government and people's organizations. A key focus of interventions are formulation, implementation and institutionalization of a ten-year integrated master plan; marine reserve zoning; coastal resource management plan formulation and implementation by the local stakeholders; improved biodiversity research, monitoring and law enforcement; project management, partnership development and institution building; and testing and sustaining sustainable financial mechanisms (such as trust fund/revolving fund, users fees, license fees) and alternative livelihood for the community. The output, indicators of performance and the activities are shown in detailed in the Logical Framework of the project (see Annex 2).

9. The project is linked to Philippine Agenda 21 and the National Integrated Protected Area Systems (NIPAS) Act of 1992. The project complements regional/international initiatives which the Philippines is actively participating, such as the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, International Coral Reef Initiative, International Protected Seascape System, IUCN initiatives on conservation of threatened marine mammals, and the UNDP-GEF-ADB Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM) PDF-B Project. The ICRM project is expected to develop an umbrella framework which would complement the activities of the proposed project, thus a more conducive policy environment.

B. CURRENT SITUATION

10. The project will build on a substantial foundation of past and current initiatives related to biodiversity conservation. Substantial efforts have already been undertaken to establish a policy and administrative framework for conservation. For example, the provincial government has established the Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) - one of the first and most far-sighted such examples of a policy coordination body in the Philippines.

11. To complement policy initiatives, there have been a number of limited, stand alone efforts to promote conservation among local communities. For example, on Pamilacan, WWF have provided financial and technical assistance in support of the establishment of a cooperative whale and dolphin watching group, which has been in existence for two years, employing former whale and dolphin hunters. On both Pamilacan and Balicasag, effective community-policed fish sanctuaries have been established, and on Panglao further sanctuaries have been designated. A substantial amount of scientific information on coastal resources has already been collected in relation to various initiatives, including the PDF phase of this project.

12. There is also a broad-based commitment to conservation among most communities, as evidenced by the community-based policing on fish sanctuaries, and the conversion of one

community from whale hunting to whale watching. Local spiritual leaders are also playing a significant role in promoting conservation through their leadership of BIDEF (Bohol Integrated Development Foundation). There have also been initiatives among some in the private sector, especially in the expanding tourism industry. For example, the owner of the longest-established resort on Panglao paid for the boundary marking of a nearby fish sanctuary, and continues to pay salaries of sanctuary guards.

13. The existing legal and institutional framework that supports coastal conservation in the area is through the mandate of the municipalities and the barangays. The local governments are mandated to act under the Local Government Code of 1991 and the Fisheries Act of 1998 that strengthens their role in managing and protecting coastal and marine resources within municipal waters beyond the 15-kilometers limit. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has jurisdiction over shoreline development in foreshore areas up to 60 meters above the mean high tide line. Environmental impact assessment are also under DENR although little implementation of these laws has occurred in the area. Annex 4 shows the milestone events indicating baseline course of action undertaken by the local government units since 1970 for the coastal marine resource protection in Bohol province.

Threats

14. Despite the substantial baseline initiatives, there remain significant current or potential threats that, if not adequately addressed, would result in the loss or substantial reduction of the globally significant biodiversity in the BMT. Figure 5 shows a conceptual model of the situation in the BMT, with proximate threats and underlying causes, and the project activities designed to overcome them. The immediate threats are:

a) Habitat destruction

- i) *Destructive fishing methods.* In the last few decades, the use of destructive and illegal fishing methods such as dynamite and cyanide fishing have been widespread in the BMT, as throughout most of the Philippines. However, in recent years, this threat has been dramatically reduced due to an aggressive awareness and environmental education campaign, combined with more intensive policing efforts. Consequently the current level of such methods is much reduced, though the threat has not yet been completely eliminated.
- ii) *Damage to coral reefs from tourism activities.* Physical damage to reefs mostly occurs either through anchor damage, or through divers and snorkellers collecting coral or stepping on the reef. The municipality of Panglao has already installed a mooring ordinance and 26 mooring buoys in strategic or designated areas in the municipality. On Balicasag, the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) has created the Balicasag Management Committee, which includes the participation of the local government and coast guard, PTA and other agencies as advisers. PTA installed mooring buoys around Balicasag to prevent illegal anchoring. Since the BMT is not as highly accessible to recreational divers as other resort areas in SE Asia, damage from under-trained or under-educated divers is not yet severe, though it is expected to increase.
- iii) *Sand mining.* Mining of beach sand for construction is locally a problem, limited almost exclusively to the construction of resorts, though many resort owners are already educated about the negative impacts of sand mining.
- iv) *Mangrove destruction.* The only significant area of mangrove forest in the BMT is found at the west end of Panglao island. Historically this forest experienced clearance for fish farm establishment, but these farms are now abandoned. Consequently, there is no on-

going threat, but the quality of coastal ecosystems has been reduced as a result of this deforestation.

b) Unsustainable harvesting levels

- i) *Fishing.* Within the BMT, only subsistence fishing is permitted. Under Philippine law commercial fishing is not permitted within 10.6km of the shoreline. Although this regulation is sometimes violated, local communities, supported by the Philippine Coast Guard and police force are vigilant in apprehending offenders.
- ii) *Shell collection.* Deep sea shells are harvested for sale to tourists, using shell nets, especially around Balicasag island. The current level of this harvesting is almost certainly unsustainable, though there is a lack of scientific information from which sustainable harvest levels can be determined.

c) Pollution

- i) *Domestic sewage.* Given the small, though growing population of the BMT coast, domestic sewage is not yet a serious threat, being mainly limited to the immediate vicinity of ill-designed resort developments. Due to the limestone geology of the area, the lack of management of domestic animal waste on the small islands of Pamilacan and Balicasag may also have localized negative impacts.
- ii) *Solid waste.* Refuse from local communities and resorts is also a minor concern in the immediate vicinity of human settlements. Plastic bags, and free-floating nets can result in death of threatened animals which ingest the waste and of air-breathing animals which become enmeshed in nets.

Underlying causes

15. The existence of these immediate threats is related to a number of underlying causes. These can be characterized as follows:

- a) Lack of guidelines. Guidelines for environmental management in the Philippines may be formulated at national, provincial, or municipal levels. For many of the activities that result in threat to biodiversity, appropriate guidelines have already been developed, with BEMO playing a major catalytic role in this. The municipal governments, through the municipal Agricultural Office, NERO, the MFARMCN and Bantay Dagat have passed, and are implementing ordinances on the banning and regulating specified fishing activities, methods and gears and the extraction, harvesting of specified marine products and sand within municipal waters. The declaration of the marine sanctuaries within the municipality of Panglao is a start to improving the conservation of the coral reef. For other activities, such as sand mining, guidelines exist at the national level, but have not yet been adapted for application within the municipalities of the BMT.
- b) Lack of enforcement. Even where guidelines are already established, enforcement is inconsistent. Where local commitment exists, enforcement is effective as, for example, in the community policing of fish sanctuaries on Pamilacan and Balicasag, but such local commitment is not universal within the BMT.
- c) Lack of awareness, education and community participation. Many of the threats are related not to willful environmental abuse, but rather to a lack of awareness of the environmental values of natural resources among various stakeholders, including local communities and

resort developers. Poor community participation makes way for the continued use of destructive methods and over harvesting of fish and shells. In cases where communities are fully engaged in the formation, planning and implementation of the marine sanctuaries, they are fully supportive of conservation objectives.

- d) Lack of alternative livelihoods. The limited opportunities for income earning is a factor in promoting the destructive and unsustainable harvesting methods. A good example of this is the shell harvesting on Balicasag. The limited resources of this small island offer few other opportunities for tourism-related income. Revenue mechanisms such as community-based eco-tourism operations and related services need to be supported. Equally important, marine reserves need to be established or their management, with the participation of the communities, improved to augment existing fish yields and potential revenue generation from users fees to enter reserve areas.
- e) Lack of information. Despite the substantial amount of scientific information already collected in relation to, for example, biological diversity, and levels of pollutants, there remain serious gaps in the availability of information required for sustainable management of resources.
- f) Weak institutions. Many of these underlying causes stem from weaknesses in institutions whose role is related to environmental management. For example, barangay and municipal FARMC's have not yet been established in all 12 barangays and 3 municipalities within the BMT. Unregulated diving activities remain unabated because of weak capacity of the community to enforce laws and/or policies by the local government units. The efforts of the BEMO as a coordinating and policy making body needs support to become more effective. It needs assistance from government line agencies and non-government organizations to implement the policies on coastal resource management program of the province. Table 4 shows the list and brief description of government and non-government organizations active within the BMT areas.
- g) Lack of coordination. Even where appropriate institutions already exist, they mostly operate in isolation from each other. This not only means that policies and practices may be conflicting among barangays or municipalities, but also that positive lessons learned in one area may not be communicated to other barangays or municipalities. The Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) is starting to formulate and promote policies for improved coastal management together with the Department of Tourism (DOT), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and local government units (LGUs).

Table 4. Non-government and other organizations with related activity in the BMT

ORGANIZATION	MANDATE/CAPACITIES/FOCAL AREAS
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	
1. Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal assistance on environment
2. Foundation for Philippine Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding support and planning for conservation
3. Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas (KKP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism in Pamilacan Island
4. PROCESS Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive education and community development
5. Silliman University Marine Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral reef monitoring, research and planning for conservation
6. Sulu Fund for Marine Conservation Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral reef monitoring, conservation planning and implementation
LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS	
1. Bohol Integrated Development Foundation (BIDEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social preparation for Panglao Island Tourism Estate • Facilitate establishment of sanctuaries • Conduct Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA)
2. Catarman Mayacabac Ringnet Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish trading
3. Community Awareness for Social & Environmental Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture and livelihood development
4. Dakong Bantayan Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach clean-up
5. Danao Women's Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove plantation • Tree planting • Barangay cleaning
6. First Consolidated Bank Foundation, Inc. (FCB-FI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-finance
7. Kapunongan sa Gagmay'ng Mananagat sa Catarman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal protection
8. Lalao Association of Biking, Daus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach clean-up
9. Mayacabac Dan-dan Fishermen Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lending
10. Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching Organization (PIDWWO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Conservation • Ecotourism and Whale Watching
11. Women Association of Daus-Rural Improvement Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative livelihood development

C. EXPECTED OUTPUTS (ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION)

The expected outputs of this project are:

Output 1: Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.

16. Institutional strengthening will facilitate the enforcement of policies and laws, and will promote the participation of the different stakeholders. Barangay and municipal resource management organizations (FARMC or other) will be established to prevent resource use conflicts and to manage marine reserves and law enforcement efforts. These will be formed through community organization field workers following an accepted process to establish marine reserves and formulate community-based resource management plans using established models in and outside BMT.

17. The community core groups will be given training to enhance their capability in resource management. These training activities include, but not limited to, organization planning skills, coastal and marine resource management strategies and skills, project management, law enforcement methods, legal and prosecution process, patrolling and monitoring of marine areas, dealing with resource use conflicts, technical aspects of resources restoration such as mangrove reforestation or beach nourishment, shoreline management and pollution prevention. Through the above processes, a total of ten (10) new and maintenance of two (2) existing marine reserves will be established at the end of five-year project.

18. The BMT Management Board (BMTMB) will be formed under the coordination of the Bohol

Environmental Management Office (BEMO) with the following members: BEMO Officers, 3 municipal mayors, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), 2 local NGOs and other members as decided by the Board. The Board will have the following functions:

- Steering Committee for BMT planning process;
- Guides implementation of the management plan;
- Approves work plans and activities of the BMT Project Management Office (BMTMPO); and
- Other functions as appropriate.

The Management Board will be legitimized through an ordinance of the Provincial Government of Bohol.

19. At the same time, the three municipalities will sign a memorandum of agreement (MOA) recognizing the BMT as an area requiring special management and pledging to work together in a concerted effort for conservation. The agreement will emphasize the need to organize or strengthen Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (MFARMCs). The various MFARMCs will be linked through an “integrated” FARMC or IFARMC for the BMT. The community organization in the area will be represented on the IFARMC, which will incorporate local users needs into policy recommendations. The Municipal Councils for each of municipality will produce similar ordinances regarding activities in the BMT. Each municipality will maintain a law enforcement unit. The local Philippine National Police (PNP) command will enhance the municipal capacity for patrolling municipal waters. The Coast Guard will also be enlisted to assist in patrolling the area.

Output 2: The development and application of locally appropriate policies and guidelines will facilitate the elimination of destructive activities

20. While there is strong local commitment to conservation in all sectors, several significant threats derive from a lack of education about environmental threats. This will be addressed in Output 4 (below), but environmental education will be greatly facilitated by the existence of

appropriate policies and guidelines governing various economic activities, especially those related to tourism. In many cases, a regulatory framework already exists. For example, in the case of sand mining, national guidelines have already been prepared, but these need to be adapted for local application in Bohol. The BEMO provides an appropriate mechanism for the development and application of guidelines and policies, and institutional strengthening, as described above in Output 1, will improve the capacity of BEMO in this regard.

Output 3. Relevant and reliable information is used to conduct monitoring and inventory, as a basis for the establishment and enforcement of sustainable harvesting

21. A comprehensive biodiversity inventory to serve as management baseline will be conducted. It is seen to address the information gap on the current status and distribution of threatened species and habitat. Participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) maps will be finalized for community planning and awareness. The local communities will use the PCRA maps to initiate their monitoring of community-based marine reserves and for improved law enforcement. The data or information that will be generated will be incorporated in the information management system at the municipal and the provincial levels and updated on a regular basis. This will allow the municipalities to keep track of on-going activities within the BMT.

22. It is expected that the incidence of all illegal activities will decline substantially and that marine habitat quality will improve significantly. Fish catch is seen to increase as illegal fishing diminishes. Intentional and incidental harvesting of marine animals through fishing operations are reduced. Human-induced physical damage to the corals, mangroves and shoreline areas are halted. Terrestrial activities with potential run-off impacts are stopped and mitigated to minimize impact. Marine habitat quality indicators will show significant improvement over the project life.

Output 4. Compliance with environmental guidelines is improved through a programme of environmental education and awareness building

23. The efficacy of environmental education has already been proven in local examples, such as the switch in livelihoods of villagers in one of the settlements on Pamilacan from whale hunting to whale watching, and the associated change in villagers' attitudes. There is a broad-based willingness to undertake less environmentally damaging activities, supported to a large extent by the active involvement of local community and religious leaders in environmental conservation. Consequently, many of the currently damaging activities are due to a lack of awareness of the consequences. This applies both to villagers, for example in relation to poor management of domestic animal waste, and to resort owners, for example, in relation to sand mining for resort construction, and inadequate set-backs. The project will design and implement environmental education activities appropriate to the various groups of stakeholders, including options for alternative, less damaging activities.

Output 5. Alternative conservation-enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit-sharing and revolving fund schemes.

24. The establishment of benefit-sharing and revolving fund schemes will build upon existing baselines and will identify and test selected sustainable financing mechanisms such as user fees, license fees, municipal budgets and revolving funds. The schemes will finance and sustain conservation activities through local government and private organizations.

25. The communities will operate resource management efforts including community marine reserves and other enterprise strategies. These enterprises will provide incentive to participate in resource conservation activities such as marine reserve visitation, tourism service and sales, and sustainable fishing. Appropriate and conservation oriented cottage industries will be explored.

26. This has been borne out in Apo Island, Negros Oriental where the community for more than 10 years has collected user fees from divers and visitors to finance maintenance of the sanctuary as well as community projects for general well-being. In addition, as on Balicasag Island, a significant portion of the resident population are supported by providing boat service; working in the resort; and selling T-shirts, shell craft and other items to visitors. More local government are also testing user and license fees as a way of developing revolving funds dedicated to environmental management as noted for Apo Island Cove. Gilutungan Island, Cebu has just completed a municipal ordinance that legalizes collection of entry fees, anchor fees and annual registration fee for boats that use the area regularly.

27. It is expected that the number of people directly depended on fishing for income will decline and that tourism will support a larger portion of the workforce than at present.

Output 6: Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation will improve overall ecosystem health and contribute to improved well-being of local communities

28. A small investment in rehabilitation of the degraded mangrove forest at the west coast of Panglao, where fish ponds have previously been created and subsequently abandoned, will contribute to improving breeding grounds for many marine species, and to improving the overall health of the BMT ecosystems, including coral reefs. Previously, the two communities on Pamilacan had access to drinking water from a well on the island, but deforestation corresponded with the loss of water sweetness, resulting in a reliance on rain-water collection and, in times of low rainfall, expensive imported water. The tenurial situation of the island will be reviewed to assess the feasibility of reforestation as a means to improve community well-being.

Output 7. Inter-sectoral and inter-municipality coordination through the implementation of an integrated Master Plan for BMT

29. An integrated Master Plan for the BMT will be developed and agreed upon by key stakeholders in the area through a participatory process. The plan will include policies for resource use and shoreline development including guidelines for tourism development and pollution mitigation. A zoning scheme for the entire area will be part of the Master Plan with specific guidelines for resource use and management within zones. The plan will specify interventions in all coastal areas pertaining to habitat protection and shoreline management. The process for planning will be participatory and stakeholder based.

30. The plan will be guided by the BMT Management Board (BMTMB) and the BMT Project Management Office (BMTPMO). The Management Board will be legitimized through an ordinance of the Provincial Government of Bohol.

D. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

31. Achieving effective long-term conservation of the BMT assumes several environment and development commitments on policies and actions of local collaborators that will affect the project. These include:

- a) Local government units (LGUs) and local communities will continue in their willingness, as shown through annual budget commitments, to undertake the activities needed to improve long-term resource management and to provide the required and dependable funds and personnel to accomplish the tasks for which they are directly responsible in their coastal areas.
- b) The BEMO will remain committed to coordinate the BMT Management Board and the formation of the BMT Master Plan through the guidance of the management board. Presently BEMO is coordinating the committee for improved management of Balicasag Island together with the PTA and PCG.
- c) Commitments secured during PDF-A stakeholders collaboration workshops to promoting improved law enforcement within their areas of responsibility as management units to minimize illegal fishing both near shore and by commercial boats farther offshore will be adhered to.
- d) Tourism benefits can be harnessed through user fees and appropriate involvement in the industry services to support conservation and coastal resource management through mechanism that are acceptable and practical to implement.
- e) Long-term success of the management regime will require sustainable financing from a variety of sources such as local government budgets, entry and license fees, local taxes and enterprises that both generate revenue and provide incentives for conservation. Municipal government budget allocations for coastal management are increasing as understanding about the need increases in Bohol and in the BMT.
- f) Stakeholders and resource management agencies are willing and able to increasingly take over and carry on conservation management activities as the project progresses. This is clearly shown on Pamilacan where the marine management committee has been active in protecting the marine sanctuary since 1986 and on Balicasag where illegal fishing around the island is rare.

The purpose, objectives, expected output, performance indicators, assumptions and risks are shown in details in the Logical Framework of the Project (Annex 2).

E. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Work plan and Activities

32. The detailed schedule of activities of the project for the five-year period is shown in details in Annex 3. The activities presented are those that are seen to lead to the accomplishment of the identified output of the project.

Management Structure

33. Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE). FPE will be the Executing Agency and will directly coordinate with UNDP in the implementation of the project. At the FPE, the project will be under the direct oversight of the Executive Director for program implementation and under the Finance Manager for the receipt and disbursement of project fund. FPE's Technical Unit based in Manila and Visayas Area Unit will provide technical and monitoring support to the project on a periodic basis.

34. Project Management Office (PMO). FPE will set up the BMT Project Management Office (BMTPMO) in Tagbilaran City, Bohol Province. The Office will be composed of one (1)

Project Coordinator, one (1) Administrative Assistant/Cashier and four (4) Community Development Coordinators. The office will be tasked to ensure that the activities agreed upon under the project are implemented as scheduled by the responsible agencies or organizations. The PMO staff, headed by the Project Coordinator, will monitor and provide report to FPE and other stakeholders indicating the progress and issues that affects the implementation of the project. The office will coordinate all project activities with all stakeholders in the area, most especially the communities in the three islands.

35. Management Board. The Provincial Government of Bohol shall create the Bohol Marine Triangle Management Board (BMTMB) composed of the following members: a) BEMO Director, b) Municipal Mayor of Panglao; c) Municipal Mayor of Dauis; c) Municipal Mayor of Baclayon; e) FARMC representatives (one from each municipal FARMC) and other members as appropriate. The creation of the BMTMB shall be by ordinance under the authority of the Local Government Code which gives power and authority to the local government to establish an organization that shall be responsible for the efficient and effective implementation of the development plans, program objective and priorities.

36. The BMTMB shall formulate and implement management policies and measures for the protection and management of the BMT. It shall allocate budget for the provincial and municipalities under the BMT and/or submit proposal for funding from any funding agency or instrumentality of the Government, academic institutions, non-government organizations and private sectors. The Board shall decide on matters relating to planning, protection and general administration of the area in accordance with the special area management strategy for the preservation and control of activities that may threaten the ecological balance in the BMT. It shall perform other functions as maybe directed by the Governor, and do such acts as maybe necessary or incidental to the accomplishment of the purposes and objectives of the BMTMB. It may solicit the assistance of the FARMCs, *Bantay Dagat*, fisherfolk associations and other community-based organizations to help implement its management plan in the field.

37. The institutional structure (Figure 6) shows the relationship between the BMT Management Board and the Project Management Office. The Project Coordinator employed by FPE will coordinate the activities of the consortium of NGOs and the project staff. All work plans will be approved through the BMTMB so that all activities are carefully coordinated with the BEMO, local government units, national agencies and community stakeholders group.

38. Stakeholders. The primary stakeholders identified include NGOs and POs working in the area, residents in the areas surrounding the BMT, local government executives in the islands of Balicasag, Pamilacan and Panglao, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Tourism, Philippine Tourism Authority, Philippine Coast Guard and private sector groups particularly resort owners/operators or potential resort developers.

39. The stakeholders will be involved in the project implementation through scheduled collaborative actions, including participatory coastal resource assessments and consultative workshops. In the development of the BMT project brief, two Multi-Stakeholders Workshop were conducted to review issues, formulate community-based coastal management interventions and validation of activities and interventions for BMT.

Monitoring and Evaluation

40. The monitoring and evaluation process of the BMT project will use participatory methods to maximize the involvement of project stakeholders in the process. This will encourage learning from project results among a wide group and help to build sustainability of successful activities. The participation of the stakeholders will help ensure that the monitoring and evaluation address the issues that concern them and will increase their sense of ownership over the project.

41. The regular monitoring of the project will be conducted by the staff of BMTPMO and FPE. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken based on the indicators in the logical framework. Quarterly assessment of the progress of the project will be conducted between the BMTMB members, BMTMPO and FPE staff. The results of the assessment will provide guidance on how to resolve issues that affect the project implementation.

42. Annual review of the project will be conducted jointly by BMTMB, BMTMPO, FPE, UNDP and the different stakeholders. The review will determine the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation. The results will provide insights on the formulation of the follow-through plan for the succeeding year.

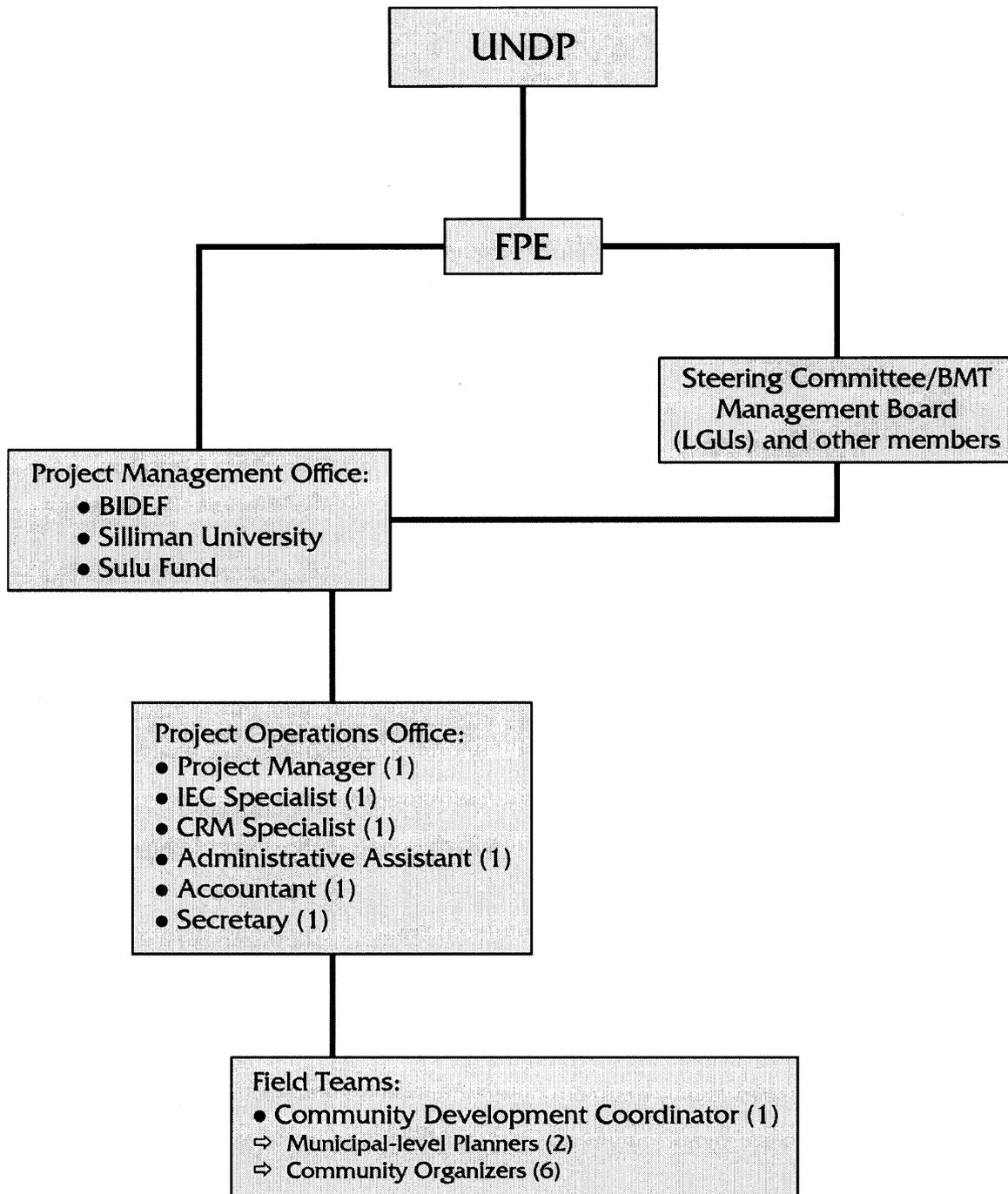
43. Also, a baseline, process and impact evaluation studies will be done for the BMT Project. The studies will be conducted by external resource institutions. The baseline study had been conducted for the development of the BMT project brief. The process evaluation will take place in the second quarter of the third year and the purpose will be to determine whether the activities are proceeding according to plan. The impact evaluation will be held in the fourth quarter of the fifth year and the purpose is to determine whether the project has achieved its objectives and demonstrated its effectiveness after five years.

F. SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

44. This project is designed to ensure that conservation of BMT's biodiversity continues long after the project's termination. The project emphasizes capacity building among primary stakeholders including local government units and local communities. The capability building activities aim to enhance requisite skills to take on the long-term management of the BMT. As a result of capability building activities, a core of trained resource managers and empowered local communities are equipped to pursue management and sustainable development activities that are integral to the long term conservation of the BMT.

45. The proposed management structure for the project ensures that the conservation efforts will be participated and owned by the local government units, non-government organizations, private sectors and the communities. It is expected that within 3 to 5 years the BMTMB will be empowered to be able to initiate and manage conservation related sustainable development activities with minimal outside assistance. It also expected that the BMTMB will continue to function after the termination of the project.

Figure 6. Organizational Structure for Project Implementation



46. The BMTMB shall set-up either a revolving fund mechanism for the sustainable protection and management of the BMT. This may be through a resolution by the BMTMB or through an ordinance passed by the provincial legislative council. The latter is preferred as this is more stable, and difficult to repeal. The fund source from diving, anchorage and other fees, donations and contributions.

47. Certain provision of the law, direct and tangential, clearly allow – in fact, encourage – local government units to consolidate themselves, to establish their own trust, revolving, or whatever form of private fund for their own clearly defined purposes. Sections 309(b), 305 (e), 129, and 130 (d) of the Local Government Code defined the trust fund and assert the power of the local government unit to create its own source of revenues and levy taxes, fees and charges.

48. The development of a sustainable financing mechanism is one of the components of this project and will be incorporated into the Master Plan. Development of this mechanism will begin with an assessment of any existing fee and tax structure (if any) as well as the BMT's long term financial requirements, including management costs, maintenance costs, patrol costs, and benefits to the local communities who feel they should receive some rent in exchange for sacrificing resource access. The project will then focus on the feasibility and logistics of developing long-term financing mechanisms such as user fees, resource extraction taxes and revolving funds. Such financial mechanisms are being implemented in other areas in the Philippines and can provide models for adoption.

49. The identified assumptions and risks on the project can be counteracted through the institutionalization of the BMT. The project has incorporated concrete steps to ensure the institutionalization of BMT, as follows:

- a) A six-month preparatory phase, to ensure that the local community understands the objectives and parameters of the project; the recognition of BMT as a critical area of biodiversity through a resolution; the establishment of a legal organizational structure; and to undertake specialized area management in collaboration with concerned NGOs, NGAS, private sectors and local government units.
- b) A signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) from the municipalities of Baclayon, Dauis and Panglao recognizing BMT as an area requiring special management and committing to work together for it. The municipalities should each pass an ordinance establishing a municipal management board for BMT consisting of representatives from concerned local communities, FARMCs, barangays, POs, NGOs and NGAs. The ordinance should provide that the chairperson of each management board will represent the municipality in the provincial BMT management board.
- c) Finalize an ordinance from the provincial government of Bohol establishing the BMTMB. The development of this ordinance has been agreed to but the exact powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the BMTMB will be clearly stated in the ordinance. The organizational flow, structure and relationship will be detailed in the ordinance.
- d) Formulation of an Integrated Master Plan in a participatory manner while assuring technical rigor in planning and management policies and strategies. The tentative structure for the plan support and implementation process is shown in Figure 8.

G. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

50. The BMT project was developed by the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), responding to needs expressed by the local authorities, including BEMO and BIDEF. The preparatory process was participatory, with the involvement of technical experts from Silliman University and personnel from similar projects elsewhere in the Philippines. At an early stage of

project preparation, three categories of stakeholders were recognised, namely government authorities, resort owners, and others involved in the tourism industry (e.g. dive boat operators) and local communities which are dependent on the natural resources of the BMT for their livelihoods.

51. In the course of project development, three stakeholder meetings were held. The first was a Consultative Workshop held on October 12 1999 at the Crystal Coast Resort on Panglao Island. The purpose of this workshop was to inform the stakeholders of the principles of GEF funding and to get their opinion as to the issues and problems in the BMT and how best to solve/mitigate them. A survey was conducted among the participants to validate information on biodiversity and issues taken in a prior, unrelated stakeholder consultation process in 1997. In attendance were about 30 representatives from the Provincial government, BEMO, Local government Units (Mayors, Planning officers, municipal agricultural officers), sectoral agencies (Dept of Tourism, Agriculture, DENR, BFAR), NGO (WWF) and PO (Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching Org, Hotel and Restaurant Operators), Women's' Groups. Results of this Workshop were collated in a Proceedings which were disseminated back to the participants.

52. The second Workshop was a Presentation Workshop wherein the proposed project was presented to the stakeholders. This was held at the Session Hall of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in Tagbilarain City and attended by LGU, NGO/PO, line agencies and other stakeholders. A final workshop was held for sectoral agencies and donors to further clarify the relationship with existing projects and thereby to identify the nature and magnitude of baseline activities.

53. The stakeholder participation in the project is described above, in paragraph 39, and reflects the consensus reached during the participatory process of project preparation. The existing commitment of most communities and other stakeholders to conservation, as shown by the baseline activities such as establishment of fish sanctuaries, is clear evidence of their endorsement of, and willingness to contribute to meeting project goals.

H. INCREMENTAL COST ASSESSMENT

54. Broad Development Goals. The Government of the Philippines (GOP) is committed to the goals of the Convention on Biodiversity and the agreements made at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 1996, the Philippines developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to guide national efforts in biodiversity conservation and management. Relevant strategies include: 1) expanding and improving knowledge on the characteristics, uses and values of biological diversity; 2) enhancing and integrating existing and planned biodiversity conservation efforts with emphasis on in-situ activities; and 3) strengthening capacities for integrating and institutionalizing biodiversity conservation and management.

55. The GOP is, therefore, looking for approaches and initiatives that would meet the goal of environmental conservation. In recent years, several national landmark legislation impacting the management and use of country's marine and coastal resources have been passed. Notable among these are the Local Government Code of 1991 which devolved some of the powers of the national government to local government units, the Fisheries Code of 1997 otherwise known as Republic Act No. 8550, and the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 otherwise known as Republic Act No. 8435.

56. These initiatives have provided the enabling environment to promote community-based sustainable management of natural resources. While the implementation of environmental policies and regulations has been uneven across the country, Bohol has been one of the leading

provinces, and has established the BEMO as a means to promote appropriate environmental management. Within the BMT some communities have been able to take advantage by moving to more environmental friendly sustainable livelihoods, especially where external assistance has provided funding and capacity building. However, under present conditions the institutionalisation of these benefits has not been possible, largely due to inadequate seed funding and insufficient capacity. Efforts are also handicapped by a lack of reliable data to provide the basis for sustainable management. Thus, while there is a commitment within local communities to conservation, and the tourism industry provides opportunities for economic development, global benefits are lost due to the constraints described.

57. The GEF Alternative will secure sustainable conservation of globally significant biodiversity by building on the baseline situation. In particular, the project will strengthen government and community institutions, and provide them with reliable information and the training required to use the information to ensure biodiversity-friendly sustainable livelihoods. Targeted ecosystem restoration will help to improve ecosystem health, and serve to buffer the system against future impacts. In line with the GEF Operational Strategy, GEF funding will ensure that the alternative sustainable livelihoods component integrates biodiversity conservation into economic development.

58. Incremental Cost Matrix. The incremental cost analysis for the proposed project is given in Annex 4. The total cost for the Alternative Strategy is \$1,791,174 (excluding PDF-A budget of US\$49,000). Of this amount, \$393,750 is expected to come from baseline sources, \$637,611 from sources of co-financing, and \$718,270 is requested from GEF representing the incremental amount.

H. BUDGET

59. The table below shows the GEF contribution and co-financing from various sources.

PROJECT BUDGET AND CO-FINANCING

Component	This Funding Request	C O - FINANCING										Project Total	
		GEF	FPE	CRMP	WB-CBRM	DOT	GDS	FCBFI	Private Sector	WWF-KKP	BIDEF		
1. Institutional strengthening	96,044	-	-	-	-	-	75,138	-	7,500	-	-	-	178,682
2. Development of policies and guidelines	86,200	20,138	-	-	-	-	49,862	-	-	-	-	-	156,200
3. Monitoring & Information System	139,989	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	229,989
4. Training and environmental awareness	51,489	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,489
5. Financial Sustainability Mechanism	77,310	-	-	-	121,250	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	337,310
6. Ecosystem rehabilitation	23,000	70,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,300
7. Institutionalization & Master Plan	68,798	32,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,998
Project Administration	175,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,913
Project total	718,270	187,638	5,000	38,750	121,250	125,000	100,000	7,500	25,000	27,473	27,473	1,355,881	

FPE Foundation for the Philippine Environment
 CRMP Coastal Resource Management Project
 WB-CBRM World Bank-Community Based Resource Management
 DOT Department of Tourism

GDS German Development Services
 FCBF First Consolidated Bank Foundation, Inc.
 WWF-KKP World Wildlife Fund-Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas
 BIDEF Bohol Integrated Development Foundation

I. REFERENCES

- Cairns, S. D. "A Revision of the Ahermatypic Scleractinia of the Philippine Islands and Adjacent Waters," Part I. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, 48:613 pp. 1989.
- Calumpong, H. P. and E. G. Menez. *Field Guide to the Common Mangroves, Sea grasses and Algae of the Philippines*. Makati City, Philippines: Bookmark, Inc., 197 pp., 1997.
- Courtney, C.A. and A.T. White 2000. Integrated Coastal Management in the Philippines: Testing New Paradigms. *Coastal Management*, 28: 39-53, Taylor and Francis.
- Department of Tourism (DOT), Bohol Ecotourism Development Framework, Office of Product Research and Development, 1997
- Eisman, L. and M. Arbon 1999. Proceedings of the Bohol Marine Triangle Launching and Consultation Workshop. Crystal Coast Resort, Panglao, Bohol. Silliman University.
- Elman, N.R., Baculad, L. R., Cavero, J.C., Orevillo, V.F., Calumpong, H.P. Galon, W.M. and P. Raterta 2000. Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment of the Bohol Marine Triangle. Silliman University Marine Laboratory and Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, 99p.
- Estacion, J. and M. Luchavez 1999. Biophysical resources of the Bohol Marine Triangle. Silliman University.
- Fishbase. "Fishbase 99 CD-ROM". Manila: ICLARM, 1999.
- Government of the Philippines, 1997. Philippine Biodiversity: An Assessment and Action Plan, DENR/UNEP, Manila.
- Government of the Philippines, 1992. The National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, 1992
- Jefferson, T. A., S. Leatherwood and M. A. Webber. *FAO Species Identification Guide: Marine Mammals of the World*. Rome: FAO, 320 pp. 587 Figs.
- Last, P. R. and J. D. Stevens. *Sharks and Rays of Australia*. Australia: CSIRO, 513 pp. 84 plates. 1994.
- Lavina, G.M. and E.M. Rio, "An assessment study on the fishes along the southern coasts of Negros Oriental and Bohol Provinces," *Silliman Journal* 23 (4, 1976): 304-318
- Leatherwood, S., M. L. L. Dolar, C. J. Wood, L. V. Aragonese, and C. Hill. "Marine Mammal Species Confirmed from Philippine Waters". *Silliman Journal*, 36(1): 65-86. 1992.
- Seastems, Inc. Ecoprofile of Panglao Island. Draft Final Report, Unpublished. 1997.
- Silliman University Marine Laboratory. Site Description Report, Panglao Island, Bohol, Survey of the Status of Corals in the Philippines with a View to Sustainable Use. Silliman University, Unpublished, 1996.
- Springsteen, F. J. and F. M. Leobrera. *Shells of the Philippines*. Carfel Seashell Museum, Manila, Philippines, 377 pp. 1986.
- Tan. J. M. L. *A Field Guide to Whales and Dolphins in the Philippines*. Makati City, Philippines: Bookmark, Inc., 1995.
- Trono, G. C. Jr. *Field Guide and Atlas of the Seaweed Resources of the Philippines*. Makati City, Philippines: Bookmark, Inc., 1997.

- Uychiaoco, A.J., H.O. Arceo, S.J. Green and F.I. Castrence, Jr., "Monitoring the Effects of Marine Sanctuaries in Lomboy, Calape and Cangmating, Sibulan," 1997.
- White, A. T. *Philippine Coral Reefs: A Natural History Guide*. Second Edition. Makati City, Philippines: Bookmark, Inc., 2000.
- White, A. T., Christie, P., Divinagracia, M. F., Apurado, J., Alvarado, A. and E. White. Summary Field Report: Coral Reef Surveys for Conservation in Southwest Bohol, Earthwatch Expedition to the Philippines, May 1-22, 1999. Coastal Resource Management Project, Sulu Fund and Earthwatch Institute: Cebu City, 1999.
- White, A.T. and H.P. Vogt 2000. Philippine Coral Reefs Under Threat: Lessons Learned After 25 Years of Community-Based Reef Conservation. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, Vol. 40, No. 6, pp. 537-550. DENR-UNDP. *Philippine Biodiversity-An Assessment and Action Plan*. Makati City, Philippines: Bookmark, Inc., 1997.

ANNEX 1 Marine Biodiversity of the Bohol Marine Triangle

Table 1. Marine Biodiversity in the Bohol Marine Triangle

Species Group	No. of species confirmed (references)	No. of species probable	No. of species recorded in Philippines (references)	No. of species in the world
Marine reptiles				
Sea turtles	3 (WS)	4	5 (E)	8
Sea snakes	1 (WS)	3	NA	NA
Marine mammals	11 (B)	12-14	25**(B)	78
Dolphins	5 (B)	6-7	9 (B)	NA
Whales	6 (B)	6-7	16 (B)	NA
Elasmobranchs				
Rays/skates	4 (E)	10	20 (C)	500+ (K)
Whale shark	1 (E)	1	1 (C)	1
Sharks	8 (J)	20+	114 (C)	370 (K)
Reef associated				
Fish	467 (D,J)	500-600	1180 (C)	4000+ (C)
Butterflyfish	34 (J)	35	44 (C)	124 (C)
Invertebrates				
Corals (hard)	144 (F)	250	480 (E)	600
Giant clams	4 (I,J)	5	7 (E)	9
Gastropods	47*(E,G)	NA	1311 (E)	NA
Plants				
Seagrasses	8 (E)	10	13 (A)	48 (A)
Algae	44 (D)	100+	910+ (A)	NA

- A Calumpong, H. P. and E. G. Menez, 1997
 B Dolar, 1999
 C Fishbase 1999, ICLARM
 D Seastems, Inc., 1997
 E Silliman University Marine Laboratory 1999 Literature Survey
 F Silliman University Marine Laboratory 1996 Field Survey
 G Springsteen, F. J. and F. M. Leobrera, 1986
 H Trono Jr., 1997
 I White, 2000
 J White et al, 1999
 K Last and Stevens, 1994
 WS Consultation Workshop

- * Economically valuable and some rare species
 ** 21 species confirmed, 3 species not confirmed
 NA Not available

Table 2. Cetaceans of the Philippines and those sighted in Bohol Region

CONFIRMED Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sighted in Bohol region
Balaenopteridae	1. Humpback whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	
	2. Bryde's whale	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	+
	3. Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	
	4. Minke whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	
Delphinidae	5. Spinner dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	C
	6. Spotted dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	+
	7. Fraser's dolphin	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	C
	8. Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	+
	9. Short-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	C
	10. Melon-headed whale	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	+
	11. Rough-toothed dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	
	12. Risso's dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	C
	13. Pygmy killer whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	+
	14. False killer whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	
	15. Killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	
	16. Irrawaddy river dolphin	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	
	17. Humpback dolphin	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	
Kogiidae	18. Dwarf sperm whale	<i>Kogia simus</i>	
Physeteridae	19. Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	+
Ziphiidae	20. Cuvier's beaked whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	
	21. Dense-beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	+
Phocaenidae	22. Finless porpoise	<i>Neophocoena phocaenoides</i>	
REPORTED BUT NOT CONFIRMED			
Kogiidae	23. Pygmy sperm whale	Kogia breviceps	+
Ziphiidae	24. Unidentified large ziphiid (possibly Tropical bottlenose whale)	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>	
	25. Hubbs beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon carlhubbsi?</i>	

C Most commonly observed. Known to feed periodically in BMT area.

Table 3. Habitat presence and condition, species diversity and resource uses and threats in Bohol Marine Triangle

	BALICASAG		PAMILACAN		PANGLAO					
	S	NS	S	NS	Bi	Bo	Da	Do	Po	Ta
Coral reef										
Percent living hard coral	46.3	29.5	7.6	5.6	14.7	8	46.7	38.5	-	51.8
Coral genera (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	26	50	50	39	-
Sea grass										
No. of species	1	UD	5	4	7 (total)					
Algae (No. of species)	UD	UD	UD	33	44 (total)					
Mangrove	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
Large marine animals (No. of species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 whales and dolphins • 1 sea turtle 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 whales and dolphins • 3 sea turtles • 1 whale shark 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>) • 1 sea turtle 					
Fish species (No. of species)	173	211	169	63	133	124	115	139	-	152
Shell species endemic to Bohol region (No.)					15 (total)					
Resource use and threats										
Resorts (number)	1			N				20		
Mariculture	N			N				"Goso" (seaweed) culture; "Lapu-lapu" (Grouper) culture		
Blast fishing	N			N				P		
Shell collection	P			P				P		
Whale and dolphin watching	P			P				N		
Gleaning (intertidal collection)	P			P				P		
Dive boats	P			P				P		
Wharf (number)	N			N				2		

S Sanctuary
 NS Non-sanctuary
 P Present/Going on
 A Abundant
 N Not present
 Bi Bil-isan
 Bo Bolod
 Da Danao
 Do Doljo
 Po Poblacion
 Ta Tawala
 UD Undetermined

Annex 2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention Logic	Indicators of Performance	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions																																			
<p>Project Goal Options and existence values embodied in the globally significant Bohol Marine Triangle (BMT) conserved.</p>	<p>Biological and physical parameters that represent the health of the BMT ecosystem (i.e. living coral reefs, fish abundance, mangrove forest cover) is stabilized or increasing</p>	<p>Longitudinal biological studies generated by the project</p>																																				
<p>Project Purpose To enable the conservation of the biodiversity resources in the BMT through a more effective, equitable and sustainable planning, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of biodiversity conservation efforts</p>	<p>Increase in the number and total area of marine reserves in the BMT with community-based and multisectoral conservation planning, implementation, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms compared to 1999 baseline data</p> <p>Incidence of mangrove conversion, sand quarrying, blast fishing, coral reef destruction, garbage and sewage pollution and illegal constructions is significantly reduced by Year 5</p>	<p>Quarterly and Annual Project Reports</p> <p>Police records</p> <p>Barangay records</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>Natural phenomena precipitated by global climate change do not neutralize positive impacts of project</p> <p>Baseline programs to address issues in sustainable development that are relevant to coastal and marine biodiversity continue and are effective</p>																																			
<p>Project Outputs Output 1 Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.</p>	<p>Number and total area of new marine reserves legalized</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Year</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Cum no.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total area (has.)</td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">= 50-100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of trained core groups undertaking regular conservation planning, monitoring and enforcement activities</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Year</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">onwards</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">No.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </table>	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	Cum no.	2	3	5	8	10	12	Total area (has.)	= 50-100						Year	1	2	3	4	5	onwards	No.	3	6	6	6	6	6	<p>Publication of maps of marine reserves</p> <p>Project progress report</p>	<p>Interagency cooperation to ensure the identification, delineation, mapping out and recognition of marine reserves as scheduled continues to the level and extent necessary</p> <p>The marginal benefits of local leaders from participating in the Project is greater than their opportunity costs</p>
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6																																
Cum no.	2	3	5	8	10	12																																
Total area (has.)	= 50-100																																					
Year	1	2	3	4	5	onwards																																
No.	3	6	6	6	6	6																																

Intervention Logic	Indicators of Performance	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions																										
	<p>No. of barangay level CBRM plans formulated in a participatory process and integrated in the Master Plan</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="365 1314 431 1545"> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Year	1	2	3	4	No.	3	6	12		<p>No. of resolutions adopted</p> <p>No. of agency plans supportive of the Master Plan</p>																	
Year	1	2	3	4																									
No.	3	6	12																										
<p>Output 2 The development and application of policies and guidelines will facilitate elimination of destructive activities</p>	<p>Conservation friendly ordinances, statutes, policies and guidelines and other legal instruments promulgated by concerned authorities and key stakeholders is increasing over time, beyond 1999 baseline</p>	<p>Local government gazette</p>	<p>General public is receptive of and sustains interest in biodiversity conservation issues. Local conservation constituency increase influence in local policy making</p>																										
<p>Output 3 Relevant and reliable information used for monitoring and inventory and as basis to establish sustainable harvesting</p>	<p>Number of targeted socio-economic and biological research conducted by 2nd Q Y1</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="844 1083 976 1545"> <tr> <td>Frequency of resource inventory monitoring conducted</td> <td>Year</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5 onwards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freq.</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>biennial</td> </tr> </table> <p>Frequency of random surveillance patrols in marine reserves</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1083 1062 1149 1545"> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5 onwards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freq</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>12 monthly</td> </tr> </table> <p>Monitoring and enforcement agreement between resource users and authorities made operational by 1st Q of Y3</p>	Frequency of resource inventory monitoring conducted	Year	1	2	3	4	5 onwards	Freq.	1	0	1	0	1	biennial	Year	1	2	3	4	5 onwards	Freq	6	12	12	12	12 monthly	<p>Project progress report</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Publication of agreement</p> <p>Commissioned studies</p>	<p>Interagency cooperation to ensure effective monitoring & enforcement of regulations continue to the level and extent necessary Same as above</p> <p>Cooperation of trained core groups continue to extent and level necessary</p>
Frequency of resource inventory monitoring conducted	Year	1	2	3	4	5 onwards																							
Freq.	1	0	1	0	1	biennial																							
Year	1	2	3	4	5 onwards																								
Freq	6	12	12	12	12 monthly																								
<p>Output 4 Compliance with environmental guidelines improved through a programme of education and awareness building</p>	<p>Increase in the percentage of the coastal population in the municipalities of Baclayon, Dausi and Panglao who</p>	<p>Commissioned studies</p>	<p>Coastal population appreciate the global significance of BMT, comprehend its the threats and motivated to take action.</p>																										

Intervention Logic	Indicators of Performance	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 5 Alternative conservation enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit – sharing scheme and trust fund/revolving fund schemes</p>	<p>actively participate in BMT conservation policy dialogues and advocacy beyond 1999 baseline</p> <p>Regulations on the collection of fees and other benefit sharing schemes are gazetted and disseminated to all key stakeholders by 1st Q of Y2</p> <p>A trust fund to be managed by the BMT Management Board is set up by 1st Q of Y2</p> <p>Cumulative number of communities in the three pilot areas with alternative livelihoods being pilot tested by core groups and financed by the trust fund and counterpart funds</p> <p>Month 15 30 Cum No. 1 3</p>	<p>Local government gazette</p> <p>Local government budget Quarterly Project report</p> <p>Project progress report</p>	<p>Dive industry and other representatives of the eco-tourism industry are amenable to the “beneficiaries pay” principle.</p> <p>Relevant local government units committed to passing legislation required to operationalize collection of user and license fees.</p> <p>Alternative livelihoods are economically viable relative to the activity being replaced.</p>
<p>Output 6 Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation improves overall ecosystem health and contributes to improved well-being of local communities</p>	<p>Areas of degraded habitat delineated and mapped</p> <p>Land tenure situation established</p> <p>Targeted rehabilitation undertaken</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Maps and reports</p>	<p>Expertise is available</p> <p>Land tenure is recorded and unambiguous</p> <p>Areas suitable for rehabilitation exist and the materials and expertise required for rehabilitation are available; All destructive forces have been removed.</p>

Intervention Logic	Indicators of Performance	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 7 Integrated Master Plan for BMT is established and operationalized</p>	<p>A 10 Year Integrated Master Plan for BMT for 3 municipalities with components on zoning, enforcement, communication, and community participation developed and adopted by key stakeholders by 4th Q of Y3</p> <p>BMT Project office set up by 1st Q of Y1</p> <p>Project plan of operations completed by 1st Q of Y1</p> <p>A functional BMT Management Board composed of key stakeholders is set up with legal mandate and is officially and popularly recognized by 1st Q of Y2</p> <p>A Memorandum of Agreement is forged among all key stakeholders spelling out their respective roles and functions in the implementation of the BMT Master Plan as well as other institutional arrangements by 1st Q of Y2</p>	<p>Publication of the BMT Master Plan</p> <p>Project inception report</p> <p>Project inception report</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Publication of the MOA</p>	<p>Interagency cooperation to ensure effective implementation of the Master Plan continues to the level and extent necessary</p> <p>Funds from UNDP and counterparts are released on time</p> <p>The marginal benefits of local leaders from participating in the Project is greater than their opportunity costs</p> <p>Interagency cooperation to ensure effective monitoring & enforcement of regulations continue to the level and extent necessary</p>

ANNEX 3 WORKPLAN

OUTPUT	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five
Output 1: Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.	<p>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual identification, delineation, mapping and recognition of ten (10) new marine reserves. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refine existing marine reserves to improve management and benefits to the communities by 4th Q of Y1. Three (3) municipal government units develop a coastal resource management plan based on its problems and needs that feeds into the master plan development process by 1st Q of Y1. Annual administrative and action plan developed for CRM and marine reserve areas by 1st Q of Y2. Core groups established in each municipality for monitoring and assessment of CRM Plan by 3rd Q of Y1. 	x	x	x	x	x
Output 2: The development and application of policies and guidelines will facilitate elimination of destructive activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gap analysis undertaken to identify guidelines requiring local adaptation and implementation (year 1) Formulation of locally relevant guidelines as required Municipal and Barangay FARMCs meet bi-monthly to determine and monitor CRM policies for each LGU. 	x	x			
Output 3: Relevant and reliable information used for monitoring and inventory and as basis to establish sustainable harvesting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Database developed for all coastal areas within BMT that includes biophysical and socio-economic information, maps, baseline information on all biodiversity resources, trends use patterns and other information required for planning and management by Y3. Monitoring regime anchored on the database developed and implemented by Y3. Information on law enforcement practices and laws disseminated to enforcement officers by 1st Q of Y1. Legal support mechanisms for CRM Municipal ordinances passed and law enforcement mechanisms identified that support each LGU-CRM Plan by 1st Q of Y1. Establish municipal resource management organizations (FARMC or other) to prevent resource use conflicts and to manage marine reserves and law enforcement efforts by Y1. 			x	x	x
Output 4: Compliance with environmental guidelines improved through a programme of education and awareness building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training needs assessment conducted and capability building activities identified and undertaken to enhance capability in CRM by 4th Q of Y1. Training modules in coastal resource management developed by CRMP and BEMO conducted for the BMTMB, BMTPMO, LGUs and other stakeholders to enhance skills and understanding of conservation through CRM, quarterly from Y2-Y3. 	x				
Output 5: Alternative conservation enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit –	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trust Fund/Revolving Fund mechanism studies, identified and implemented by the BMTMB by Y2. User fees, license fees, and LGU budget allocation determined, passed on as ordinance and implemented in the three islands by Y2. Feasibility studies undertaken for alternative livelihood activities for the community 	x	x		x	x

sharing scheme and trust fund/revolving fund schemes	groups by 4 th Q of Y1. 4. Sustainability mechanisms and action plan determined and implemented by 4 th Q Y1.	x							
Output 6: Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation improves overall ecosystem health and contributes to improved well-being of local communities	1. Delineation and mapping of degraded habitats 2. Establishment of land tenure situation 3. Targeted rehabilitation in cooperation with local communities	x x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 7: Integrated Master Plan for BMT is established and operationalized.	1. Municipalities of Baclayon, Dausi and Panglao sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) recognizing BMT as a critical area of high biodiversity and undertake specialized area management in collaboration with local coastal stakeholders by 1 st Q of Y1. 2. Participatory planning processes and work plan for the formulation of the Master Plan defined and implemented by 2 nd Q of Y1 3. Annual review annual of the plans, its implementation, as well as consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders to update the plan. 4. The BMT Management Board (BMTMB) and BMT Project Management Office (BMTPMO) (including Field Team) formed, established and functional by 1 st Q of Y1. 5. Selected forums, symposia and conferences held for stakeholders to strengthen partnership and collaboration quarterly.	x x x x x			x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x

ANNEX 4 INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

	Baseline	GEF Alternative	Increment
Domestic Benefits	<p>People in the area look at the resources in the BMT as a means to meet their daily needs and are unaware of the alternative values they can derive through different ways of utilizing them (e.g., ecotourism). Economic development relies on tourism that does not support biodiversity conservation and is not necessarily sustainable.</p>	<p>Economic development is diversified local livelihoods are enhanced. The overall improvement in livelihoods and their diversification provides a buffering effect against natural or anthropogenic perturbations.</p>	<p>Increased employment opportunities and diversified economic base improve overall livelihoods and serve as a model for replication elsewhere in the Philippines</p>
Global Benefits	<p>Minimal logistical support and other resources is leading to weak protection against threats from destructive fishing and extractive practices. The lack of plan integration and coordination of activities do not provide a special focus on the conservation of globally significant habitats and species.</p>	<p>Globally significant biodiversity is conserved through an integrated approach promoting community-based conservation-friendly alternative livelihood activities, institutional strengthening, capacity building and inter-sectoral coordination. The basis for future adaptive management is assured through the provision scientific information, and a broad-based commitment to conservation is solidified.</p>	<p>Globally significant biodiversity conserved through a coordinated approach to coastal zone management, application of management guidelines, increased information flow, and coordination among sectoral and local administrative units.</p>
<p><u>Output 1:</u> Strengthened government and community institutions will facilitate the application of a coastal management framework, with the establishment and maintenance of marine reserves as a major component.</p>	<p>Poor community participation and inadequate community resource management capacities contribute to poor local management. The LGUs in the BMT have set aside resources for community-based coastal management programs. These are inadequate to have an significant impact on the whole BMT. These efforts are mainly undertaken without the benefit of close coordination and cooperation with the other LGUs. Bantay Dagats are not federated. This does not allow them to oversee the whole BMT as an integrated area.</p> <p>US\$131,500</p>	<p>The number of violations decreases. There are a number of trained resource managers at the community level. Various MFARMCs linked into an integrated FARMC for the BMT. As awareness of local communities will be raised regarding the importance of their coastal and marine resources and how to manage them, the following are expected to be achieved: (a) intentional and incidental harvesting of marine animals through fishing operations will be significantly reduced; (b) human induced physical damage to the corals, mangroves and shoreline areas will be halted; and (c) terrestrial activities with potential run-off impacts will also be stopped or mitigated to minimize impact.</p> <p>US\$310,182</p>	<p>US\$178,682 GEF: 96,044 Co-financing: 82,638</p>

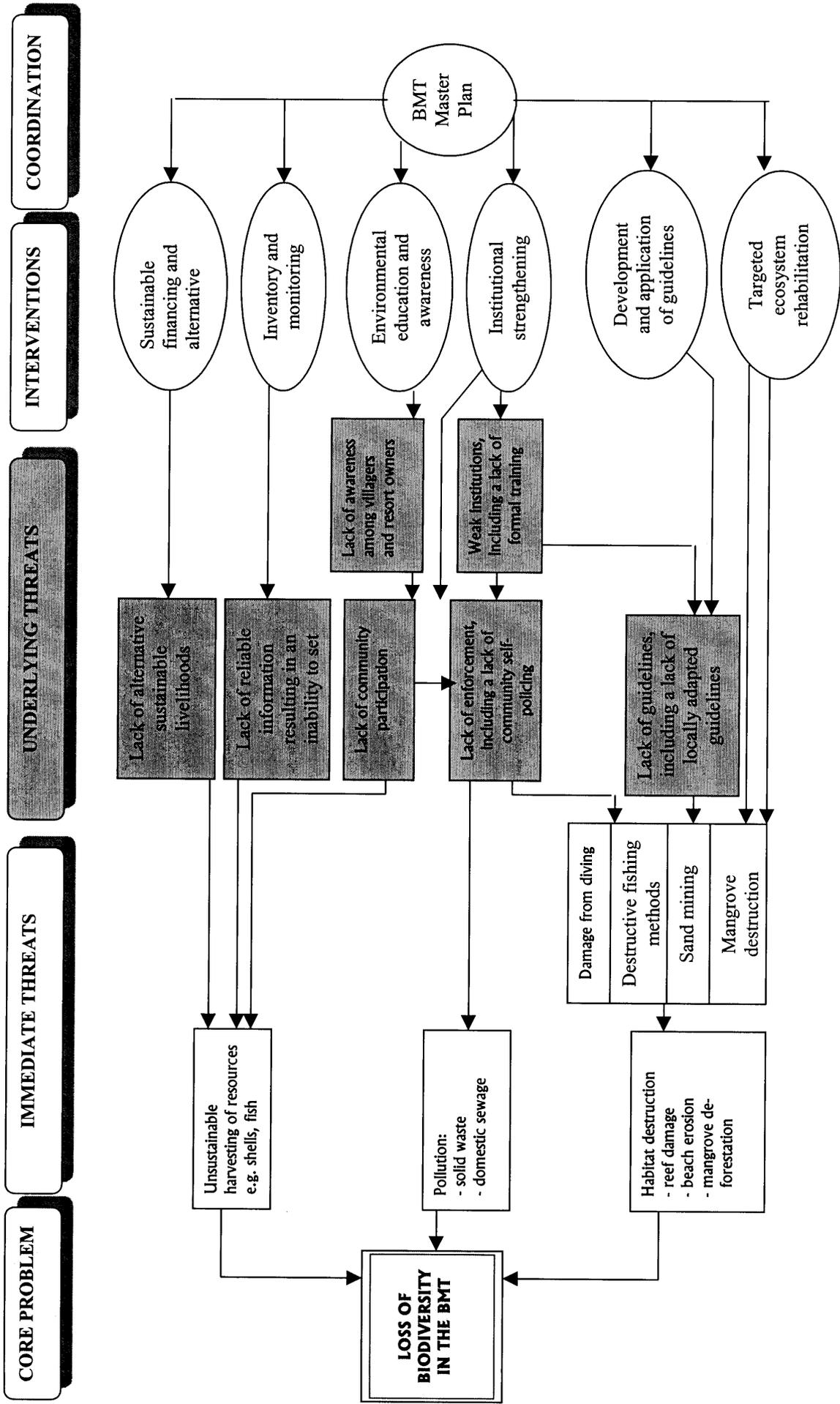
<p><u>Output 2:</u> The development and application of policies and guidelines will facilitate elimination of destructive activities</p>	<p>Weak monitoring and enforcement of rules and regulations especially in areas established as fish sanctuaries or marine reserves. Weak enforcement of environmental and conservation laws and ordinances because of low level of community awareness and participation. US\$ 33,000</p>	<p>Strengthened coordination among stakeholders for effective and strengthened monitoring, regulation and law enforcement leading to enhanced protection of marine ecosystems and endemic, rare and endangered species. US\$ 189,200 GEF: 86,200 Co-financing: 70,000</p>	
<p><u>Output 3:</u> Relevant and reliable information used for monitoring and inventory and as basis to establish sustainable harvesting</p>	<p>Data gathering and the management of information on the status and distribution of threatened species and habitats are not systematically done. Data gathering and information management, if any, is based on short-term and parochial needs for planning. There is currently no organized baseline data and information on the biodiversity resources in the area. At best, data on the status and condition of marine habitats and significant species are sketchy. They are based on traditional sightings and observations of local stakeholders. US\$12,500</p>	<p>Database management for critical indicators in the area will be maintained by BEMO with the support of the three LGUs and stakeholders. This will improve the planning capability of the LGUs. LGUs and stakeholders can better plan their conservation and environmental programs and activities. The biodiversity monitoring and information system will serve as a tool for initiating and updating the BMT Master Plan. US\$242,489 Stakeholders will have a better understanding of the importance of environmental stewardship. Stakeholders will be more involved in resource management through a change in their personal valuation of coastal resources. Local schools incorporate a subject(s) on biodiversity in their curricula; Divine Word University can serve as the learning/training resource center in the area. An increased level of awareness among the stakeholders in the BMT will make them seek alternative methods of resource use that are conservation-friendly. US\$61,489</p>	
<p><u>Output 4:</u> Compliance with environmental guidelines improved through a programme of education and awareness building</p>	<p>Low level of awareness and knowledge on the importance of marine and coastal habitats, and species in the BMT for the sustainable utilization of the local population. Stakeholders have a lack of personal valuation of the BMT's coastal resources with the perception that they are inexhaustible. Low level of involvement of local learning centers and training institutions in the educative process on marine conservation. There is a lack of awareness of the global significance of BMT as a habitat for rare and endemic species as well as a migratory route for globally significant marine animals. US\$5,000</p>	<p>US\$229,989 GEF: 139,989 Co-financing: 90,000</p>	
<p><u>Output 5:</u> Alternative conservation-enabling livelihood activities are sustained through established benefit sharing and revolving fund schemes.</p>	<p>Unregulated diving activities due to increases in tourism without the corresponding charges for user fees. Lack of alternative conservation-compatible economic livelihoods. Such increases the risk communities face in foregoing destructive resource use practices. It also serves as a disincentive to their participation in conservation management. Lack of development know-how and management capacities for community-based</p>	<p>US\$56,489 GEF: 51,489 Co-financing: 5,000</p>	

	ecotourism. Low level of utilization of LGUs powers and options under the Local Government Code to raise fiscal resources for conservation and environmental management. US\$30,000	Rehabilitated ecosystems ensure synergistic benefits of conservation activities and increase overall productivity of BMT, thus increasing sustainable harvesting levels and diversifying economic opportunities US\$102,300	US\$337,310 GEF: 77,310 Co-financing: 260,000
Output 6: Targeted ecosystem rehabilitation improves overall ecosystem health and contributes to improved well-being of local communities	Existence of degraded habitats limits the value of conservation efforts elsewhere within the BMT and limits opportunities for improved livelihoods US\$9,000		US\$93,300 GEF: 23,000 Co-financing: 70,300
Output 7: An Integrated Master Plan for BMT is established and operationalized.	There are several stakeholders in the area including NGAs, LGUs, NGOs and POs that pursue their respective plans and programs within their respective territorial jurisdictions and spheres of influence in an isolated manner. In some instances, these plans and programs are at cross purposes with each other. Although there are efforts of local government units to pursue responsible coastal resource management with community participation, such efforts are not fully integrated into the planning and implementation cycle of government. US\$149,000	BEMO provides the provincial framework in coordinating the environmental management and conservation activities of LGUs and other entities in the province of Bohol. Because of its provincial coverage the BMT is just one of the areas it oversees and coordinates.	US\$100,998 GEF: \$ 68,798 Co-financing: 32,200
Project Administration	US\$5,000		US\$202,913 GEF: 175,440 Co-financing: 27,473
Total	Total: US\$375,000	Total: US\$1,730,881	Total US\$1,355,881 GEF: 718,270 Co-financing: 637,611

Please insert Figures 1-4 and 6 from Acrobat PDF File entitled <PHI- Bohol MSP Brief Figures.pdf>as follows:

- Figure 1 Bohol Marine Triangle Area as page 33
- Figure 2 Panglao Island, Resources and Uses as page 34
- Figure 3 Balicasag Island, Resources and Uses as page 35
- Figure 4 Pamilacan Island, Resources and Uses as page 36
- Figure 5 Conceptual Model: problems, Threats and Proposed Interventions. Already included.

FIGURE 5: CONCEPTUAL MODEL



Basic Project Data

Project GEF ID: B2PHBD

<i>Staff</i>		<i>Processing Status</i>	<i>Date</i>
Program Manager	Lusigi	Processing Stage	
Implementing Agency	UNDP	Concept Pipeline Discussion	
Regional Coordinator		PDF A - Agency Approval	
Executing Agency		PDF B - CEO Approval	
		Bilateral Project Review Meeting	11/13/00
		Work Program Submission and Approv	
		CEO Endorsement	12/5/00
		Agency Approval	
		Project Completion	

Cost Summary

Cost Item	Years	Amount (USD'000)
<u>Preparation</u>		
- PDF A		\$0.03
- PDF B		
- PDF C		
<u>Project Allocation</u>		
- Executing Agency Fees and Costs		\$0.00
- Project Managment Costs		\$0.00
- Other Incremental Costs		\$0.00

Completeness of Documentation

Focal Point..... Budget..... Logical Framework.....
 STAP Review..... Increment Cost..... Length.....
 Disclosure of Administration Cost..... Complete Cover Sheet....

1. Country Ownership

Country Eligibility

The Philippines ratified the CBD and submitted its NBSP in 1996

Evidence of Country Ownership/Country-Drivenness

Letter from GEF Operational Focal Point 2/16/1998

2. Program and Policy Conformity

Portfolio Balance

OP2, Coastal and Marine

Program Conformity

Identified globally significant and endemic ecosystem and species

Replicability

Participatory management plans, in-situ conservation, addressing root causes, interagency project set-up

Potential Global Environmental Benefits of Project

Sustainability

Community based with local government participation; cofinancing from executing agency and government;

Baseline Course of Action

Alternative Action Supported by project

Conformity with GEF Public Involvement Policy

local park authorities, includes communities in and around project sites, executed by local NGO; communities consulted, social surveys completed

Private Sector Involvement

3. Appropriateness of GEF Financing

Incremental Cost

Appropriateness of Financial Modality Proposed

Financial Sustainability of the GEF-Funded Activity

\$0.718 m GEF (MSP grant); \$0.187 m (FPE, executing agency); \$0.005 CRMP, \$0.038 WB-CBRM, \$0.121 DOT (government), \$0.125 GDS, \$0.10 FCBFI, \$0.007 private sector (unspecified), and \$0.025 WWF-KKP

Absorptive Capability

Cost Effectiveness

Date last Updated: 12/12/00 4:38:16 PM

4. Coordination with Other Institutions

Collaboration

Complementarity with Ongoing Activities

5. Responsiveness to Comments and Evaluations

Core Commitments

FPE to work closely with UNDP during implementation; UNDP represented in project steering committee

Linkages

Consultation and Coordination

Govt of Philippines requested inclusion of this project as a result of its NBSP and requested UNDP-Manila to follow up; FPE is the executing agency

Consistency w/previous upstream consultations, project preparation work, and processing conditions

Monitoring & evaluation: Minimum GEF Standards, ME plan, proposed indicators, lessons from PIRs and Project Lessons Study

Indicators

Implementing Agencies' Comments

STAP Review

Council members' Comments

Technical Assurances

Convention Secretariat

Other Technical Comments

Further Processing

(1) will need to update the endorsement letter from the operational focal point since it is 2 years old; and (2) clarification on zoning plan and government buy-in to this zoning plan; example, if the Dept of Tourism (DOT) is the appropriate government agency to endorse this plan, or if the Local Government Ordinance is sufficient without DENR approval.

