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**ECOSYSTEMS IMPROVED FOR  
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES  
(ECOFISH) PROJECT**

## **ECOSYSTEMS IMPROVED FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES (ECOFISH) Project**

# **LIFE OF PROJECT WORK PLAN** ( JULY 2012 – JUNE 2017 )

**ECOFISH Document No.: 01/2013**  
Version: Final

***Implemented with:***

Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
National Government Agencies  
Local Government Units  
Assisting Organizations

***Supported by:***

United States Agency for International Development  
Contract No.: AID-492-C-12-00008

***Managed by:***

Tetra Tech ARD

10 January 2013

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### ***DISCLAIMER***

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
APM	-	Advanced Participation Methods
ASG	-	Ateneo School of Governance
BALANCED	-	Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development
BAS	-	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BFAR	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CBA	-	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBMS	-	Community Based Monitoring Survey
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCA	-	Climate Change Adaptation
CCEF	-	Coastal Conservation Education Foundation
CFRM	-	Coastal and Fisheries Resources Management
COP	-	Chief of Party
COR	-	Contracting Officer's Representative
CTI	-	Coral Triangle Initiative
CRM	-	Coastal Resource Management
CNFIDP	-	Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DAP	-	Development Academy of the Philippines
DCOP	-	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	-	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DTI	-	Department of Trade and Industry
EAFM	-	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
ECOFISH	-	Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries
EO	-	Executive Order
EwE	-	Ecopath with Ecosim
FISH	-	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Fisheries Project
GAD	-	Gender Analysis and Development
GCM	-	Growth, Control and Maintenance Mechanism
GPH	-	Government of the Philippines
ICM	-	Integrated Coastal Management
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IPOPCORM	-	Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management
IRR	-	Implementing Rules and Regulations
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LMP	-	League of Municipal of the Philippines
MARINA	-	Maritime Industry Development Authority
MEAT	-	MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MERF	-	Marine Environment Resources Foundation

MDC	-	Mayors Development Center
MKBA	-	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MIS	-	Monitoring Information System
MOA	-	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	-	Marine Protected Area
MSY	-	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MSN	-	MPA Support Network
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCC	-	National Coordinating Committee
NCPAG	-	National College for Public Administration and Governance
NEDA	-	National Economic and Development Authority
NFARMC	-	National Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
NFI	-	National Fisheries Institute
NFR	-	NGOs for Fisheries Reform
NGA	-	National Government Agencies
NGO	-	Non-Government Organizations
NPOA	-	National Plan of Action
NSAP	-	National Stock Assessment Program
PEMSEA	-	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PCRA	-	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
PDP	-	Philippine Development Plan
PES	-	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PNPA	-	Philippine National Police Academy
PNP	-	Philippine National Police
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PRIMEX	-	Pacific Rim Innovation and Management Exponents, Inc.
PSC	-	Philippine Safety College
QRT	-	Quick Response Team
REECS	-	Resources Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc.
RPOA	-	Regional Plan of Action
SAF	-	Special Activities Fund
SCTR	-	State of the Coral Triangle Report
SEAFDEC	-	Southeast Asia Fisheries Development and Educational Center
SGIDS	-	Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist
TWG	-	Technical Working Group
UNEP-GEF	-	United Nations Environment Programme - Global Environment Facility
UPVFI	-	University of the Philippines in the Visayas Foundation
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
US DOI	-	United States Department of Interior
WWF	-	World Wildlife Fund

## **1. Introduction**

The technical assistance and services contract was awarded to Tetra Tech – ARD for the implementation of USAID/Philippines’ Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project in June 29, 2012, under contract number AID-492-C-12-00008. The main objective of the ECOFISH Project is to improve the management of important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support local economies. The ECOFISH Project is intended to foster fishing sector reforms through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in larger marine conservation areas and involving clusters of Local Government Units (LGUs). It will promote the growth and restore the profitability of fisheries through conservation of ecosystem health and effective management.

The ECOFISH Project is in line with the current U.S. Country Assistance Strategy with respect to assistance directed at reducing threats to biodiversity and improving natural resources and environment. It is also expected to contribute to achieving “Development Objective 3: Environmental Resilience Improved” (particularly “IR1.3. Natural Resources and Environmental Services Improved”) of the proposed results framework for the planned USAID/Philippines Mission’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The ECOFISH Project is also designed to contribute to priority goals and actions laid out in the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) particularly Chapter 4 (Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries), and Chapter 10 (Protection, Conservation and Rehabilitation of Environment and Natural Resources). This five-year project will provide technical assistance to the Government of the Philippines (GPH), through the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) and implemented in partnership with selected LGUs.

This Life of Project (LOP) Work Plan document presents Tetra Tech’s general approach in implementing the ECOFISH Project. It consists of 9 sections including this Introduction. Section 2 provides an overview of the issues the project proposes to address. Sections 3 and 4 outline the key objectives and results framework, respectively, of the project. Section 5 describes the project’s overall programmatic approach, while Section 6 elaborates project implementation partners and approach to enhancing participation of relevant stakeholders. Section 7 provides a summary of activities/interventions and targets per contract deliverable over the 5-year project lifespan. Section 8 summarizes the project management approach and Section 9 describes the reporting schedule.

## **2. Issues ECOFISH Project Proposes to Address**

The fisheries sector is enormously important to the economy of the Philippines particularly to the poorer and more marginalized citizens whose livelihoods depend on small-scale fisheries. Despite this importance, BFAR’s national stock assessment reports indicate that two-thirds of the 12 major fishing bays in the country are already overfished. Demersal fish stocks are only about 10 to 30 percent of their early 1950s levels. Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of small pelagics was already reached in the 1970s. Catch rates of reef fisheries are among the lowest in the world, partly due to dynamite and cyanide fishing. Excessive fishing has resulted in

the decrease in average sizes of fishes, shifts in species composition, and steep declines in abundance of valuable species. While the Philippines currently ranks 8<sup>th</sup> globally in total fisheries production, the economic and food security benefits derived from this sector are only a fraction of what they could be if managed sustainably.

At a national level, while promoting private sector investment, the excess capacity of the fishing sector must be addressed by reducing the number of fishing licenses; combating illegal, unregulated, and underreported fishing; and addressing short-term negative impacts on food security through strategic fish imports and other protein sources. At the local level, improved management of municipal waters must be addressed through the individual and collective efforts of local governments, communities, and assisting organizations.

Climate change is expected to exacerbate the declining condition of coastal and fisheries resources. Sea temperature anomalies and ocean acidification are expected to degrade not only coral reef habitats for fish but also the natural protective function afforded coastal communities to waves and storm surges. Climate change will also result in changes in oceanographic conditions that are expected to alter the food web and resulting fish distribution and migration patterns. Healthy fisheries and habitats are a critical component of building community resilience to climate change.

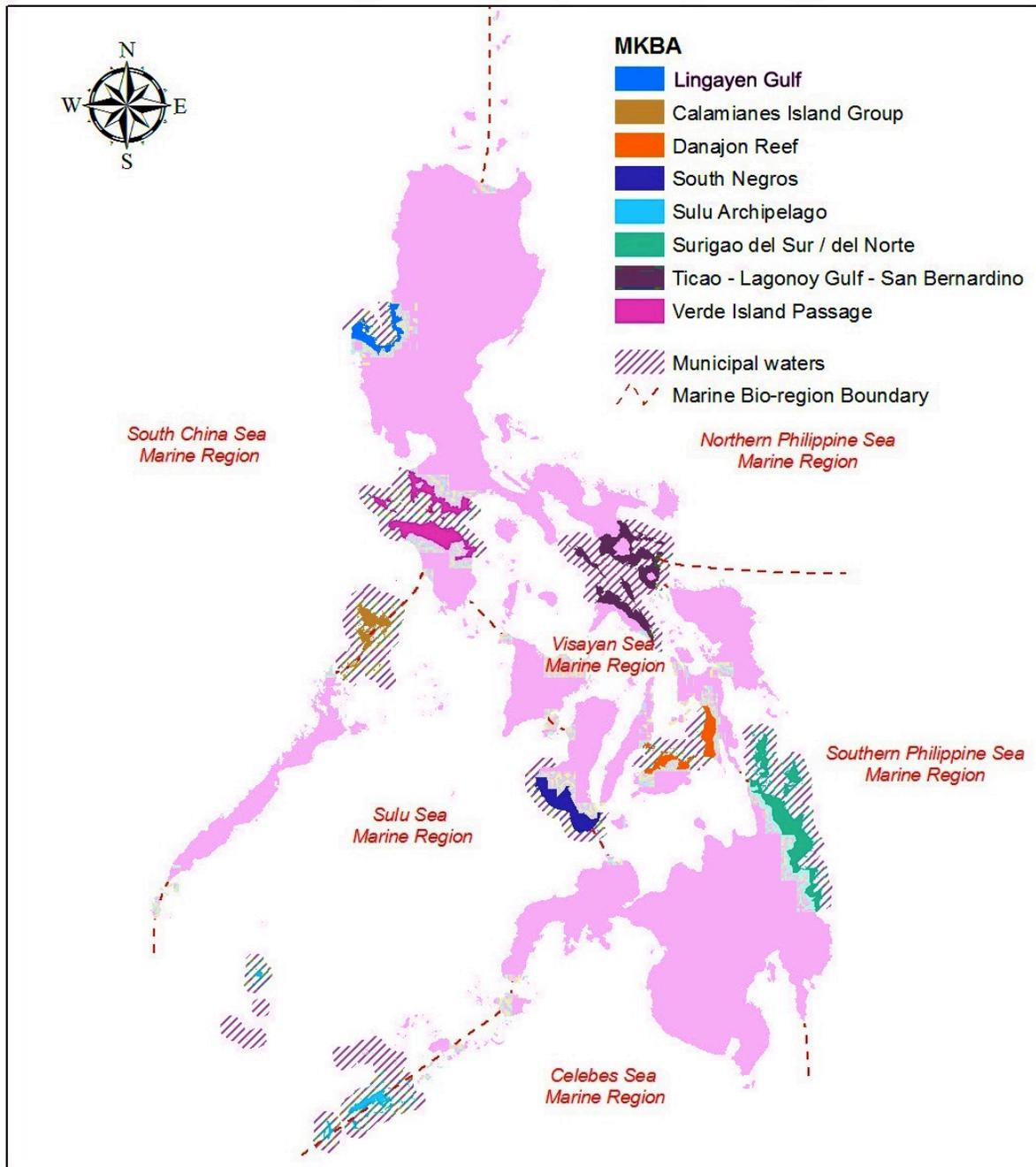
### **3. Project Objectives**

The main objective of the ECOFISH Project is to improve the management of important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support local economies. It will conserve biological diversity, enhance ecosystem productivity and restore profitability of fisheries in eight marine key biodiversity areas (MKBAs) using ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (EAFM) as a cornerstone of improved social, economic and environmental benefits.

The application of EAFM principles and practices is a proven approach for reversing the decline of fish biomass in municipal waters and build community resilience. EAFM aims to manage fisheries at ecosystem scales rather than the scales defined by jurisdictional boundaries. Effective collaborative governance arrangements for EAFM provides the multiple benefits of improving ecosystem management, reducing the unit costs of management, and making the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms and public-private partnerships (PPPs) more feasible and attractive to investors. Development of PPPs is a key strategy of the Philippine Development Plan.

The ECOFISH Project is designed to make an impact on eight (MKBAs) in the country (Figure 1), namely: (1) the Calamianes Group of Islands MKBA, (2) Lingayen Gulf MKBA, (3) Ticao Pass – Lagonoy Gulf - San Bernardino Strait MKBA, (4) Danajon Reef MKBA, (5) South Negros MKBA, (6) Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte MKBA, (7) Sulu Archipelago MKBA, and (8) Verde Island Passage MKBA. They represent all six marine bio-regions of the Philippines and were selected due to their extremely high need for marine biodiversity conservation. These areas are marine ecosystem “hotspots” in the Philippines that mirror the common issues impacting capture fisheries locally and nationally, namely:

- loss of marine biodiversity;
- declining fish stocks;
- high population growth;
- limited private sector investment;
- inconsistent policies and programs for sustainable fisheries; and
- weak institutional and stakeholder capacity to plan and implement fisheries management.



**Figure 1. Map of the Eight Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs) of ECOFISH**

Although majority of project activities will cut across these eight MKBAs, implementation strategies, focus, priorities, and level of engagements may differ from place to place mainly because each MKBA has unique ecosystem features, opportunities, and threats. Table 1 shows the general ecosystem features, opportunities and threats in the eight MKBAs.

**Table 1. Summary of Ecosystem Features, Opportunities, and Threats in the Eight MKBAs**

<b>MKBA</b>	<b>Ecosystem Features</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Calamianes Island Group	70 percent of the coral and seagrass species recorded in the Philippines	Take advantage of focus on MPA management to support ecotourism and economic alternatives; Collaborate and leverage work at CTI demonstration site.	Destructive fishing and uncontrolled live fish trade; one weak LGU reduces impact of LGU inter-alliance's activities.
Lingayen Gulf	Extensive coral reef, seagrass, and soft bottom community supporting the rich fishing ground	Ability to identify specific protection and management interventions from long-term fisheries data sets; leverage high awareness due to past environmental programs to implement EAFM activities.	Severe overfishing and poor water quality in mariculture areas resulting in fish kills; Lack of LGU inter-alliances.
Danajon Reef	One of the three double barrier reefs in the Indo-Pacific	Take advantage of strong provincial and municipal buy-in of CRM programs to further EAFM goals. Strong LGU alliances.	High fish demand lead to high fishing pressure and illegal fishing
South Negros Island	Deep water harbors large and small pelagic fishes	Begin to formalize and develop EAFM activities by building on long history of community-based marine protected areas.	No comprehensive assessment of capture fisheries; Lack of inter-LGU alliances.
Sulu Archipelago	Rich ecosystem with massive network of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves	Collaborate and leverage work at CTI demonstration site; begin the capacity building by capitalizing on increasing awareness on coastal and fisheries resource management.	Still weak management and law enforcement and lack of formal inter-LGU alliance's agreements; unsustainable support from some local governments.
Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte	Extensive deepwater and shallow water coral reef, seagrass, and soft bottom resources	Take advantage of strong inter-LGU alliances to leverage and increase fisheries interventions.	Upland erosion and siltation from mine tailings of nearshore habitats.
Ticao Pass - San Bernardino -Lagonoy Gulf	Diverse small pelagic resources; important habitat for dolphins, dugongs, and whale sharks	Utilize long-term data for Lagonoy Gulf and Sorsogon Bay to identify specific interventions; take advantage of active university involvement to participate in project and development employment from growing marine ecotourism sector.	Steep declines in fish stocks; encroachment of commercial vessels; complex marine ecosystem; lack of LGU inter-alliances.
Verde Island Passage	Considered the "center of the center" the world's fish diversity	Long-term marine conservation initiatives by NGOs; CTI demonstration site	Encroachment of commercial vessel, use of cyanide in aquarium fish collection

## 4. Results Framework

The ECOFISH contract (AID-492-C-12-00008) is prescriptive as to the required tasks and deliverables. The tasks are the following:

- Task 1: Establish and Implement a National Training Program
- Task 2: Provide Technical and Advisory Support at the National Level
- Task 3: Create Public-Private Partnerships
- Task 4: Provide Technical and Advisory Support at the Local Level
- Task 5: Develop a Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters
- Task 6: Identify and Implement Sustainable Financing Programs to Support EAFM Projects
- Task 7: Establish a Baseline on Coastal and Marine Resources and Relevant Socio-economic Information, Develop and Apply Metrics on Monitoring EAFM Implementation in Target MKBAs

At the end of five years, the 13 ECOFISH project deliverables are expected to lead to the following key results:

- A) An average of 10% increase in fisheries biomass across the eight MKBAs.
- B) A 10% increase in the number of people gaining employment or better employment from sustainable fisheries management from a baseline established at the start of the project.
- C) Establishment of a national capacity development program to enhance the capacities of LGUs and relevant national agencies to apply ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management.
- D) Eight public-private partnerships supporting the objectives of the ECOFISH project created and operating.
- E) One million hectares of municipal marine waters under improved management.
- F) A core of 30 LGUs across the eight MKBAs with improved capacity for implementing ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.

Table 2 presents the main relationship between the 13 deliverables and the six key results. Tasks and deliverables leading to Results C and D build the foundation for project activities. Those for Results E and F drive the implementation at the MKBA level, and taken together they attain the overall ECOFISH Results of A and B. While the presentation of Key Results focuses specifically on deliverables, the seven project tasks are reflected indirectly in the interventions that are needed to complete each of the deliverables.

**Table 2. Main Relationship between Project Tasks, Deliverables and Results**

Tasks	Deliverables	Results	
		<p><b>Result A.</b> An average of 10% increase in fisheries biomass across the eight MKBAs.</p> <p><b>Result B.</b> A 10% increase in the number of people gaining employment or better employment from sustainable fisheries management from a baseline established at the start of the project</p>	Final Outcomes
<p><b>Task 1.</b> Establish and Implement a National Training Program</p> <p><b>Task 2.</b> Provide Technical and Advisory Support at the National Level</p> <p><b>Task 3.</b> Create Public-Private Partnerships</p>	<p><b>Deliverable 1.</b> Policy Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</p> <p><b>Deliverable 2:</b> Toolkits, Sourcebooks, and Case Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3:</b> A National Database on EAFM Established Using the Annual Monitoring Data in the 8 MKBAs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 4:</b> State of the Marine Resources Report</p> <p><b>Deliverable 5:</b> National, Regional and Municipal EAFM Trainings Conducted</p> <p><b>Deliverable 6:</b> Public-Private Partnerships Supporting ECOFISH Objectives Established</p>	<p><b>Result C.</b> Establishment of a national capacity development program to enhance the capacities of LGUs and relevant national agencies to apply ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management.</p> <p><b>Result D.</b> Eight public-private partnerships supporting the objectives of the ECOFISH project created and operating</p>	Build Foundation
<p><b>Task 4.</b> Provide Technical and Advisory Support at the Local Level</p> <p><b>Task 5.</b> Develop a Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters</p> <p><b>Task 6.</b> Identify and Implement Sustainable Financing Programs to Support EAFM Projects</p> <p><b>Task 7.</b> Establish a Baseline on Coastal and Marine Resources and Relevant Socio-economic Information, Develop and Apply Metrics on Monitoring EAFM Implementation in Target MKBAs</p>	<p><b>Deliverable 7:</b> Bio-physical, Social and Economic Baseline Assessments of the 8 MKBAs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 8:</b> Scientific Studies on Select MKBA- Specific Fish Species</p> <p><b>Deliverable 9:</b> MPA Network Analyses in the 8 MKBAs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 10:</b> Fisheries Management Plans of Select Inter-LGU Alliances in the 8 MKBAs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 11:</b> Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters Established in Select Municipal LGUs in the 8 MKBAs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 12:</b> Revenue Generation System for Fisheries Management Established and Effectively Implemented in Select LGUs</p> <p><b>Deliverable 13:</b> Sustainable Financing Programs for EAFM Implemented in Select LGUs in the 8 MKBAs</p>	<p><b>Result E.</b> One million hectares of municipal marine waters under improved management.</p> <p><b>Result F.</b> A core of 30 LGUs across the eight MKBAs with improved capacity for implementing ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.</p>	Implement Best Practices

## **5. Overall Programmatic Approach**

Our approach to ECOFISH builds on the many successful elements of the FISH Project, the many lessons learned, and the solid foundation of partners and EAFM awareness that it helped engender. The objectives of ECOFISH, however, are much more ambitious and broader in scope than those of FISH and will require us to move well beyond FISH to both expand the application of EAFM at additional sites and to put in place the elements for institutionalizing EAFM nationally through innovative approaches and partnerships. Our overall programmatic approach is designed to achieve the next critical phase in coastal and fisheries resource management and trajectory—to advance EAFM nationwide. The approach to achieve the key results and deliverables of ECOFISH is organized under three themes of interrelated guiding principles and corresponding implementation strategies. Underlying this approach is the basic assumption that in order to have significant impact in the eight MKBAs and at the national level, working closely with other implementers, including USAID-supported NGOs and universities and empowering local institutions, is fundamental.

### **5.1. Biodiversity Conservation**

ECOFISH will apply innovative EAFM principles and best practices in eight MKBAs. It will provide assistance to local governments to set in place a suite of interventions to enable stakeholders manage their coastal and fisheries resources following an ecosystem approach. This will include initiatives to rehabilitate, restore, or protect coastal and fisheries resources through establishment of network of MPAs, species and gear management, zoning of fisheries and other coastal uses, right sizing of fishing effort, and inter-LGU fisheries management planning. The goal is to start the initiative at the focal area as the management unit and ultimately scale up fisheries management to the marine key biodiversity area.

The Project will adopt a differentiated approach to site-level implementation in former FISH Project sites and sites in the new MKBAs. This tailored approach will employ different entry points in the GCM framework. We will work with a broad array of stakeholders, identify focal areas and expansion areas with each MKBA, and tailor the types and timing of project activities to the need of each area. Key implementation strategies include:

- Scaling implementation in focal, expansion and replication areas in the eight MKBAs by adopting three scales for implementation in MKBAs (Table 3). A focal area in each MKBA will be established (new MKBAs) or strengthened (former FISH Project focal areas). Focal areas will be used to apply EAFM principles and practices and measure changes compared to baseline conditions. The project will expand its reach by working directly with municipalities adjacent to each focal area that will become the expansion areas. Finally, the project will assist provincial governments in each MKBA, regional offices of BFAR, and other partners to replicate project interventions in the remaining municipalities of the MKBA. ECOFISH has originally identified 42 municipalities belonging to focal areas, 33 municipalities as expansion areas and 94 municipalities to constitute the replication areas. However, after consultation with the Regional Directors of BFAR, a number of changes were recommended including relocation of some focal areas and an increase in the number of municipalities to

60 to constitute the proposed focal areas in the eight MKBAs. The actual number of municipalities will still depend upon the realities on the ground and ECOFISH will start with 42 municipalities as originally proposed but target getting a total of 60 municipalities to constitute its focal areas.

**Table 3. Estimated Number of Municipalities for Different Scales of Project Implementation**

<b>Marine Key Biodiversity Areas</b>	<b>Number of municipalities in focal areas</b>	<b>Number of municipalities in expansion areas</b>	<b>Number of municipalities in replication areas</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Calamianes Island Group	4	0	0	4
2. Lingayen Gulf	7	4	6	17
3. Danajon Reef	12	7	0	19
4. South Negros Island	7	4	0	11
5. Sulu Archipelago	6	3	2	11
6. Surigao del Sur and del Norte	6	7	26	39
7. Ticao - San Bernardino Strait - Lagonoy Gulf	9	0	33	42
8. Verde Island Passage	9	4	13	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>169</b>

- Establishing/strengthening inter-LGU alliances for EAFM by assisting LGUs to identify specific objectives, define roles and responsibilities of the alliance members, and monitor performance of the collaboration including coastal law enforcement, which is a frequently identified objective of collaboration for many municipalities. Attracting public and private sector investment in EAFM by identifying and developing win-win business strategies between service providers (ecotourism), producers, fishers, and other key stakeholders that support improved management of the coastal ecosystem.
- Providing science support for EAFM by applying cutting-edge ecosystem modeling software to support EAFM planning. The outputs of the Ecopath with Ecosim (EwE) model helps to quantify key components of the ecosystem, especially those being harvested, and how their removals relate to standing biomass, production, optimum yields, natural mortality, and trophic structure. This information will be used to design the optimal exploitation pattern in each focal area. Specialized training on the use of EwE will be incorporated into the national training program.
- Tailoring technical assistance to implement the GCM framework. We will focus on maintenance mechanisms in former FISH Project target areas and apply the entire GCM package to new target areas. In addition, we will integrate consideration of climate change impacts and adaptation measures in all focal areas.

## 5.2. Governance

**Develop Collaborative Governance Alliance for EAFM.** EAFM requires collaboration among multiple sectors to balance ecological, social, and economic objectives. Collaborative governance is successful when clear objectives are established and the institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities, and processes to achieve these objectives are clearly defined and agreed upon. In addition to Inter-LGU alliances, we will develop, formalize, and foster collaborative governance alliances around relevant ECOFISH deliverables such as a national training program, a national database, and public-private partnerships. As an integral part of our strategy, we work with all partners to develop a 10-year roadmap based on this framework to sustain these relationships and advance EAFM beyond the life of ECOFISH. Key implementation strategies include:

- Identifying strategic partners for specific deliverables that have a stake in the outcomes, knowledge and expertise, and a committed staff and other resources to take action.
- Developing a shared vision, goals, and objectives with engaged partners using advanced participation methods to clearly define a shared vision, objectives of the collaboration, and the barriers and solutions to effective collaboration.
- Developing an appropriate collaborative governance model such as MOAs, MOUs, or covenants that set forth an agreed-upon vision, objectives, roles and responsibilities of partners, and measures of success. These arrangements will not only facilitate collaboration to achieve the ECOFISH key results and deliverables, but will be designed and fostered to advance EAFM over the long-term.
- Monitoring, evaluating, and refining collaborative governance arrangements to improve effectiveness of the collaboration over time.

**Develop EAFM Capacity Using Systems Approach.** Similar to an ecosystem, the capacity development system has interconnected components made up of enabling environment, organizations, and individuals. This will build on the significant progress by the FISH Project in promoting EAFM through: training for government, NGOs, and academic institutions; developing scientific and technological capabilities in baseline assessment and monitoring; and providing technical assistance for the development of policies, plans, and guidance documents on EAFM. Key implementation strategies include:

- Assessing EAFM System Capacity guided by the USAID Human and Institutional Capacity Development Handbook (USAID 2010), in collaboration with our partners and stakeholders.
- Developing capacity to implement growth, control, and maintenance (GCM) mechanisms that will include training for local government staff to build skills and knowledge, LGU guidelines for implementation, and constituency building to support the enabling environment.
- Monitoring and evaluating performance to determine progress toward a desired performance and to make adjustments in the capacity development activities.

**Build and Leverage EAFM Champions and Constituencies.** The FISH Project was extremely successful in building strong, inspiring, and diverse champions and constituencies essential for catalyzing and sustaining EAFM in the Philippines. Champion mayors modeled the

way to apply EAFM principles and practices in MKBAs. The Mayors Development Center encouraged leadership in coastal resource management by training and mentoring newly elected mayors. Catholic and Muslim religious groups were engaged to promote coastal and marine environmental values and ethics. ECOFISH will maintain this momentum and engage new champions and constituencies, especially with the private sector.

We will develop an education and outreach plan designed to advance EAFM nationwide. This plan will also identify opportunities to create PPPs to support constituency-building activities. Key implementation strategies include:

- Elevating EAFM on the national agenda by working with our partners, such as the NFR, Conference of Coastal Municipalities, and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), to develop briefing materials and conduct roundtables on EAFM for national legislators and the private sector. We will also build on our well-established relationships with national broadcasting agencies, such as ABS-CBN, to create a PPP in support of a national campaign on EAFM.
- Using social media as a tool for EAFM to build constituencies for EAFM. Through our partnership with the LMP, we will use the automated SMS cell phone-based communication system to reach all coastal mayors with information on training and funding windows, and other updates on EAFM.
- Promoting active participation in EAFM activities, especially in new MKBAs, by (1) conducting participatory coastal resource assessments (PCRAs); (2) providing immediate feedback to communities on the results of scientific studies and baseline assessments; (3) providing peer-to-peer training among LGU staff; (4) identifying key private sector interests and actors; and (4) encouraging stakeholder exchanges that demonstrate effective EAFM.
- Documenting and sharing best practices to catalyze local implementation of EAFM and encourage stakeholders through positive results of management interventions made by other stakeholders.

### **5.3. Socio-economics**

The socio-economic component of ECOFISH will be pursued to achieve two major objectives: to increase public and private financial resources that will contribute to better management of fisheries in the MKBAs and to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishing communities directly dependent on marine resources found in the MKBAs.

The ECOFISH approach for sustainable financing is to develop direct linkages between revenue generation, sustainable financing, and public-private partnerships to sustain EAFM and create opportunities for employment. The more immediate and obvious goal of sustainable financing programs is to increase revenues that will directly be used for EAFM. However, in the context of ECOFISH, sustainable financing takes on a much larger role and is directly interlinked with the key result of the Project.

The greatest long-term contribution of sustainable financing mechanisms is in their potential to increase income and employment opportunities from sustainable fisheries management. The sustainable financing schemes will contribute towards providing more employment opportunities

and scaling up fisheries livelihoods into viable family or community enterprises. Sustainable financing in fisheries management will take several forms and strategies, depending on a number of factors, such as the identified characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of the local communities; population dynamics at the project site; economic and/or ecotourism development potential of the MKBA; level of financial sophistication of the LGUs; and the presence of private sector interest in the area. Furthermore, sustainable financing can be achieved either through an increase in LGU revenues or a decrease in costs in implementing EAFM, or both. As such, identifying appropriate sustainable financing schemes may vary widely within and across MKBAs of the ECOFISH Project. It is important that a sound assessment be conducted at the onset that will define the opportunities available to the LGUs which may involve one or a combination of the following sustainable financing tools:

- **Promote PES.** An innovative financing tool that will be promoted is the use of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in the MKBAs. Delineating and quantifying and delineating the benefits and services provided by marine ecosystems will be undertaken as basis for PES schemes.
- **Institute Market-based instruments (MBIs).** In MKBAs where PES would not be the most appropriate tool to be established, other market-based instruments will be set-up. User fee schemes have not yet been maximized across the country, and the ECOFISH project provides an opportunity to replicate success stories and set-up new ones. MBIs have been recognized as a tool to generate revenues, which is an important element of the Growth, Control and Maintenance (GCM) mechanisms to support sustainable fisheries management. There is a need for LGUs that are embarking on fisheries management activities to increase their revenues that will directly be plowed back into the management of the fisheries resources. Revenue mechanisms will be based on fees from registration and licensing, tourism and eco-tourism, leases from aquaculture ponds, licenses from open sea mariculture, and fines and penalties from enforcement of fishery regulations.
- **Increase the values of local incomes in the fisheries value chain.** Hand in hand with enforcement, increase in local incomes and employment is the key economic driver that will transform current threats at the local level into conservation partners. The Project will introduce interventions at relevant points in the existing fisheries value chains which will lead to increased shares and values of the producers, or the local fisherfolk, from the total value of fishery resources.

In line with the last tool, ECOFISH will engage the participation of national agencies, local governments, and the private sector in initiatives that will enhance the application of EAFM principles at the local and national levels. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are critical mechanisms to expand the private sector's commitment to the betterment of marine coastal communities and the marine resources they depend on for their existence. The private sector has a critical role to play in ECOFISH biodiversity and livelihoods efforts, as it is this sector that creates demand for many types of seafood, which contributes significantly to the depletion of fisheries stocks. Thus, engaging the private sector as a partner in managing a sustainable resource base is essential to the success of ECOFISH's broader efforts to strengthen biodiversity. Moreover, in the fishing communities, the private sector has a key role to play in generating

employment and economic opportunities, which enable fishers to move into alternative livelihood activities. ECOFISH will, therefore, seek to engage a wide range of private sector partners at both the national and local levels through two types of partnerships:

- Strategic Partnerships bring together ECOFISH project resources together with leading multinational and Filipino companies, business associations, foundations and government agencies on a collaborative effort, which advances ECOFISH project goals.
- Community Partnerships bring together local ECOFISH partners and stakeholders – LGUs, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), fishing cooperatives and community-based organizations (CBOs) – to address local needs.

## **5.4. Gender**

Gender inequity is strongly linked to poverty and access to resources and financing, and thus can impact the sustainability of projects. Men and women typically access, manage and control natural resources in different ways due to traditions, status, and responsibilities. Over the years, although women have made considerable contributions in coastal and fisheries management in the country, their roles have been largely unappreciated, if not unaccounted for.

In the Philippines, women perform a relatively big portion of the tasks related to capture fishing and overall, such labor is unpaid and unreported. While they are not substantially involved in actual fishing per se, as homemakers, they are primarily responsible for putting food on the table and covering household expenses. As such, they engage in shallow fishing, glean for food and income from various sources and any surplus generated are added to cover household expenses. Pre- and post-harvest work are very much women's domain - preparation of fishing paraphernalia (drying and mending nets), cooking of food to bring out to sea, and such post harvest work as buying and selling fish at landing sites/market, negotiation and determination of fish selling prices, acting as agents of fish merchants, and keeping records of fish catch, prices and related accounts. Women also undertake the drying and processing of fish and selling of processed fish products. In some cases, more enterprising women become fish wholesalers and "compradors" involving the supervision and management of a group of "fish dealers" where they acquire substantial business knowledge in all aspects of fish pricing, buying and selling. In addition, they are also responsible for maintaining community relations, social networks and support structures (e.g. participation in school and church activities etc.).

Declining fish catch puts enormous burden on women who may be confronted with several issues that if not addressed could push them to greater marginalization. Immediate among these issues is food security for their families and depletion of cash income needed for other expenses. Generally, they have less access to resources that could cushion the impacts of declining livelihoods. In several instances, women resort to outmigration to look for other income sources resulting in possible loss of family cohesiveness.

Access to financial capital, training for new livelihoods and skills as well as engagement in decision-making processes and activities are important factors to make women more resilient in

the face of continuing threats. ECOFISH aims to incorporate strategies that recognize and engage women's active participation in all levels of the management continuum. Experience shows that women are rich sources of historical trends and socio-economic information. They are also more open than men to shift to other income generating activities other than fishing, thereby making them more resilient and less vulnerable to declines of their traditional livelihoods. Strategies will be employed to create an environment conducive to women's engagement and participation that will allow them a greater role and say in governance and decision-making.

Because such tasks are less visible, these are not always recognized nor attributed. And because information on these myriad of activities are not usually systematically gathered nor analyzed, women's knowledge and insights for management purposes are largely missed, if not ignored.

#### **5.4.1. Gender Analysis**

A gender strategy requires disaggregated data on what women and men are doing and on differential benefits and risks to men and women from a given action. Women in fishing communities are mostly involved in post harvest activities. Their involvement in fisheries are mostly not documented since the focus of most studies and measurements of interventions are on fish capture or harvest activities. This can be improved by using the household as the unit of measurement and this will easily incorporate gender through disaggregation of household components.

To better integrate gender consideration, the project will:

- Document and compile disaggregated data and information on women in fisheries in the 8 MKBAs through inclusion of such data gathering in the Project's needs assessment and baseline data collection.
- Generate information and analysis of the roles women and other disadvantaged groups play in resource use, management and decision-making opportunities as well as their attendant opportunities and constraints.
- Keep track of conservation and management impacts to men and women including any changes in participation and engagement.
- Keep track of the roles of men, women, and children as labor sources in the fishing sector.

The purpose will be:

- To be able to analyze how men and women, independently and as part of a family or household, make a living and earn income within the fisheries sector,
- To be able to assess risks and opportunities in terms of the role of women throughout the value chain and not just the capture part of the fisheries,
- To be able to determine risks and opportunities in developing new enterprises, involvement in management initiatives, or participation in conservation actions that may end up favoring one gender at the expense of another.
- To be able to determine if women, children and marginalized groups may be more vulnerable to labor exploitation.

The overall objective will be to be able to weed out activities that are increasing the vulnerability of a gender or marginalized group and be able to come up with strategies to address the changes in their lives that will ensure gender equity.

#### **5.4.2. Mainstreaming Gender throughout ECOFISH Activities**

Men are the primary fishers and women are the key players in the economic market chain that turns fish into family income. USAID projects like Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) and Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (BALANCED) have shown that a multi-level approach—from national governments, to LGUs, to local action groups—can create the environment and the opportunities for women to generate income through natural resource-related activities including bee-keeping, seaweed cultivation, and ecotourism-related activities. Resulting economic clout in the household and community increases women’s status. These empowered women then play a greater role in governance and management decision-making. We embrace this Gender and Development (GAD) mainstreaming approach and will implement it throughout ECOFISH, building on past USAID efforts to improve the status of women. Gender activities will be integrated into the fabric of all project activities. Key implementation strategies include:

- ECOFISH will work with women organizations and support women-specific activities in project sites as appropriate and relevant to the objectives of the project.
- Data collection and analysis on gender will be implemented in conjunction with the ECOFISH needs assessment and baseline/monitoring assessments to improve understanding of gender issues, relationships, actors, opportunities, and constraints. Individual and focus group interviews will be used appropriately.
- Develop Gender Plan and design and implement interventions to integrate specific gender objectives and strategies. This will be done with our counterparts in government and civil society.
- Use a gender and development approach to training, technology development and planning.
- Gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation will be assessed during the baseline gender assessment and institutionalized in the national database system.
- There will be conscious efforts for gender directed information such as business information to women traders for PPP and other similar initiatives.

## **6. Implementation Partners and Stakeholder Participation**

The ECOFISH Project will be implemented in partnership with the Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA/BFAR) and LGUs in the project sites, in collaboration with relevant partners, stakeholders, NGOs and assisting organizations. ECOFISH will purposely engage the direct participation of relevant partners whose roles will be to: (1) build and increase awareness; (2) build capacity; (3) increase constituencies; (4) deliver and ultimately impart technical skills and services; and (5) provide financial resources through a

number of mechanisms. Tetra Tech’s long experience in fostering effective and meaningful engagement of partners will be applied throughout the life of ECOFISH.

## **6.1. Team Partners**

Tetra Tech has assembled an outstanding team of subcontractors to support ECOFISH. SSG Advisors, a SBA-woman and minority-owned U.S. small business, has provided technical services to the Global Development Alliance since 2005. SSG focuses on three sectors: Public-Private Alliances, Base of the Pyramid, and Corporate Social Responsibility Funds. In ECOFISH, they will provide short-term technical assistance to support the development of public-private partnerships. PRIMEX is the leading consulting firm in the Philippines and SE Asia that specializes in design and management of CRM-based projects using the community-based participatory process approach. PRIMEX will provide support in two MKBAs and provide the services of the Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist. Resources, Environment, and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS) is an all-Filipino consultancy firm on environmental and resource economics. REECS will provide the services of the Senior Resource Economics Specialist as one of our key personnel. They will provide other expertise in resource economics and support the important deliverables on revenue generation and sustainable financing for local EAFM, including exploratory work on blue carbon financing. The Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF), the non-governmental arm of the University of the Philippines, Marine Science Institute, will conduct baseline assessments and conduct monitoring in marine ecosystems in the MKBAs and support capacity development efforts of ECOFISH, including building EAFM into academic curricula.

## **6.2. National and Local Partners**

The Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) will serve as the ECOFISH government counterpart and lead technical agency for EAFM. As the lead agency in fisheries, part of BFAR’s mandate is to develop and improve existing systems for regulation of commercial fisheries, conduct fisheries stock assessments, and provide technical and capacity development support to LGUs on EAFM. ECOFISH shall continue to work closely with BFAR in pursuing the relevant components of the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP), improve the National Stock Assessment protocols, and other BFAR priority initiatives such as management of commercial fisheries and providing support to LGUs to manage municipal fisheries across the country.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is an important partner to ECOFISH. DENR is leading the Philippines effort in CTI and ECOFISH will contribute to the results of CTI, at the national level and within priority geographies. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) plays two key roles, one in monitoring LGU performance and the other in its authority over the Philippine National Police (PNP) which performs all police functions over territorial waters, rivers, and coastal areas. ECOFISH will work closely with DILG in mainstreaming EAFM benchmarks as a tool to monitor LGU performance in fisheries management and complement the training in coastal law enforcement for the PNP with scientific and technical training materials. The ECOFISH Project will mainstream EAFM into the training and capacity building of local government officials such as through the Local Government

Academy (LGA), Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), National College for Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG), Ateneo School of Governance (ASG), Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA), and Public Safety College (PSC). The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) will play key roles, both in increasing awareness on the need for coastal and fisheries resources management among municipal executives within its ranks and increasing the constituency of stakeholders involved in resource management. ECOFISH will further enhance the peer-to-peer learning program on EAFM through the Mayors Development Center and expand the Movement for Responsible Fisheries initiative.

University networks and local academic institutions will play a key role in providing sustained services to support the technical needs of LGUs in implementing EAFM, in part through the SAF. MERF will incorporate EAFM in the mentoring program with the intention to institutionalize the EAFM concept within academic curricula and to replicate this to other sites and increase the pool of mentors. Through this program we will mentor local universities on the ecosystem approach to management, MPA establishment and management, and climate change research and monitoring, such as the potential role of blue carbon in reduced emissions and ecosystem financing mechanisms.

NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR), a consortium of Philippine NGOs, is a key partner in advocating policy reforms at the national level and constituency and capacity building at the local level. NFR influences the focus of their member NGOs, particularly in their common approach towards environmental rehabilitation and resource management, mainly focusing on marine habitat rehabilitation. We will capitalize on their role in ECOFISH not only as partner in advocating fisheries policy reform but also as a national body to consolidate and provide focus and direction to their member NGOs.

Partnership with provincial and municipal LGUs is the backbone of any resource management initiative. ECOFISH will work with approximately 158 municipalities. The provincial governments in these areas can potentially provide critical policy, technical, and financial support in many of the ECOFISH interventions. Working with site-level partners will be critical to achieving and expanding the success of the program. ECOFISH will collaborate with initiatives of Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) in mainstreaming EAFM and ICM specifically in aspects of marine spatial planning and compliance to coastal law and technical support to enforcement trainings; assist BFAR in the planning and implementation of UNEP-GEF South China Sea Program on Fish Refugia, and the UNDP-GEF Sulu-Celebes Sea Regional Fisheries Management Project. EAFM interventions in selected sites will complement existing initiatives by NGOs such as the CTI priority geography activities of Conservation International (CI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), as well as the Coastal Conservation Education Foundation (CCEF). We will also identify and engage private sector enterprises that source products from the MKBAs, will benefit from an association with EAFM, or have Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for coastal management.

### **6.3. Regional Partners**

Regional partnerships will also be essential since the Philippines is one of six countries committed to regional collaboration under the USAID-supported Coral Triangle Initiative for

Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and ADB-assisted Coral Triangle Initiative for Southeast Asia (CTI-SEA). ECOFISH will work closely with the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) to ensure that the efforts support the CTI National Plan of Action. ECOFISH will work with the WorldFish Center on fisheries and aquaculture assessments and the South East Asia Fisheries Development and Educational Center (SEAFDEC) on environmentally sustainable aquaculture development and mangrove rehabilitation. SEAFDEC will provide LGUs with technical evaluations on areas and species for aquaculture development. They are also engaged with associations of aquaculture producers and can play a role in establishing public-private sector partnerships.

#### **6.4. Stakeholder Participation**

Meaningful participation by stakeholders and affected constituencies is the underpinning for lasting results. ECOFISH will infuse participatory techniques all throughout the training, technical assistance, and constituency-building activities to engage stakeholders and build consensus around sustainable fisheries management. Advanced Participation Methods (APM), used extensively in projects around the world, shall be mainstreamed throughout the various partners' and stakeholders' activities of ECOFISH. APM will be applied to long-range strategic planning, tactical action planning, community organizing, and technical operations such as spatial and fisheries use planning, environmental monitoring and management, economic development, and investment prioritization and promotion.

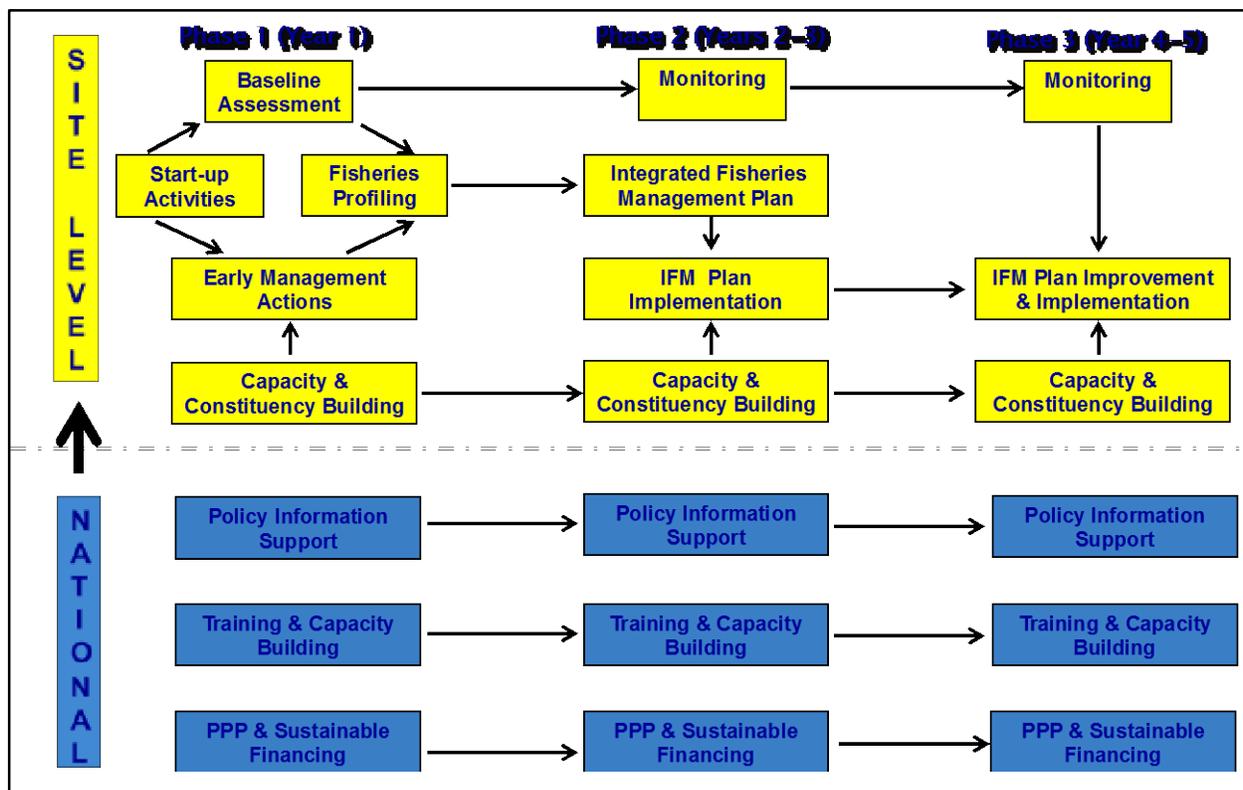
### **7. Life of Project Work Plan**

ECOFISH activities and interventions are designed to achieve six causally linked key results over the 5-year project lifespan, namely:

- A) Establishment of a national capacity development program to enhance the capacities of LGUs and relevant national government agencies to apply ecosystem-based approach to management;
- B) Negative trend of fisheries biomass loss will have been halted and reversed with increase in fish biomass across all MKBAs;
- C) Hectares of municipal marine water under improved management;
- D) Number of provincial and municipal LGUs across MKBAs with improved capacity on ecosystem approaches to fisheries management;
- E) Number of people gaining employment or better employment from sustainable fisheries management; and
- F) Public-private partnerships supporting the objectives of ECOFISH program is created.

The ECOFISH contract prescribed the required 7 tasks and 13 deliverables to achieve these key results. This LOP work plan details the generic project activities and interventions for the 13 deliverables to fulfill the 7 tasks and achieve these 6 key results.

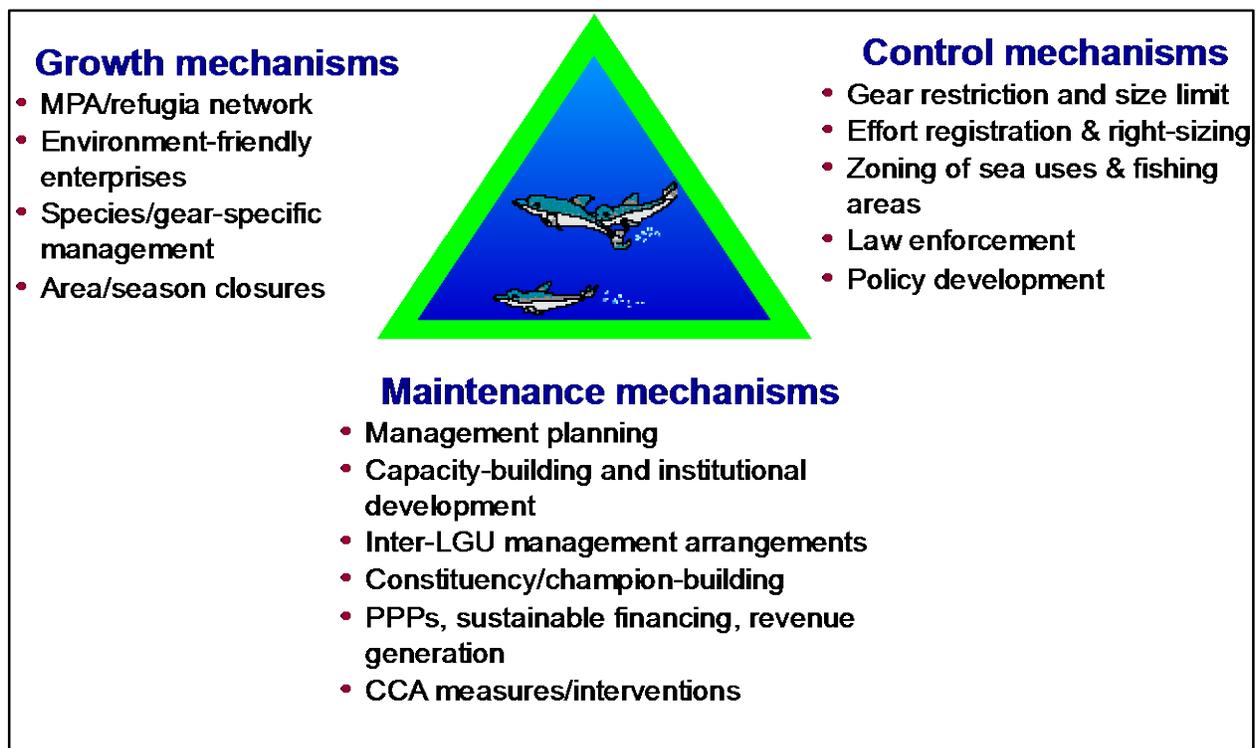
In general terms, the strategic implementation process/strategy for ECOFISH is outlined in Figure 2. There are two main levels of implementation, namely: (1) site level (or focal area in each of the eight MKBAs); and (2) national level (including sub-national or regional/provincial support activities). The implementation consists of 3 main phases: (1) Phase 1 (Year 1) covering mainly preparatory and foundational activities; (2) Phase 2 (Years 2 and 3) covering mainly accelerated planning/implementation of key interventions with relevant partners; and (3) Phase 3 (Years 4 and 5) covering mainly enhancement of key interventions and exit/sustainability and replication strategies.



**Figure 2. ECOFISH Implementation Process/Strategy**

The core of ECOFISH activities will naturally be at the site levels, via implementation of the standard integrated fisheries management planning and implementation process (to attain Deliverables 7 to 13, as well as key results E and F, and ultimately key results A and B). In Phase 1, start-up activities (particularly getting the collaboration of LGUs, BFAR and relevant government and non-government partners in site implementation), baseline assessments (covering biophysical, socio-economic and institutional/governance parameters), and fisheries profiling (with emphasis on participatory evaluation of key fisheries problems/issues and opportunities) will be the main thrust of site activities. Even minus consensus on key management issues/interventions in the area, however, early management actions can already be implemented for issues requiring evident action in the sites (e.g., actions against illegal activities such as blast fishing, fishing using poisons/cyanide, commercial encroachment into municipal waters, use of small meshes; as well as corresponding capacity-building activities). Needs

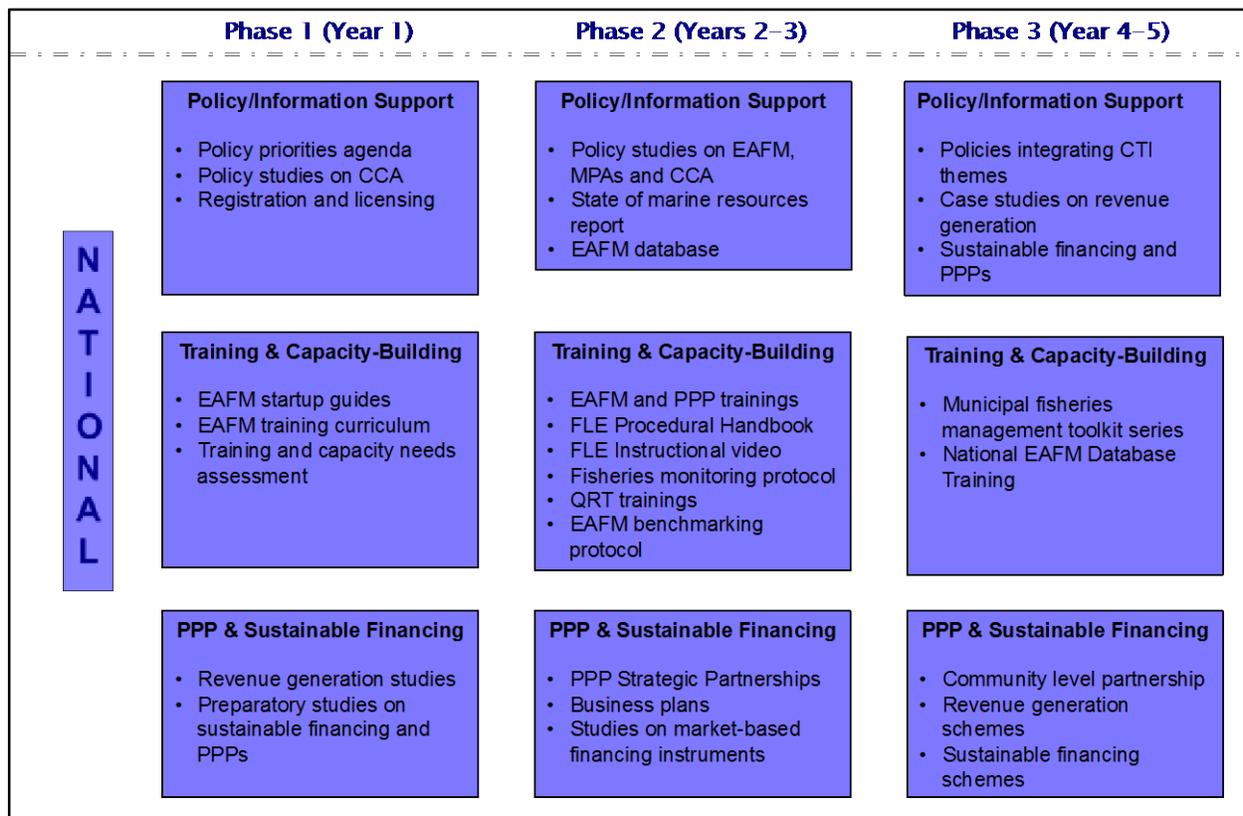
assessments and early actions in the area of capacity-building (particularly of LGUs) and constituency-/champions-building to pursue sustainable fisheries in the eight sites will also be major thrusts during Phase 1. In Phase 2, formulation/improvement, adoption and implementation of the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) will be the main thrust of site activities. Using the results of activities and diagnostics conducted during Phase 1, key Growth, Control and Maintenance (GCM) mechanisms (see Figure 3) will be systematically programmed in the site IFMP and implemented by LGUs in collaboration with relevant site partners. Capacity-building and constituency-/champions-building activities to ensure success of the GCM interventions will be continuing activities during Phase 2. During Phase 3, review and improvement of IFMPs for each of the sites and their constituent GCM intervention “menus” will be conducted, using inputs particularly from the mid-term evaluation to be conducted during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of Year 3. Continuing implementation of the enhanced IFMP and their constituent GCM interventions will be pursued during this phase. Work on expansion and replication areas will be pursued with relevant partners during Phase 3, together with exit and sustainability strategies to ensure gains beyond the project lifespan.



**Figure 3. ECOFISH Site Management Framework**

A host of national-level (including regional-/provincial-level) support activities are needed to ensure the success of site interventions, especially to improve service-delivery, financing and governance in the local “frontlines”. There are three main categories/components comprising the ECOFISH national-level activities, namely: (1) Policy/Information Support; (2) Training and Capacity-Building; and (3) PPP and Sustainable Financing (Figure 2 and 4). The first component focuses on policy forums/studies and enhancements (particularly on EAFM, MPAs and CCA) and related information support for improved policies (including EAFM database,

annual State of the Marine Resources Report). The second component focuses on personnel and related institutional capacity development in the national-regional-provincial institutional spectrum in support of local/site implementation. The third component focuses on enhancing financial/resources capabilities and service delivery for fisheries management institutions, particularly in the local/site “frontlines”. Key deliverables for each of these components during the 5-year implementation period are given in Figure 4. Note that the national-level implementation process (across the 3 components) enables attainment of Deliverables 1 to 6 and key results C and D, ultimately supporting attainment of key results A and B. The activities described here will be further detailed operationally for national- and MKBA-level interventions in the project’s Annual Work Plans.



**Figure 4. ECOFISH National Implementation Process/Strategy**

In the following sections the general descriptions of activities or interventions are given for each of the 13 deliverables. As a general guide, the activities and implementation of project interventions in the eight MKBAs and their respective focal, expansion and replication areas will vary depending upon:

- The state of the marine resources;
- The state and level of fisheries and coastal resource management initiatives;
- The level of awareness or understanding of the need to manage the resources; and
- The willingness by partners to embark on resource management initiatives.

The consolidated activities, target, scale, and timeline of project interventions for these 13 deliverables are summarized in Appendix 2.

### **Deliverable 1: Policy Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change**

The Chief of the Party and the Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist (SGIDS), will lead in the conduct of policy studies to identify and address critical gaps to improve the implementation and institutionalization of EAFM and organizational gaps for national and local government and assisting institutions and organizations. The project approach will be to continue the development and revision of national and local policy documents and studies to put in place EAFM initiatives conducted by the FISH Project and include adaptation to climate change. ECOFISH will review the status of these policies in consultation with BFAR, the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (NFARMC), and other stakeholders, and carry out studies and support necessary changes to address policy gaps.

The policy studies and initiatives must be aligned with the priorities of the key partners, especially BFAR, and at the same time translate the outputs of ECOFISH into implementable programs, laws or regulations. Therefore, the process of identifying and conducting the studies must be consultative and collaborative with key partner agencies and stakeholders. At the start, ECOFISH, led by the COP and SGIDS, will meet with BFAR (Director and relevant unit and field office heads) to discuss the overall policy support needed to promote EAFM generally, and those that focus on integrating CTI themes (e.g. MPAs, climate change adaptation), sustainable financing and PPPs. ECOFISH should understand and consider framing the policy issues in the context of BFAR's mandate and priority programs. BFAR should, in turn, understand that ECOFISH can provide focused support on agreed key issues only, given resource limitations and binding contract deliverables. At the end of the consultations, BFAR and ECOFISH must have a broad but clear understanding of the scope and limitations of common policy priorities.

After consulting with BFAR, ECOFISH will convene a wider consultation meeting with other key partners, including DA, DILG, LMP, NEDA, DTI, DOF, and NFR, which are either implementers of relevant policies or stakeholders. Similar to the consultations with BFAR, ECOFISH will invite consensus on policy priorities that will promote EAFM generally, and those that focus on CTI themes, sustainable financing and PPPs. The policy agenda supported by ECOFISH includes at least two (2) national policies (to be completed by Year 2) that are structural - to create an enabling environment for EAFM. These policies can include, for example (subject to the results of consultations), establishing a national database/information system (Deliverable 3) that is crucial for a science-based, informed decision-making process, as well as strengthening ecosystem-wide management planning and implementation processes through inter-LGU alliances (Deliverable 10).

In addition to structural policy priorities, ECOFISH will also support the conduct of three (3) policy studies in support of CTI themes, which may include systematizing reporting on the state of the marine resources that incorporates climate change related concerns (related to Deliverable 4), as well as MPA network analysis (Deliverable 9). ECOFISH will also support three (3) additional policy studies that focus on sustainable financing and PPPs. In conducting

these policy studies, ECOFISH may draw on the research frameworks and outputs from scientific studies and baseline assessments (Deliverables 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13).

ECOFISH will also make support available for five (5) policy forums, either national or regional, on priority issues. This is separate and in addition to consultative forums in new policy areas identified above, and can include issues that are already on-going, such as (subject to results of consultations), a forum to: refine and finalize the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan; assess progress and strategies for the mandatory review of the Fisheries Code; strengthen policy and regulatory mechanisms in mangrove reversion, optimize management function of registration and licensing (related to Deliverable 11) and open/close seasons. The scope, design and conduct of the policy studies will be transparent, consultative and responsive to the needs and perspectives of the adopting/implementing agencies as well as that of the stakeholders.

ECOFISH need to collaborate with other project and organizations in the conduct of policy work to fulfill the country’s regional and international commitments such as the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and other National Plans of Action (NPOA) of various international resource management initiatives.

<b>Deliverable 1: Policy Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct studies on EAFM policies and policy implementation in providing an enabling environment for EAFM	2 (National)	2					
Conduct policy forums with relevant stakeholder groups	5 (National/Regional)	5					
Conduct policy studies to integrate CTI themes (EAFM, MPAs, and CCA) into existing policy instruments	3 (National)	3					
Conduct policy studies on revenue generation, sustainable financing, and PPPs to support sustainable fisheries management	3 (National)	3					
Team Lead: Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist, Chief of Party Key Partners: BFAR, DENR, DILG, NEDA, DTI, LMP, NFR							

### **Deliverable 2: Toolkits, Sourcebooks, and Case Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change**

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Specialist, with support from the Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist and Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, will take the lead in developing or updating toolkits, sourcebooks, case studies, and other guides to enhance critical organizational capacity for national and local government and assisting organizations at various levels to apply elements of EAFM, MPA management, and

climate change adaptation (CCA). Where appropriate, the project will seek to popularize these toolkits and sourcebooks in easy to understand language to enhance stakeholder awareness, knowledge and engagement in EAFM initiatives. In addition these toolkits will catalyze the identification and implementation of site interventions and also serve as input to developing specific guidance on applying EAFM to achieve multiple ECOFISH objectives. The process will include an inventory and review of existing toolkits and training materials developed or adapted by BFAR and also build upon the guides and sourcebooks to support capacity strengthening developed under the FISH Project as well as toolkits developed under the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). The sourcebooks, toolkits and training materials will be organized into themes that are relevant to the objectives of ECOFISH.

In order to catalyze EAFM, ECOFISH will develop EAFM start-up guide for LGUs and case studies on best practices and lessons learned, especially efforts to integrate multiple CTI themes of EAFM, MPA management, and CCA at the site level. The project will further enhance the CRM Learning Destination Handbook and mainstream the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools (MEAT) developed by the MPA Support Network (MSN). Experience and materials in fisheries law enforcement accumulated during the CRM and FISH Projects, bilateral initiatives between the Philippines and US DOI, and recent enforcement initiatives will be consolidated for the writing and publication of a Fishery Law Enforcement Procedural Handbook and the production of a Fishery Law Enforcement Instructional Video. The handbook will constitute an easy-to-read mechanism to interpret law enforcement protocols. The instructional video will be designed not only for the local government enforcement teams but also for use by the national maritime police, the navy, and the coast guard.

The Project will use these toolkits and other reference/information materials to promote EAFM in the national and local agendas as well as to expand the constituency of EAFM in the country. Constituency-building is viewed as a continuing process throughout the Project's life to help create an environment conducive to acceptance of EAFM objectives and sustainable fishing practices. A major task is to help facilitate cross-cultural, inter-LGU collaboration and public-private sector partnerships through the provision of periodic opportunities for information exchange and feedback sessions or "communication arenas". Strategic dissemination of messages and education materials is essential. ECOFISH will identify potential areas for dissemination and communication by looking into existing outreach activities of BFAR and strategically incorporate project materials into these activities.

The Project will identify and engage national and local champions (individuals or organizations) in the promotion and adoption of these toolkits, sourcebooks and case studies and will use both mass and social media in the dissemination/delivery of these tools. ECOFISH will discuss with BFAR and USAID on how oneocean.org website can be linked or integrated into the BFAR website.

<b>Deliverable 2: Toolkits, Sourcebooks, and Case Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review existing toolkits (Municipal Fisheries Management source book (Volume 1), and other guidance	1 (National)	1					
Develop EAFM start-up guide for LGUs	1 (National)	1					
Develop case studies on the integration of CTI themes (EAFM, MPAs, and CCA) at the site level	3 per MKBA	24					
Develop Municipal Fisheries Management Toolkit series (update Volume 1, develop additional volumes)	4 (National)	4					
Fishery Law enforcement procedural handbook	1 (National)	1					
Fishery Law enforcement instructional video	1 (National)	1					
Team Lead: IEC Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, and MERF Key Partners: BFAR, DILG, PNP, LMP, university network, NFR							

### **Deliverable 3: A National Database on EAFM Established Using the Annual Monitoring Data in the Eight MKBAs**

The Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, with support from the Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, Resource Economics Specialist and MERF, will assist BFAR to develop a national database on EAFM that will enhance the capacity of national government and LGUs to develop appropriate resource management interventions and determine the effectiveness of these interventions. The FISH Project developed a fisheries database system (data acquisition, storing, retrieval, and reporting), which was successfully tested and partially implemented in all project sites and selected GIZ sites. This database will be reviewed, expanded, and transformed into a national EAFM database. Data from fisheries, enforcement, and socio-economic monitoring, and other relevant data types and sources will be managed in the national database. The system will be linked with the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and BFAR's Fishers Registration System. It will be designed to generate reports to support local EAFM efforts, such as fisheries registrations, licenses, apprehensions, trends in fish catch, and maps showing the status of EAFM by municipality in the eight MKBAs. ECOFISH will initially operationalize the database in the four MKBAs where FISH Project sites were located, and then expand it to the remaining MKBAs. For this to be effectively used and sustained, ECOFISH will involve the stakeholders in developing, populating, hosting agreements, and access protocols of the national database.

<b>Deliverable 3: A National Database on EAFM Established using the Annual Monitoring Data in the 8 MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review existing fisheries database and identify additional sources of data needed for EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop national database on EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocol for data collection and entry in the national database on EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocols for fish catch monitoring system in the MKBAs to become part of the National Stock Assessment Program	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocols for benchmarking local EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Conduct training on the national database system on EAFM	2 (National) & 1 per MKBA	10					
<b>Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, GIS-KIM Specialist, MERF</b> <b>Key Partners: BFAR, DILG, LMP</b>							

#### **Deliverable 4: State of the Marine Resources Report**

The Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, with support from MERF, will take the lead in the development of the State of the Marine Resources Report to provide information on the status of fisheries, protected species, coral reefs, and other habitats and the management of these resources. Climate change impacts on marine resources will also be highlighted in the report. The information will increase awareness of a wide range of stakeholders about the state of the marine resources and resource use issues, and guide LGUs and national agencies in their implementation of appropriate fisheries management efforts. Currently, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting ECOFISH team partners, PRIMEX and MERF, in the development of a knowledge management system for CTI and in the preparation of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR). This is intended to enhance the capacity of CTI countries to monitor and report on progress toward achieving the six goals of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. ECOFISH will build on these efforts and develop a framework for a State of the Marine Resources Report to be prepared every three years and drafted together with key stakeholders in workshops and review sessions. The relevant sections of this report will also feed into and update the SCTR.

Baseline data and existing information in the eight MKBAs will constitute the core of the State of the Marine Resources Report. This will be further enhanced by information from existing national and site-specific reports and documents generated by other projects and programs in the country. ECOFISH will assist partners in identifying and agreeing on the institutional home of the report. The project and partners will also set in place an agreed process for the regular updating and publication of the report. This will also include the simplification of format for the report to serve its purpose of increasing awareness of a wide range of stakeholders about the state of the marine resources and resource use issues, and guide LGUs and national agencies in their implementation of appropriate fisheries management efforts.

<b>Deliverable 4: State of the Marine Resources Report</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review protocols and status of CTI efforts in knowledge management and State of the Coral Triangle Report	1 (National)	1					
Develop a framework for the State of the Marine Resources Report with partners and informed by CTI efforts	1 (National)	1					
Conduct workshops and review sessions with partners to develop sections of the report	5 (National)	5					
Develop the draft the State of the Marine Resources Report	1 (National)	1					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF Key Partners: BFAR, DENR, LMP, university network, WWF, WorldFish Center							

### **Deliverable 5: National, Regional and Municipal EAFM Trainings Conducted**

ECOFISH is mandated to design, implement and help institutionalize a capacity-building program for EAFM (Result A) that has, at its core, a comprehensive and systematic training program (Task 1), and strategically complemented by IEC and scientific research (for both biophysical and socio-economic issues). The capacity-building program must be aligned with the priorities of the key partners, especially BFAR, and serve the needs of frontline resource managers – LGUs, and IP and local community partners. Therefore, the process of identifying and conducting the studies must be consultative and collaborative with key partner agencies and stakeholders. As a rule, ECOFISH will work with BFAR and its other relevant projects and programs implementing fisheries, coastal management and climate change capacity-building activities to design standardized curriculums that BFAR will implement. ECOFISH will provide the technical assistance to enable BFAR to deliver the training programs.

The SGIDS will lead in the conduct of national, regional, and municipal EAFM training programs. The ECOFISH team targets about 160 technical and management trainings to over 5,400 participants to increase the capacity of individuals working at national, regional, and local levels to apply EAFM in the MKBAs. The process will involve a review and update of the eight key training courses developed under the FISH Project and add new ones to form a comprehensive and standardized EAFM training curriculum.

ECOFISH will also develop courses that will improve LGUs' capacity to coordinate, monitor, review, and evaluate program implementation. This includes data management and monitoring and evaluation. ECOFISH will support BFAR in training newly appointed municipal fisheries officers that will be hired through joint funding between BFAR and the LGU. Training needs assessment will be conducted during Year 1 to identify gaps and focus the development of training courses to meet performance goals. These training courses will be tailored to specific target audiences, their capabilities and their role as partners in the project. The team will also

provide complementary support (e.g. provide scientific and technical training materials and handbooks) in the training of the newly formed National Quick Response Team (QRT and MKBA/Regional QRTs). It will support a series of capacity-building trainings for QRTs to support their effective response to illegal activities, fish kills, harmful algal bloom and related issues. ECOFISH will not directly train the QRT on law enforcement, but will just facilitate their training activities by the police, navy, coast guard or the judiciary.

From the start, ECOFISH, led by the COP together with SGIDS, SFCRMS, IEC and Resource Economics Specialist and Regulatory and Enforcement Specialist, will meet with BFAR (Director and relevant unit and field office heads) to discuss the overall capacity-building support needed to promote EAFM generally, and those that focus on integrating CTI themes (e.g. MPAs, climate change adaptation), sustainable financing and PPPs. ECOFISH and BFAR should have a common and clear understanding of the framework, scope, objectives, outputs and expected outcomes of the capacity building program.

After consulting with BFAR, ECOFISH will convene a wider consultation meeting with other key partners, including DA, DILG, LMP, NEDA, DTI, DOF, NFARMC and NFR, which can provide complementary expertise and information needed for the capacity-building program. Representatives of these key partners may also be participants in the training programs. Similar to the meeting with BFAR, ECOFISH will invite consensus on scope, objectives, outputs and expected outcomes of the capacity building program that promotes EAFM generally, and those that focus on CTI themes, sustainable financing and PPPs.

In Year 1, the focus of the training component of ECOFISH will be to design the overall capacity-building program, as well as details of the training curriculum and at least ten (10) courses. The courses draw from existing relevant training courses/modules prepared and conducted by the previous FISH project (at least 8 courses), BFAR and other key agencies and institutions, which can include themes in biophysical sciences (e.g. fisheries, ecology, climate change), general governance (e.g. EAFM, regulatory compliance, licensing and registration), and socio-economics (e.g. linking natural resource management and poverty, etc.).

The training courses will be designed to be action-oriented, where participants will be guided to prepare outputs that have immediate use and impact in resource management – such as preparing management plans, legal instruments, participating in surveys and monitoring, etc. This method has two important advantages: 1) the training will have tangible and useful outputs that are needed for local resource management; and 2) the experience in developing and implementing local training outputs will inform policy development at the regional and national level (Deliverable 1).

Capacity-building for quick responders for fisheries problems is a recurring priority of BFAR and LGUs for training. This training is a quick entry point for capacity-building that shows immediate results and actions that can then encourage the LGUs to invest in EAFM. BFAR and LGUs already have training programs for coastal law enforcement that ECOFISH can complement with relevant scientific and technical information. ECOFISH will kick-start complementary support for the training program in at least five (5) national trainings on fisheries law enforcement for the National Quick Response Team that BFAR will conduct. These national

law enforcement trainings will also focus on enhancing the overall strategy for fisheries law enforcement, especially in the identified eight MKBAs, to prepare for the conduct of trainings in these areas in Years 2 and 3. ECOFISH will then provide similar complementary support for the MKBA QRTs and BFAR and partner LGUs will conduct.

A crucial component of the capacity-building program is the design of a monitoring and evaluation system to assess progress and refine content to be responsive to the evolving needs of the key partners and stakeholders. In Year 1, ECOFISH will lay the foundation for this evaluation system, subject to development as the training component progresses over the Project lifetime. ECOFISH, in consultation with BFAR and LGUs, will develop an evaluation system to measure the improvement in capacity of LGUs to implement EAFM. This evaluation system includes assessing LGU capacity through pre-identified benchmarks (such as appointment of MFO, adoption of fisheries and CRM plan, allotment of budget for fisheries and CRM activities, establishment of registration and licensing system, etc.).

For these trainings to be sustained beyond life of the project, relevant institutions have to be identified to ultimately house these training courses. Initial candidate national institutions include the Mayor’s Development Center (MDC) of LMP, BFAR (including the Regional Fisheries Training Centers), state universities (including their extension programs), training academies (Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA) on enforcement), and some NGOs who may find a niche in the training activities.

<b>Deliverable 5: National, Regional and Municipal EAFM Trainings Conducted</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct a training needs assessment	1 (National)	1					
Develop EAFM training curriculum	1 (National)	1					
Conduct training needs assessment of partners in the MKBAs and develop a training program to enable them implement various elements of EAFM	1 per MKBA	8					
Develop or refine various training courses for the EAFM curriculum	15 (National)	15					
Deliver training courses for national government, LGUs, NGOs, and university network in MKBAs	10-15 per MKBA	120					
Provide complementary scientific and technical support in the training series for National Quick Response Team on fishery law enforcement	5 (National)	5					
Provide complementary scientific and technical support in the training series for MKBA Quick Response Team on fishery law enforcement	5 per MKBA	40					
<b>Team Lead: Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist</b> <b>Key Partners: BFAR, Philippine Coast Guard, PNP, and LMP</b>							

## **Deliverable 6: Public-Private Partnerships Supporting ECOFISH Objectives Established**

ECOFISH will engage the participation of national agencies, local governments, and the private sector in initiatives that will enhance the application of EAFM principles at the local and national levels. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are critical mechanisms to expand the private sector's commitment to the betterment of marine coastal communities and the marine resources they depend on for their existence. The SSG Advisors Partnership Specialist will lead in the design and development of an innovative portfolio of PPP projects that link with specific fishery, mariculture, and tourism markets, to positively impact livelihoods of coastal communities within the eight MKBA areas..

Over the life of the project, broad portfolios of partnerships at both the *strategic* and *community* level will be developed. Both types will be considered as essential to the overall portfolio.

Strategic partnerships are large-scale partnerships that will involve Philippine and/or multi-national companies. These partnerships will be identified, developed, and managed by SSG and the ECOFISH project. Activities under this type of partnership may target a single MKBA or several MKBAs and/or partnerships. These partnerships are expected to be high profile and to have a significant, bottom-line impact on project results. Strategic partnerships will be developed and managed by SSG with contributions as needed by other ECOFISH implementing partners.

Community partnerships are small-scale partnerships that will be identified, developed, and managed by local stakeholders in MKBA target communities. Community partnerships will be generated as a result of the SSG's tailored capacity building in target communities. Partnerships will range across a broad area of project issues including livelihood enhancement, enforcement and conservation, and others. Community partnerships will be built by community stakeholders, with guidance from SSG and MKBA site teams.

Noting that certain MKBAs will have a deep and diverse range of partnership while others will be more limited in number, ECOFISH will work towards a minimum of 8 portfolios across all MKBAs, which will include partnerships at both the strategic and community level towards this goal.

Potential illustrative PPPs that may immediately be facilitated by ECOFISH include:

- ***Sustainable Fisheries Partnerships*** involving the Philippine Association of Crab Producers Inc. (PACPI), RBL Fishing, Frabel, and Jewemer on issues such as right-sizing fishing efforts with support for gear replacement, training, and high value fish hatchery technologies.
- ***Enterprise Development Partnerships*** with regional and international businesses such as Hikari Pearl Farm in Coron, Microventures and Hapinoy for alternative livelihoods and distribution of fish and marine goods and products to ultimately diversify incomes
- ***Technology Partnerships*** between public and private entities such as Microsoft and the Information Communication Technology Office of DOST for SUPERWIFI to enhance enforcement efforts within and across MKBAs, and SMART Telecom for developing user-friendly applications to facilitate enforcement and fish density monitoring.

- **Credit-related Partnerships** involving institutions such as Landbank, DBP and BPI to increase capacity of LGUs, cooperatives and entrepreneurs to access legitimate credit to facilitate right-sizing of fish efforts and the diversification of incomes through enterprise development and ecotourism
- **Ecotourism Partnerships** between airlines, dive outfitters, tour guides, hotels and resorts and LGUs of several MKBAs in developing livelihood opportunities for local fisherfolks

<b>Deliverable 6: Public-Private Partnerships Supporting ECOFISH Objectives Established</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Develop portfolio of PPPs	1 per MKBA	8					
Conduct training in establishing PPP	20 Individuals						
Establish private-sector partnerships	100 PPPs, leveraging \$8 million						
Team Lead: SSG Advisors Partnership Specialist, Senior Resource Economics Specialist, REECS, SSG							
Key Partners: BFAR, Private sector, LGUs							

**Deliverable 7: Bio-physical, Social and Economic Baseline Assessments of the 8 MKBAs**

Baseline assessments will establish the biophysical, social, economic, and governance conditions at the start of the project. As experienced in the FISH Project, baseline and monitoring data were not only be used to serve as reference points in monitoring and evaluation of progress of project interventions, but also served as inputs to planning and implementation of fisheries management initiatives, and most importantly, served as critical information for engaging stakeholders and resource users. The Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF, Resource Economics Specialist, and Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, will collaborate in the design and implementation of the baseline assessment and monitoring program. ECOFISH will measure catch rates and biomass of selected fisheries resources in the MKBAs using “fisheries-dependent” assessment methods. Fisheries-dependent surveys will serve as the primary method to determine changes in fish stocks. Catch and effort monitoring of all fishing gears operating in the focal areas will be collected for three months in the first year to serve as baseline. The idea is to collect the same set of information during subsequent project monitoring that was also to be conducted during the same 3-month period in years three and five. Weighted averages of catch rates will be used as basis to determine changes in fish stocks.

The project will also institute a system for baseline assessment and monitoring of socio-economics and enforcement initiatives including their impacts. The EAFM benchmarking system developed under FISH and CTI initiatives will be further enhanced to provide a framework to guide LGUs and clusters of LGUs in effectively implementing EAFM programs and interventions, (primarily by providing guideposts for various stages of their implementation). Key information from these various baseline assessment and monitoring initiatives will be included in the national EAFM database system.

For socio-economic assessments in particular, the project will build on existing initiatives such as Conservation International’s socio-economic monitoring for MPA management being institutionalized in the Verde Island Passage area, and USAID’s natural resource assessment project in Siargao. For MKBAs with no existing socio-economic assessments and monitoring systems, the results of the Community-Based Monitoring Survey (CBMS) of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) will serve as basis in designing assessments and monitoring systems. In cases where primary surveys will have to be conducted, the project will use existing survey instruments and methods to fill in the data gaps.

The assessments will target the measurement of socio-economic variables that indicate economic wealth both at the household and community levels. Economic rent estimates will likewise be measured to serve as inputs to policies concerning sustainable fisheries at the MKBA level. These surveys will be synchronized with the survey needs of other economics-related activities of the project such as development of market-based instruments and setting up of PES schemes for sustainable financing. Results will likewise feed into other project deliverables such as the State of Marine Resources Reports, the national database on EAFM, studies relating to economic valuation and CBA, and the establishment and implementation of Public-Private Partnerships. ECOFISH will help sustain these databases so they can continue after the project lifespan.

The project will train LGUs with support from local academic institutions to carry out biophysical, social and economic baseline assessment and monitoring. ECOFISH will also start the transfer of monitoring technology to LGUs and service providers (local universities and NGOs) in the focal areas of the eight MKBAs.

<b>Deliverable 7: Bio-physical, Social and Economic Baseline Assessments of the 8 MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct fisheries baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct MPA baseline assessment and monitoring (as part of MPA establishment)	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct socioeconomic baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct enforcement baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct governance baseline assessment and monitoring using benchmarking system in MKBA focal area LGUs	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF, Senior Resource Economics Specialist, GIS-KIM Specialist Key Partners: BFAR, NSAP, University network							

## **Deliverable 8: Scientific Studies on Select MKBA-Specific Fish Species**

While the failure of conventional fisheries management can be mainly attributed to its focus on managing specific target species or commodities, we have found through the FISH Project that at the local level it is still needed to focus on species that are of particular importance in the area ecologically, economically, and for food security. Project partners and resource users in the MKBAs will be consulted to come up with a list of key species that would require fisheries management interventions during the life of the project. The objective is to establish model species-specific management intervention in each area by going through the entire process (of information gathering from existing literature, primary data collection if necessary, stakeholder consultation, drafting of policy instruments like ordinances, and setting up strategies for their effective implementation). The entire exercise likewise allows the partners to learn the rudiments of the management planning cycle and can make them confident to replicate the process on their own for other species or fisheries.

The Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, supported by scientists of MERF and UPVFI, will evaluate candidate species or fisheries and provide technical and scientific support or design activities for the gathering and analysis of required scientific information to arrive at appropriate management interventions. Primary basis for consideration are species that constitute a large portion of the food web and, therefore, are also important resource base for many livelihood activities. Offhand, candidate fisheries are species of remarkable abundance, dominance, or high economic importance such as blue crab in Danajon Reef, rabbit fishes in Danajon Reef, Lingayen Gulf and Surigao, “dulong” in Verde Island Passage, sergestids in Surigao, small pelagics in South Negros and Sulu Archipelago, and various invertebrates in almost all MKBAs. The Special Activities Fund (SAF) may be used to support specific gathering and analysis of needed information to support specific species or fisheries management.

The EAFM planning process requires the best available information on the various ecosystem components and the fishing effort harvesting the resources. Information from fisheries baseline data collection and from rapid appraisal techniques will be used to establish the trophic system and interactions, and to initiate an ecosystem modeling exercise to determine and establish the appropriate fishing gear effort configuration. The team will utilize Ecopath with Ecosim (EwE), a free ecosystem modeling software, designed to evaluate ecosystem effects of fishing and explore management policy options for various fisheries scenarios in an exploited marine ecosystem. For a viable ecosystem scale in each MKBA, the model will be used to simulate various scenarios for stakeholders’ consideration to agree on the appropriate management action (including the fishing allocation and reflecting the agreed-upon effort allocation in the management plan).

To support future livelihood initiatives, to raise awareness of the value of the resources, and to mainstream coastal and fisheries management, SEAFDEC will be involved to assess and evaluate the viability of mariculture species in candidate sites within MKBAs. MERF will conduct studies to establish mitigation measures for current and future planned mariculture activities. Development of livelihood opportunities through mariculture has been one of the priority programs of the Government of the Philippines. However, the country also intend to

guide mariculture in the right direction by focusing on species belonging to lower trophic levels, discourage the catching of juveniles that comprise the trash fishes and also mitigate the impact of mariculture on the environment by establishing the appropriate carrying capacity in existing as well as identified potential mariculture areas.

The Resource Economics Specialist will likewise conduct studies to determine the economic value of the resources and perform cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The CBA studies will largely be patterned after the CBA done for Ubay, Bohol under the FISH Project, which demonstrated the economic and financial benefits that can be achieved with consistent and appropriate coastal resources management. Data will come from the socio-economic assessments and the established database for EAFM, as well as from existing literature. The results will be used for the toolkits and IEC activities of ECOFISH, as well as basis for advocating for higher budgets coming from the national government for coastal municipalities. Assistance will be provided so that the CBA results may be used for planning purposes of the municipalities and for decision-making in other economic development plans and programs of the MKBA LGUs. Finally, trainings and policy recommendations of ECOFISH will make use of the CBA results to provide and strengthen the economic arguments for sustainable fisheries management.

<b>Deliverable 8: Scientific Studies on Select MKBA-Specific Fish Species</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Establish trophic interaction and appropriate fishing effort configuration in the focal areas of the MKBAs	1 per MKBA	8					
Identify species-specific or fishing-gear studies for management interventions in the MKBAs from baseline assessments	2 per MKBA	16					
Assess and evaluate the viability of mariculture species (with preference towards lower trophic level species)	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish mitigation measures for mariculture activities	1 per MKBA	8					
Determine economic values and perform cost-benefit analysis in MKBA focal area LGUs	42 LGUs	42					
<b>Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF, Senior Resource Economics Specialist</b> <b>Key Partners: BFAR, SEAFDEC, University network (SAF may be used to support these institutions)</b>							

### **Deliverable 9: MPA Network Analyses in the Eight MKBAs**

A key intervention that is acceptable to most stakeholders is the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs), usually in coral reef areas, to rehabilitate the habitat and to increase fisheries productivity. ECOFISH will utilize the establishment and strengthening of MPAs as one of the early management interventions at the onset of the project. MPA establishment will not only serve as venue to engage partners and stakeholders, it will also serve as laboratory for

learning the concepts of fisheries management. The project will likewise use the increase in reef fish biomass and biodiversity, and improvement of coral cover in MPAs as yardsticks of project performance. MERF will take the lead in the establishment of at least four individual MPAs in each MKBA (new sites) during the first year of the project, an additional four each during the life of the project, and UPVFI will provide technical support in establishing two additional in each MKBA (FISH sites). ECOFISH will evaluate and strengthen the existing MPA networks, specifically the ones established by FISH, in areas such as financial sustainability and climate change adaptation. The project team will engage the stakeholders in an interactive process to design MPA networks and improve existing networks, including the establishment of future additional MPAs in the MKBAs.

<b>Deliverable 9: MPA Network Analyses in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct hydrodynamic study and dispersal modeling	1 per MKBA	8					
Develop MPA network design (includes climate change adaptation strategies)	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish MPA networks in new MKBA focal areas	1 per MKBA	4					
Strengthen MPA networks in existing MKBA focal areas	1 per MKBA	4					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF Key Partners: BFAR, University network (SAF may be used to support local colleges/universities)							

**Deliverable 10: Fisheries Management Plans of Select Inter-LGU Alliances in the Eight MKBAs**

Though the basic spatial and governance scale of ECOFISH is the municipal waters and the LGUs, respectively, what constitutes an ecosystem is often a body of water that is shared by several neighboring LGUs. For the coastal and fisheries resources management (CFRM) planning process, the key is to develop integrated management plans for a cluster of LGUs and, as much as possible, scale it up to the MKBA level. These clusters of municipalities and potential inter-LGU alliances will be identified during the first year of project implementation. The DCOP, supported by the Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, and Site Coordinators, will lead in the development of the fisheries management plans. The team will link this to other LGU collaborative initiatives, such as inter-LGU enforcement operations, comprehensive bay-wide fisheries use zoning, and institution and allocation of appropriate levels of fishing effort for shared fishing grounds. These inter-LGU comprehensive management plans will attempt to provide mechanisms for setting limits and controls to fishing effort and mechanisms for negotiation on allocation of fisheries licenses and permits. The team will push for the creation of bay-wide management councils or alliances of cluster of municipalities as well as strengthening of existing ones. Adhering to the Local Government Code, the actual implementation of coastal and fisheries management initiative has to be at the LGU level, but to ensure adherence to ecosystem principles, management planning needs to be

done at the inter-LGU level. The management plans will integrate results of vulnerability assessments and subsequent action plans for LGUs to adapt to climate change.

<b>Deliverable 10: Fisheries Management Plans of Select Inter-LGU Alliances in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct integrated coastal and fisheries management planning for cluster of municipalities or LGU alliances	1 per MKBA	8					
Provide scientific and technical support in the establishment of coastal and fisheries law enforcement teams (new sites)	19 LGUs	19					
Provide technical support to strengthen coastal and fisheries law enforcement teams (former FISH sites)	22 LGUs	22					
Build/strengthen inter-LGU regulatory compliance and enforcement capabilities	1 Per MKBA	8					
Develop marine spatial zoning plan	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish appropriate fishing effort configuration for focal areas in the MKBAs	1 per MKBA	8					
Utilize registration and licensing information in managing fishing effort (integrated into the management plans)	42 LGU	42					
<b>Team Lead: DCOP for Operation, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Specialist, , Regulation and Enforcement Specialist</b> <b>Key Partners: BFAR regional and provincial offices, provincial governments and PNP</b>							

**Deliverable 11: Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters Established in Select Municipal LGUs in the Eight MKBAs**

Fishery registration is an important control mechanism of the Growth, Control and Maintenance (GCM) package of interventions. The purpose of the registry of users of municipal waters is to maintain an inventory of fishers, fishing boats, and gears used and the intention is to determine the number of resource users and various types of fishing gears for the ultimate purpose of using the information for managing the fisheries resources. However, many local government units find it difficult to complete a registration process that produces enough information to be able to use them as basis for planning and one reason is the inability or unwillingness of fishers to comply with the regulations. Furthermore, some LGUs are averse to using such information especially if they require limiting access to the resource as this is seen as a politically unpopular move. As a result, there are boats whose measurements are in commercial scale but remain unregistered or registered as a municipal fishing boat, and there are municipal waters with number of fishers that exceed its production capacity.

The government, through BFAR, initiated programs to encourage coastal LGUs to conduct registration of fishers while fishing boat registration was given impetus by the devolution of

registration of municipal fishing boats to the cities and municipalities through Executive Order (EO) 305. The FISH Project took the lead in drafting the EO's Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs) and initiated and standardized fishing boat admeasurement trainings with MARINA to develop capacity among LGU staff to conduct municipal fishing boat registration on their own. The Regulation and Enforcement Specialist will take the lead in strengthening the implementation of EO 305 in collaboration with the MARINA and Philippine Coast Guard and assist in continuing fishing boat registration and fishing gear licensing training in LGUs in the MKBAs with corresponding enactment or amendment of municipal ordinances. To increase compliance, ECOFISH will explore and institutionalize incentive schemes to encourage fishers to comply with the regulation and LGUs to implement and sustain the registration and licensing system that will attain mutual gain for fisherfolks and local governments. One idea is to include compliance of registration and licensing as a basis for support by national agencies to local governments. Other creative ideas will be explored in collaboration with IEC and PPP components of the project.

<b>Deliverable 11: Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters Established in Select Municipal LGUs in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Registration and licensing training and drafting of ordinance	42 LGUs	42					
Registration systems component of national database developed and deployed to LGUs in the MKBAs	1 (National)	1					
Training on use of registration system in each MKBA	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Regulatory and Enforcement Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist Key Partners: BFAR, LMP, MKBA LGUs							

**Deliverable 12: Revenue Generation System for Fisheries Management Established and Effectively Implemented in Select LGUs**

Revenue generation is an important mechanism of the Growth, Control and Maintenance (GCM) framework to support sustainable fisheries management. There is a need for LGUs that are embarking on fisheries management activities to increase their revenues that will directly be plowed back into the management of the fisheries resource in the MBKAs. Revenue mechanisms will be based on fees from registration and licensing, tourism and eco-tourism, leases from aquaculture ponds, licenses from open sea mariculture, and fines and penalties from enforcement of fishery regulations. The Resource Economics Specialist will take the lead in identifying (and assist in the creation) of the revenue-generating mechanisms and ensure that an appropriate share of the revenues is directed into the sustainable financing of LGUs or inter-LGU fisheries management initiatives. The team will carry out critical interventions, such as the cost-benefit analysis of all the LGU operations involved in fisheries management, to determine what sources of revenue can be derived and how they will offset management costs. Once these assessments have been carried out, financial plans will be developed incorporating specific revenue generation tools, which will be applied in select individual LGUs as well as clusters of LGUs.

For example, in Verde Island Passage, a number of economic instruments have been identified through the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project that will target increasing revenues from the direct users of its coastal resources, while promoting wise use and addressing current threats to CRM. The Project will directly go into establishing and implementing these economic instruments in the VIP in Year 1, which in turn will be subjected to proper public consultations to ensure their acceptance among the target users. For the other MKBAs, potential economic instruments will be identified and established once the scoping and assessment activities are completed in Year 1.

<b>Deliverable 12: Revenue Generation System for Fisheries Management Established and Effectively Implemented in Select LGUs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Cost-benefit analysis of LGU operations involved in fisheries management	42 LGUs	42					
Establish fees and fines for coastal resource use	42 LGUs	42					
Institute market-based financing instruments	42 LGUs	42					
Establish collection mechanisms for revenue generation	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Senior Resource Economist, REECS, and SSG							
Key Partners: BFAR, LMP, LPP, LGUs							

### **Deliverable 13: Sustainable Financing Programs for EAFM Implemented in Select LGUs in the Eight MKBAs**

The design and implementation of innovative schemes and mechanisms are needed to sustain investment in the management of municipal waters. The ECOFISH approach for sustainable financing is to develop direct linkages between revenue generation, sustainable financing, and public-private partnerships to sustain EAFM and create opportunities for employment. The Resource Economics Specialist will take the lead in developing alternative LGU or, as much as possible, inter-LGU trust funds and coastal adaptation funds to provide for long-term sustainability. ECOFISH will help capitalize these funds by increasing LGU contribution to the funds, leveraging other donor and private sector funds, and seeking increased revenues from resource permits and licenses.

The greatest long-term contribution of sustainable financing mechanisms is in their potential to increase income and employment opportunities from sustainable fisheries management. The sustainable financing schemes will contribute towards providing more employment opportunities and scaling up fisheries livelihoods into viable family or community enterprises. Sustainable financing in fisheries management will take several forms and strategies, depending on a number of factors, such as the identified characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of the local communities; population dynamics at the project site; economic and/or ecotourism development potential of the MKBA; level of financial sophistication of the LGUs; and the presence of private sector interest in the area.

One potential concrete scheme that will be explored is the setting up of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in viable MKBAs. This will necessitate the establishment of some form of property or use rights over the area to be subjected to a PES scheme. The Resource Economics Specialist will work closely with the Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist in determining the viability of establishing use or property rights in the MKBAs. The economic valuation studies will likewise feed into the process of estimating the appropriate amounts of payment to be made by the identified buyer/s of the ecosystem service.

<b>Deliverable 13: Sustainable Financing Programs for EAFM Implemented in Select LGUs in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Translate IFRM Plan into business plans	1 per MKBA	8					
Development of Inter-LGU Trust Funds	1 per MKBA	8					
Capitalization of Coastal Adaptation Funds	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish PES Schemes	1 per MKBA	4					
Value chain analysis for local fisheries	1 per MKBA	8					
Team Lead: Senior Resource Economics Specialist, REECS, SSG, SGIDS							
Key Partners: BFAR, LGUs, Private sector							

## 8. Project Management Approach

This section provides project management’s approach in administering ECOFISH affairs, implementation of project activities and achievement of key ECOFISH results. It covers project organizational and coordination structure, subcontracts and performance monitoring. As special and detailed emphasis is needed to cover project performance monitoring, a separate document will be submitted to describe in detail the project performance monitoring plan.

### 8.1. Organizational and Coordination Structure

The organizational and coordination structure for the ECOFISH project is summarized in Figure 2. USAID Philippines, through the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR), shall provide overall guidance, oversight and support in the technical, financial and administrative aspects of project implementation consistent with USAID policies and procedures. The ECOFISH project will be implemented in partnership with the Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA/BFAR) and select LGUs in the project sites. ECOFISH implementation will be coordinated with the Environment Project Steering Committee co-chaired by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and USAID, with participation from the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA/BFAR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The Committee will provide guidance on the overall implementation of ECOFISH ensuring that the project work plans are aligned and

complementary to sector priorities of the Philippine government. The Committee shall establish an ECOFISH Technical Working Group (TWG) under its auspices to oversee and enhance operational coordination and collaboration with relevant government agencies (and their field units) and non-governmental partners in the implementation of project activities.

The Chief of Party (COP) for the ECOFISH project will provide overall project management and leadership (including policy direction, technical guidance, project administration and external/partner relations), and will bear ultimate responsibility for the performance of the project team, quality and timeliness of deliverables and reports, and overall success of the project. From the Tetra Tech Home Office, the COP shall receive assistance and guidance from the Senior Technical Advisor/Manager or STA/M (responsible for oversight of overall contract performance, accountability and quality control), the Project Manager or PM (responsible for oversight of overall financial and administrative operations, policies and procedures) and the Contract Specialist or CS (responsible for oversight of all project contracting requirements).

The ECOFISH COP shall be assisted in-country by the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) for Technical/Field Operations and the Head of Administration and Finance (HAF). The HAF will provide support in administrative, financial, personnel and procurement management, as well as legal support in project management. On the other hand, the DCOP will provide support in coordination, planning and implementation of technical project activities at national and local level, including field units in the eight MKBAs. At the local field level, the Site Coordinators in the eight MKBAs (with the assistance of the various project specialists) shall be responsible for the implementation of project interventions and activities in their respective areas, as well as coordination with local partners and institutions. The various technical specialists (under the Technical Unit) shall be responsible for leading project activities and interventions within their respective fields of competence. Lead and support roles of the technical specialists across the 13 project deliverables are summarized in Appendix 1.

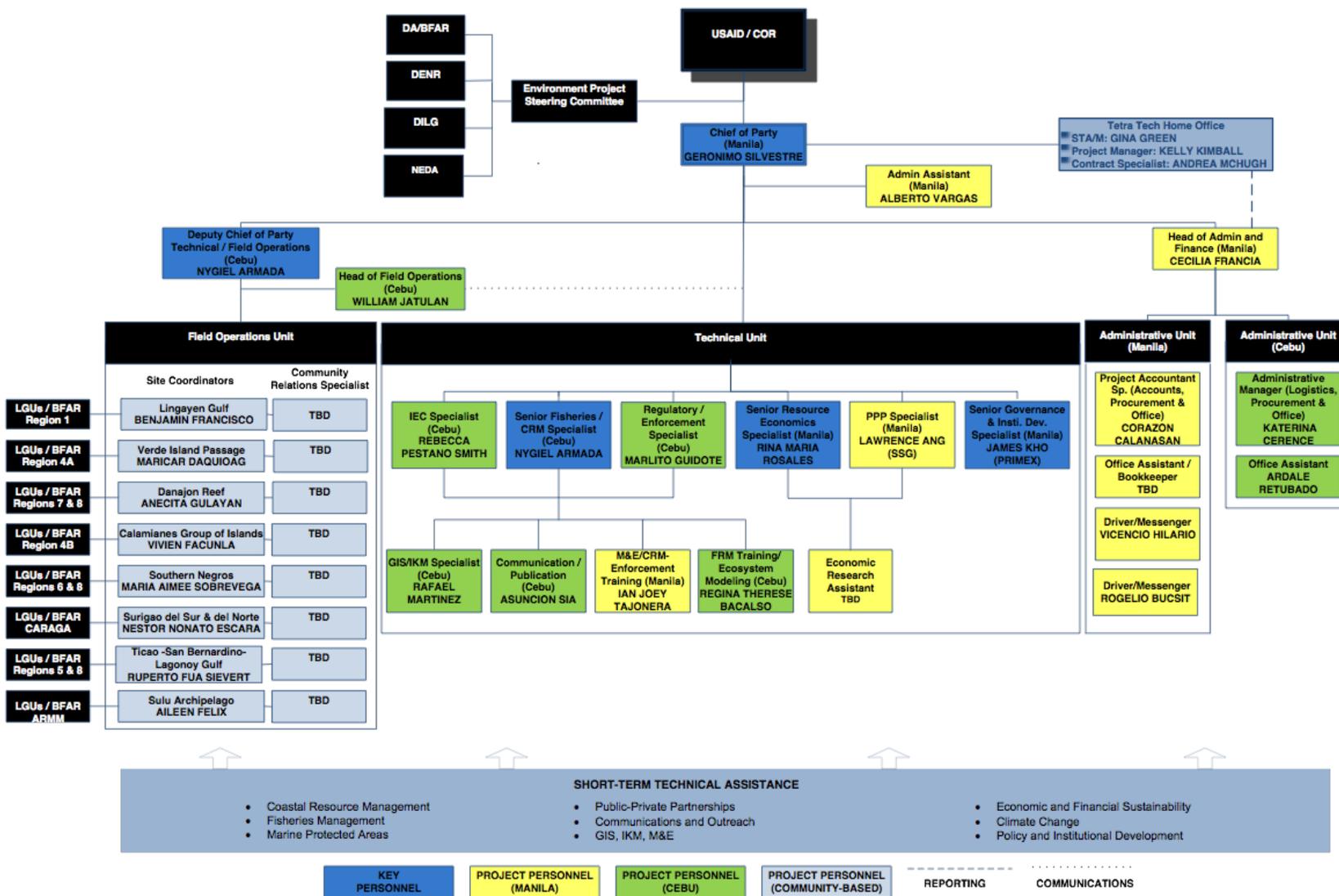


Figure 5. ECOFISH Organizational Chart

## 8.2. Subcontracts

A significant challenge and opportunity for ECOFISH is the engagement of 4 main subcontractors, three being Filipino and 1 from Vermont, USA. Each subcontractor will bring their special areas of expertise to the project in order to achieve our specific targets and results. The challenge for ECOFSIH will be to manage the subcontracts simultaneously while building institutional expertise/capacity among local subcontractor recipients/partners. Below are brief summaries of the roles of the subcontractors and their direct responsibilities.

PRIMEX is one of the leading consulting firms in the Philippines and Southeast Asia specializing in design and management of CRM-based projects using the community-based participatory process approach. PRIMEX will provide support in two MKBAs and provide the services of Mr. James Kho who will serve as the Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist (one of the project's 4 key personnel). Mr. James Kho will have the primary responsibility to strengthen governmental partnerships and capability building and to establish key communication channels with government bodies on national, regional and local levels. PRIMEX will also provide two site coordinators Nestor Nonato Escara (Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte) and Rupert Fua Sievert (Ticao-San Bernadino-Lagonoy Gulf) to support the implementation of activities in two MBKAs. PRIMEX will work with ECOFISH staff and implementing partners, government partners, and other key stakeholders including coastal communities to build/strengthen relevant policies and institutional capacities.

Resources, Environment, and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS) is an all-Filipino consultancy firm on environmental and resource economics. REECS will provide Ms. Rina Rosales as Senior Resource Economics Specialist as one of the Project's key personnel. They will provide other expertise in resource economics and support the important deliverables on revenue generation and sustainable financing for local EAFM such as sustainable trust funds, including exploratory work on blue carbon financing. REECs will also provide long and short term technical assistance to national/local entities on economic policy, tools and methods for EAFM. REECs will work with ECOFISH staff and implementing partners, government partners, and other key stakeholders including coastal communities to carry out economic analyses, assessments, and studies to develop and implement sustainable financing programs and revenue-generation systems.

MERF will provide guidance and technical assistance for the development of baseline assessments and monitoring in marine ecosystems in the eight MKBAs. MERF will develop and deliver training to national and local entities on climate change issues and EAFM. MERF will also assist in the design of Marine Protected Area Networks at selected MKBAs. The MERF staff members will work with ECOFISH staff and implementing partners, government partners, and other key stakeholders to provide technical input on deliverable 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9.

SSG Advisors will provide tailored guidance and technical assistance for the development of innovative partnerships with the private sector for the project. The private sector has a critical role to play in ECOFISH biodiversity conservation and livelihoods efforts, as it is this sector that creates demand for many types of seafood, which contributes significantly to the depletion of fisheries stocks. Thus, engaging the private sector as a partner in managing a sustainable

resource base is essential to the success of the project's broader efforts to rehabilitate biodiversity. Moreover, in the fishing communities, the private sector has a key role to play in generating employment and economic opportunities, which enable fishers to move into alternative livelihood activities. ECOFISH will, therefore, seek to engage a wide range of private sector partners at both the national and local levels through two types of partnerships: Strategic Partnership and Community Partnerships:

Strategic Partnerships bring together ECOFISH project resources together with leading multinational and Filipino companies, business associations, foundations and government agencies on a collaborative effort, which advances project goals. Resources from both ECOFISH and partners may come in the form of funding, expertise, technology, brand leverage, etc. Strategic Partnerships will be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), which will define overall partnership goals, resource contributions, responsibilities and partnership governance. In accordance with USAID/IDEA guidance, at least 25% of partnership resources must be sourced from private sector sources. The PPP Coordinator will gather data on resource contributions and partnership activities quarterly.

Community Partnerships (CPs) bring together local ECOFISH partners and stakeholders – LGUs, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), fishing cooperatives and community-based organizations (CBOs) – to address local needs. Community Partnerships will likely focus in areas such as youth engagement, recycling, composting and social enterprise. Notably, SSG and ECOFISH will play a facilitation role in the development of Community Partnerships by building the ability of community stakeholders to identify and build Community Partnerships involving the private sector and other resource partners. Community partners may agree to sign a simplified MOU, but it is anticipated that majority of community partnerships will be formed and managed informally. In cases where a CP is well-aligned with project goals, ECOFISH may contribute its resources. Resource contributions will be estimated by the partners and submitted to ECOFISH Community Relationship Managers for reporting purposes.

### **8.3 Performance Monitoring**

Tracking the key performance indicators used in measuring ECOFISH progress is the fundamental task of the project's monitoring and evaluation effort, with a particular focus on the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). ECOFISH, as designed, will evolve and grow and may present some unique challenges for measuring outcomes and results. To overcome such challenges, it is critical that a baseline be established for documenting project results.

There are two types of monitoring to be conducted during the course of ECOFISH implementation. The first part is the annual monitoring that focuses on measuring the achievement of targets for each of the 13 deliverables. The second is the special monitoring events to be conducted in 2015 and 2017 which focuses on measuring achievements in the six key results (indicators) versus baseline conditions.

Informed by input and feedback from USAID, the ECOFISH team will develop a baseline survey to assess the effects of activities on all program outcomes. The survey will also include basic questions on Philippine natural resources, biodiversity, and resource management

institutions, which will be used to measure impact against intended results. The baseline assessment is one of at least three interconnected activities that will track and assess ECOFISH impact. The second includes the possibility of performing an in-house mid-term assessment, while the third is to address USAID's intention to conduct a final evaluation. This process will allow us to compare results over a time series (e.g., comparing results from the baseline study against a possible mid-term assessment, then against the final evaluation).

The Database/MIS specialist will work with the project team to develop an effective, adaptable, and user-friendly MIS. The MIS will have three primary functions: 1) provide data storage of qualitative and quantitative data; 2) facilitate reporting/information formats; and 3) conduct analysis of data (specifically data disaggregated by MKBA, municipality, ecosystem feature, gender, among others, as well as data from the baseline and possible mid-term and final studies). The MIS will provide data in a format that can easily be exported and sent to USAID. We will work with Philippine and USG partners to explore the possibility of mapping of activities through the use of geospatial data. Ideally, under such an arrangement, field teams would record global positioning system coordinates for project activities not only to visually represent program activity sites, but also to provide quantitative data on activities and sites including, but not limited to MBKA, municipalities, selected ecosystem features, date of activity started/completed, and indicators to which an activity contributes.

An important part of performance monitoring is the measurement of capacity development in key ECOFISH arenas. The ECOFISH team will base its approach to building and monitoring capacity on empowering local institutions and Philippine stakeholders to define their own goals, using the ECOFISH framework to deliver results. Increasing capacity begins at the individual level. Following Kirkpatrick's four levels of evaluation model, the ECOFISH team will focus on delivering quality technical assistance to individuals on the premise that the individuals will ultimately improve the capacity of their institutions/organizations. For each activity in which we are building capacity, educating, and increasing knowledge and understanding, we will endeavor to measure behavior change.

The full PMP is presented in a separate document (ECOFISH Document No.: 03/2012).

## **9. Reporting**

As contractual obligation, ECOFISH is required to submit to USAID-Philippines through the COR quarterly progress updates, semi-annual and annual technical progress reports. The brief quarterly updates will include, among others, a monthly calendar of activities for the quarter and a discussion on important accomplishments and priority implementation issues. The semi-annual and annual technical reports will cover progress towards project targets, project impacts, implementation issues, general project issues, and recommended courses of action.

The official start of ECOFISH did not coincide with the Fiscal Year cycle of USAID. As a remedy, the reporting will be adjusted in the first 15 months of project implementation so that subsequent submissions for the entire life of the project will coincide with USAID's cycle of

reporting. Below is the schedule of reporting in relation to year of project implementation, USAID's fiscal year and months and quarters covered by the reports:

Project Year	Calendar Year	USAID Fiscal Year	Months covered	Quarter	Report	Deadline
Year 1	2012	2012	Jul, Aug, Sep	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Nov 2012
			Oct, Nov, Dec	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Feb 2013
	2013	2013	Jan, Feb, Mar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Semi-annual	15 May 2013
			Apr, May, Jun	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Aug 2013
Jul, Aug, Sep			4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Annual	14 Nov 2013	
Oct, Nov, Dec			1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Feb 2014	
Year 2	2014	2014	Jan, Feb, Mar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Semi-annual	15 May 2014
			Apr, May, Jun	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Aug 2014
			Jul, Aug, Sep	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Annual	14 Nov 2014
			Oct, Nov, Dec	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Feb 2015
Year 3	2015	2015	Jan, Feb, Mar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Semi-annual	15 May 2015
			Apr, May, Jun	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Aug 2015
			Jul, Aug, Sep	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Annual	14 Nov 2015
			Oct, Nov, Dec	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Feb 2016
Year 4	2016	2016	Jan, Feb, Mar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Semi-annual	15 May 2016
			Apr, May, Jun	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Aug 2016
			Jul, Aug, Sep	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Annual	14 Nov 2016
			Oct, Nov, Dec	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	14 Feb 2017
Year 5	2017	2017	Jan, Feb, Mar	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Quarter Update	15 May 2017
			Apr, May, Jun	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Completion	29 Jul 2017

## Appendix 1. Summary of Scheduled Completion of ECOFISH Project Interventions and Activities

<b>Year 1</b>
Review of existing toolkits and other guidance on EAFM, MPA, and CCA
Development of EAFM start-up guides for LGUs
Review of existing fisheries database and identification of the sources of data for the national database on EAFM
Review protocols and status of CTI efforts on knowledge management and State of the Coral Triangle Report in preparation for drafting of the State of the Marine Resources Report
Development of framework for the State of the Marine Resources Report with partners and informed by CTI efforts
Conduct of training needs assessment
Development of EAFM training curriculum
Technical support for the establishment of coastal fishery law enforcement teams (new sites)
Technical support to strengthening of existing fishery law enforcement teams (former FISH sites)
<b>Year 2</b>
Conduct of studies on EAFM policies and policy implementation in providing an enabling environment for EAFM
Development of fishery law enforcement procedural handbook
Development of fishery law enforcement instructional video
Development of a national database system on EAFM
Conduct of workshops and review sessions with partners for the development of sections of the State of the Marine Resources Report
Conduct of training needs assessment of partners in the MKBAs and develop a training program to enable them implement various elements of EAFM
Development of various training courses for the EAFM curriculum
Provision of technical support in the training for the National Quick Response Team of BFAR
Development of portfolio of PPP
Conduct of training in establishing PPPs
Conduct of hydrodynamic study, dispersal modeling as input to the design of MPA network
Development of the MPA network design
<b>Year 3</b>
Development of protocol for the data collection and entry in the national database on EFM
Development of protocols for fish catch monitoring system in the MKBAs to become part of the National Stock Assessment Program
Development of protocols for benchmarking implementation of EAFM in the MKBAs
Development of the draft of the State of the Marine Resources Report
Provision of technical support in the training for the MKBA or Regional Quick Response Team of BFAR
Establishment of the trophic interaction as basis for determining appropriate fishing effort configuration in the focal areas of MKBAs
Identification of species-specific or gear-specific studies for management interventions in the MKBAs from baseline assessment
Assessment and evaluation on the viability of mariculture

Establish mitigation measures for mariculture activities in the MKBAs
Determination of economic values of marine resources in the MKBA focal area LGUs
Establishment of MPA networks in the new MKBAs
Strengthening of MPA networks in existing MKBAs
Conduct of integrated coastal and fisheries management planning for cluster of municipalities or LGU alliances
Establishment or strengthening of inter-LGU enforcement capabilities
Development of inter-LGU marine spatial zoning plans
Conduct of registration and licensing training and drafting of ordinance
Conduct of cost-benefit analysis of LGU operations involved in fisheries management in selected LGUs of the MKBAs
Translation of integrated fisheries resources management plans into business plans in selected LGUs of the MKBAs
<b>Year 4</b>
Conduct of policy forums with various stakeholder groups
Conduct of policy studies to integrate CTI themes (EAFM, MPA, and CCA) into existing policy instruments
Development of additional volume for the municipal fisheries management toolkit
Conduct of policy studies on revenue generation, sustainable financing, and PPPs to support sustainable fisheries management
Development of case studies on the integration of CTI themes (EAFM, MPA, and CCA) at the site level
Conduct of trainings on the national database system on EAFM
Delivery of training courses for national government, LGUs, and NGOs, and university network in the MKBAs
Establishment of appropriate fishing effort configuration for focal areas in the MKBAs
Development of the registration system component of the national database system on EAFM
Establishment of fees and fines for coastal resources use in selected LGUS in the MKBAs
Development of inter-LGU trust funds in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
Development of capitalization of coastal adaptation funds in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
Conduct of value chain analysis for local fisheries in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
<b>Year 5</b>
Establishment of the public-private sector partnership
Utilization of registration and licensing information in managing fishing effort and their integration into the fisheries management plans
Training on the use of registration system in the MKBAs
Institutionalization of the market-based financing instruments in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
Establishment of collection mechanisms for revenue generation in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
Establishment of payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes in selected LGUs in the MKBAs
Establishment of the public-private sector partnership

**Appendix 2. Consolidated Table of ECOFISH Project Deliverables, Interventions and Activities for the Life of Project.**

<b>Deliverable 1: Policy Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct studies on EAFM policies and policy implementation in providing an enabling environment for EAFM	2 (National)	2					
Conduct policy forums with relevant stakeholder groups	5 (National/Regional)	5					
Conduct policy studies to integrate CTI themes (EAFM, MPAs, and CCA) into existing policy instruments	3 (National)	3					
Conduct policy studies on revenue generation, sustainable financing, and PPPs to support sustainable fisheries management	3 (National)	3					
Team Lead: COP, Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist Key Partners: BFAR, DENR, DILG, NEDA, Department of Trade and Industry, LMP, NFR							

<b>Deliverable 2: Toolkits, Sourcebooks, and Case Studies on EAFM, MPA, and Climate Change</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review existing toolkits (Municipal Fisheries Management source book (Volume 1), and other guidance	1 (National)	1					
Develop EAFM start-up guide for LGUs	1 (National)	1					
Develop case studies on the integration of CTI themes (EAFM, MPAs, and CCA) at the site level	3 per MKBA	24					
Develop Municipal Fisheries Management Toolkit series (update Volume 1, develop additional volumes)	4 (National)	4					
Fishery Law enforcement procedural handbook	1 (National)	1					
Fishery Law enforcement instructional video	1 (National)	1					
Team Lead: IEC Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist, and MERF Key Partners: BFAR, DILG, PNP, LMP, university network, NFR							

<b>Deliverable 3: A National Database on EAFM Established using the Annual Monitoring Data in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review existing fisheries database and identify additional sources of data needed for EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop national database on EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocol for data collection and entry in the national database on EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocols for fish catch monitoring system in the MKBAs to become part of the National Stock Assessment Program	1 (National)	1					
Develop protocols for benchmarking local EAFM	1 (National)	1					
Conduct training on the national database system on EAFM	2 (National) & 1 per MKBA	10					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist Key Partners: BFAR, DILG, LMP							

<b>Deliverable 4: State of the Marine Resources Report</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Review protocols and status of CTI efforts in knowledge management and State of the Coral Triangle Report	1 (National)	1					
Develop a framework for the State of the Marine Resources Report with partners and informed by CTI efforts	1 (National)	1					
Conduct workshops and review sessions with partners to develop sections of the report	5 (National)	5					
Develop the draft the State of the Marine Resources Report	1 (National)	1					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF Key Partners: BFAR, DENR, LMP, university network, WWF, WorldFish Center							

<b>Deliverable 5: National, Regional and Municipal EAFM Trainings Conducted</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct a training needs assessment	1 (National)	1					
Develop EAFM training curriculum	1 (National)	1					
Conduct training needs assessment of partners in the MKBAs and develop a training program to enable them implement various elements of EAFM	1 per MKBA	8					
Develop various training courses for the EAFM curriculum	15 (National)	15					
Deliver training courses for national government, LGUs, NGOs, and university network in MKBAs	15 per MKBA	120					
Provide complementary scientific and technical support in the training series for National Quick Response Team on fishery law enforcement	5 (National)	5					
Provide complementary scientific and technical support in the training series for MKBA Quick Response Team on fishery law enforcement	5 per MKBA	40					
Team Lead: Senior Governance and Institutional Development Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist Key Partners: BFAR Philippine Coast Guard, PNP, and LMP							

<b>Deliverable 6: Public-Private Partnerships Supporting ECOFISH Objectives Established</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Develop portfolio of PPPs	1 per MKBA	8					
Conduct training in establishing PPP	20 Individuals						
Establish private-sector partnerships	100 PPPs, leveraging \$8 million						
Team Lead: Senior Resource Economics Specialist, REECS, SSG Key Partners: Private sector, LGUs							

<b>Deliverable 7: Bio-physical, Social and Economic Baseline Assessments of the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct fisheries baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct MPA baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct socioeconomic baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct enforcement baseline assessment and monitoring	3 per MKBA	24					
Conduct governance baseline assessment and monitoring using benchmarking system in MKBA focal area LGUs	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF, Senior Resource Economics Specialist Key Partners: University network, WorldFish Center, NSAP, BFAR							

<b>Deliverable 8: Scientific Studies on Select MKBA-Specific Fish Species</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Establish trophic interaction and appropriate fishing effort configuration in the focal areas of the MKBAs	1 per MKBA	8					
Identify species-specific or fishing-gear studies for management interventions in the MKBAs from baseline assessments	2 per MKBA	16					
Assess and evaluate the viability of mariculture species (with preference towards lower trophic level species)	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish mitigation measures for mariculture activities	1 per MKBA	8					
Determine economic values and perform cost-benefit analysis in MKBA focal area LGUs	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF, Senior Resource Economics Specialist Key Partners: SEAFDEC, University network (SAF may be used to support these institutions)							

<b>Deliverable 9: MPA Network Analyses in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct hydrodynamic study and dispersal modeling	1 per MKBA	8					
Develop MPA network design (includes climate change adaptation strategies)	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish MPA networks in new MKBA focal areas	1 per MKBA	4					
Strengthen MPA networks in existing MKBA focal areas	1 per MKBA	4					
Team Lead: Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist, MERF Key Partners: University network (SAF may be used to support local colleges/universities)							

<b>Deliverable 10: Fisheries Management Plans of Select Inter-LGU Alliances in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Conduct integrated coastal and fisheries management planning for cluster of municipalities or LGU alliances	1 per MKBA	8					
Provide scientific and technical support in the establishment of coastal and fisheries law enforcement teams (new sites)	19 LGUs	19					
Provide technical support to strengthen coastal and fisheries law enforcement teams (former FISH sites)	22 LGUs	22					
Build/strengthen inter-LGU regulatory compliance and enforcement capabilities	1 Per MKBA	8					
Develop marine spatial zoning plan	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish appropriate fishing effort configuration for focal areas in the MKBAs	1 per MKBA	8					
Utilize registration and licensing information in managing fishing effort (integrated into the management plans)	42 LGU	42					
Team Lead: DCOP, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Specialist, Regulation and Enforcement Specialist Key Partners: BFAR regional and provincial offices, provincial governments and PNP							

<b>Deliverable 11: Registry of Users of Municipal Fishing Waters Established in Select Municipal LGUs in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Registration and licensing training and drafting of ordinance	42 LGUs	42					
Registration systems component of national database developed and deployed to LGUs in the MKBAs	1 (National)	1					
Training on use of registration system in each MKBA	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Regulatory and Enforcement Specialist, Senior Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Specialist Key Partners: BFAR, LMP, MKBA LGUs							

<b>Deliverable 12: Revenue Generation System for Fisheries Management Established and Effectively Implemented in Select LGUs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Cost-benefit analysis of LGU operations involved in fisheries management	42 LGUs	42					
Establish fees and fines for coastal resource use	42 LGUs	42					
Institute market-based financing instruments	42 LGUs	42					
Establish collection mechanisms for revenue generation	42 LGUs	42					
Team Lead: Senior Resource Economist, REECS, and SSG Key Partners: LMP, LPP, LGUs							

<b>Deliverable 13: Sustainable Financing Programs for EAFM Implemented in Select LGUs in the Eight MKBAs</b>							
<b>Project Intervention/Activity</b>	<b>Target/Scale</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Year</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Translate IFRM Plan into business plans	1 per MKBA	8					
Development of Inter-LGU Trust Funds	1 per MKBA	8					
Capitalization of Coastal Adaptation Funds	1 per MKBA	8					
Establish PES Schemes	1 per MKBA	4					
Value chain analysis for local fisheries	1 per MKBA	8					
Team Lead: Senior Resource Economics Specialist, REECS, SSG, SGIDS Key Partners: LGUs, Private sector							

### Appendix 3. Summary of Relevant Coastal and Marine Projects Being Implemented at the Onset of ECOFISH

PROJECT TITLE	DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION	
						LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL		
						<b>MULTI-LATERAL PROJECTS</b>					
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>											
1	Expanding and Diversifying the National System of Terrestrial Protected Areas in the Philippines (EDNSTPAP)	The EDNSTPAP was conceptualized to address key barriers/threats in biodiversity conservation (i.e. bio-geographical representative, limited capacity for PA management, and inadequate system for financial planning, budgetary management and revenue generation) and to expand and strengthen the terrestrial PA system in the country by developing new PA models and building capacity for effective management of the system.	Local Government Units (LGUs), Non-Government Units (NGOs), Local Communities, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs)	Protected Areas	CAR- Kalinga, Mt. Province; , Regions 3 - , Zambales, Tarlac, Bulacan; Region 4A - Rizal, Quezon; Region 4B - Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental; Region 7 - Cebu; Region 8 - Southern Leyte; Region 13 - Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte, Agusan del Sur; and ARMM - Tawi-tawi	UNDP-GEF		3,500	6,492	9,992	Nov 2009 - Nov 2014
2	Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes	The project aims to demonstrate how Local Governments Units (LGUs), with enhanced capacities, and working together with local and national partners, can plan and management economic activities and growth in ways that meet landscape-level biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives in critical biogeographic regions.	LGUs, NGOs and Communities	Biodiversity	Region II - Cagayan, Quirino; Region 4B - Occ. Mindoro, Palawan; Region VI - Antique, Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan, Negros Occ.; Region XI - Davao Oriental; Region XIII - Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte	GEF UNDP		4,500 301	12,220	16,720 301	Jun 2010 - Jun 2016
<b>COASTAL/MARINE</b>											

PROJECT TITLE		DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION
							LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL	
3	Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project	The project will cover provinces and municipalities surrounding marine biodiversity corridors of national and global importance as identified by the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities, as follows. (i) the Babuyan corridor along the northern coast of Luzon, (ii) Ticao Pass – San Bernardino Strait – Samar corridor, (iii) Daanbantayan corridor straddling the Visayas Sea and the Tanon Strait, (iv) Pujada Bay corridor, (v) the Zambales marine ecosystem in the Luzon Sea, and (vi) Siquijor small-island marine ecosystem between the Bohol Sea and Sulu Sea. Six provinces and 68 municipalities within the marine biodiversity corridor and ecosystems identified were then selected based on strategic location, status of communities that can potentially benefit from the program, and willingness of provinces and municipalities to support the program.	Coastal Communities in project sites	Coastal/Marine, Forestry	Regions II - Cagayan; Region III - Zambales; Region V - Masbate; Region VII - Cebu, Siquijor; Region XI - Davao Oriental; Region IVB - Romblon (TA only)	ADB/GEF	33,800	9,000	19,520	62,320	Jul 2007 - Jun 2013
<b>MULTI-SECTORAL (ENR)</b>											
4	Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project Phase 1	The Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project Phase 1 has four major components: (1) Strengthening the enabling environment for CCA ; (2) Demonstrating Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in the Agriculture and Natural Resources Sectors; (3) Enhanced Provision of Scientific Information for Climate Risk Management; and (4) Project Management.	DENR-PAWB, DA-BSWM, NIA, DOST-PAG-ASA and Phil. Crop Insurance	Climate Change		WB/GEF		4,999	2,310	7,309	Jun 2010 - Jun 2015
<b>BILATERAL PROJECTS</b>											
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>											
5	Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation (PBC)-II	"USAID Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation Program supports biodiversity conservation in the Philippines by increasing capacity of local and national environmental law enforcement bodies. The Program objective contributes to USAID's mission of strengthening the ability of Philippine national and local government units and communities to address critical threats to the country's globally significant coastal and upland resources and promoting good governance – transparency and accountability – in enforcing environmental laws."	National Government, LGUs, communities	Biodiversity	Nationwide	USAID				640	Oct 2009 - Sep 2014

PROJECT TITLE		DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION
							LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL	
6	Coral Triangle Support Partnership Project	The goal of CTSP is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated terrestrial ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle.	people and communities in the Coral Triangle	Biodiversity, Marine	Palawan, Tawi-Tawi and Verde Island Passage (Batangas & Mindoro Occidental)	USAID / WWF				6,000	Sep 2008 - Oct 2013
7	From ridge to reef: an ecosystem-based approach to biodiversity conservation and development in the Philippines (EB-ABCD Philippines)	This Project aims to address key threats to biodiversity conservation in the Mt. Malindang Natural Park in Misamis Occidental, northern Mindanao, considered as one of high priority conservation areas in the country because of its rich flora and fauna. These resources are threatened by economic activities of people living inside and outside the park, who often source additional income from the park through illegal activities. USAID is supporting activities that: a) reverse degradation of coastal resources by addressing downstream effects of forestry and agriculture; b) enhance livelihoods of people; and, c) build capacity and manage information and database for decision-making.	LGUs, communities	Forestry, Freshwater, Marine	Watersheds of Langaran and Layawan Rivers within Mt. Malindang Protected Area in Misamis Occidental	USAID/ WorldFish Center/ SEARCA/ ICRAF				1,000	Feb 2011 - Feb 2013
8	Danajon Bank Marine Park Project: collaborative effort to manage a large MPA	This is a 3-year project to be implemented from 2011-2013 as a collaborative effort of 17 municipalities and cities of 4 provinces and 2 administrative regions of the Danajon coral reef ecosystem, the only double barrier reef in the country and one of among six worldwide. The goal of the Project is to improve the quality of life of stakeholders through effective management of a large-scale MPA, and improved fisheries, habitats, and economic opportunities. Project activities include: a) collecting baseline biophysical, socio-economic, institutional, policy and governance information; b) formulating and adopting a Governance Framework Plan, MPA Management Plan; c) developing constituencies and support for the MPA establishment and management; and, d) planning and catalyzing tourism enterprises and livelihoods.	LGUs and communities	Coastal and Marine	4 provinces & 17 municipalities and in 2 regions: 1) Bohol: Tubigon, Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Trinidad, Bien Unido, Ubay, C.P. Garcia 2) Cebu: Lapu-Lapu & Cordova 3) Leyte: Hindang, Hilongos, Bato, Matalom 4) Southern Leyte: Maasin in the Danajon Coral Reef Ecosystem areas	USAID/ Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc.				500	Jan 2011 - Jan 2013

PROJECT TITLE	DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION	
						LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL		
						9	Rehabilitation and conservation of Romblon Passage Marine Corridor through integrated community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) approaches	This Program aims to rehabilitate and conserve the coastal and marine resources of Romblon Passage Marine Corridor through integrated CBCRM strategies involving the coastal communities of the Municipalities of Romblon, San Agustin, Sta. Maria and Calatrava. Strategies include: a) rehabilitating and enhancing marine habitats; b) protecting and managing threatened and endangered marine species sea turtles, marine mammals and giant clams; c) generating knowledge and managing information through the Coastal Resource Management Resource Center; d) strengthening community-based organizations to co-implement resource management plans with LGUs; and, e) formulating an integrated resource management plan for the 4 municipalities.	LGUs and communities		Coastal and Marine
10	BALANCED (Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development) Project	The BALANCED Project is an innovative 5-year initiative to improve access to health services, especially family planning, secure livelihoods and help conserve biodiversity and natural resources. It recognizes and addresses the interrelationships and interlinkages between people, health and environment. The BALANCED Project is being implemented by the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island in collaboration with CI and PATH Foundation Philippines Inc (PFPI). The latter implements the Philippine component which focuses on integrating population, health and environment (PHE) approaches, including increasing access to health services (e.g. family planning and reproductive health) in marine biodiversity areas in collaboration with LGUs of 5 provinces, namely Leyte, Bohol, Oriental and Occidental Mindoro and Batangas.	marine biodiversity areas in collaboration with LGUs	Coastal and Marine Management	Leyte, Bohol, Oriental and Occidental Mindoro and Batangas.	USAID / CI / PFPI				5,000	Dec 2010 -Dec 2012

PROJECT TITLE	DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION	
						LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL		
11	Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project (CCRMP)	The CCRMP is a coastal resource management initiative that will address the complex issues of the sustainable management of coastal and marine and sustainable economic activities particularly in the province of Camiguin. It has a total project cost of P116 Million and will be implemented for five (5) years. This project has five (5) components, namely: a) Institutional Strengthening; b) Pilot Area development; c) Community-Based Projects; d) Resource Mobilization; and e) Learning and Communication.	Fisherfolks, coastal women and children, municipalities	Coastal	Region X - Camiguin	NZAID		1,638	537	2,175	Jun 2007-Jun 2012
12	Environment & Rural Development (EnRD) Program - Phase 2	The program focuses on three areas: (i) promoting policies and strategies at National and Local levels, which are conducive towards the conservation of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources; (ii) ensuring that Government Agencies and Local Government Units (LGUs) offer sustainable and sound service packages and strengthening cooperation among and between these actors; (iii) promoting sustainable technical and managerial procedures in natural resource management. Key components of the EnRD Program include: 1) Policy Advocacy and Strategic Steering; 2) Governance of Natural Resources at the Local Government Level; 3) Management of Coastal Fisheries; 4) Community-Based Forest Management; and 5) Food Security.	LGUs, NGAs and POs	Forestry, Coastal & Environment	Region VI - Iloilo; Region VIII - Provinces of Leyte & Southern Leyte	GTZ		14,957		14,957	Jul 2009 - Jul 2012
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>											

PROJECT TITLE		DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION
							LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL	
13	Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of the Biodiversity in the Philippines	In response to the challenges of mitigating the effects of climate change, the Philippine Government established the Inter-Agency Committee for Climate Change (IACCC), which is supported by a Secretariat in the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and natural Resources. The IACCC and the Secretariat are responsible to adopt the obligations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the Philippines. As such, the body can take the lead role in formulating and mainstreaming climate change adaptation policies and strategies. The project will strengthen existing structures such as the IACCC through intensive consultation, capacity building and training. A Biodiversity Fund shall be established to finance approved project proposals which are rated based on the following funding criteria: expected contribution to the conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity; contribution to carbon sinks and increasing the resistance potential of ecosystems to climate change. Monitoring of the implementation of selected projects shall be also undertaken and lessons learned shall be effectively shared and disseminated.	Small scale farmers or fisherfolks in the buffer zone of the protected areas	Climate Change & Environment, Biodiversity	Nationwide	GTZ		4,838		4,838	Dec 2008 - Nov 2011
14	Disaster and Climate Risk Management	Supports the Philippine Government—with other donor agencies and local and international NGOs—in enhancing the capacity of national government agencies, local government units and communities, in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Assistance has included identifying and addressing disaster and climate hazards and risks and increasing the resiliency of vulnerable communities. Australia has provided \$10.6 million since 2006 and committed an additional \$9.16 million until 2013 to support the implementation of new policies and disaster and climate risk management activities, including responding to rehabilitation requirements of the Greater Metro Manila Area.	National Government, LGUs, communities	Climate Risk Management	Nationwide	AusAid				19,760	2006 - 2013

PROJECT TITLE		DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION
							LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL	
<b>Forestry/Upland</b>											
15	Community-Based Forest and Mangrove Management Project in Panay and Negros	The CBFMMP is in line with Executive Order 263 declaring Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) as the national strategy to ensure sustainable development of the country's forest resources. CBFMMP is being implemented by the DENR in partnership with the Land Bank of the Philippines, and with the support from the German Government through the KfW and GTZ. Adopting the CBFM approach, the project shall pioneer an innovative financing mechanism that is designed to encourage sustainable resource management through investment packages that dovetail livelihood/infrastructure development measures with natural resource management initiatives. The Loan and Financing Contribution to be extended by KfW shall be used to fund loans ("sub-loans") to be granted by the LBP for financing livelihood and rural infrastructure activities in close cooperation with the DENR.	LGUs, poor farmers including indigenous people (IP), POs	Forestry and Coastal	Region 6 – Aklan (Kalibo, Tangalan, Batan, Malinao, New Washigton), Antique (San Remegio, Sibalom, Tibiao, Patnongon, Sebaste), Capiz (Pilar, Dumarao, Sapián), Iloilo (Dingle, San Dionisio, Maasin, San Joaquin, Carles), Negros Occidental (Kabankalan, Ilog, Cauayan, Candoni)  Region 7 - Negros Oriental (Bindoy, Bayawan, Sibulan)	KfW	5,777	4,333	2,527	12,638	2009 - 2015
<b>ODA - JAPAN</b>											
<b>Business Sector</b>											
16	Hamilo Coast Project	"The Hamilo Coast project is an innovative approach towards sustainable coastal development. Through a partnership with Costa Del Hamilo Inc., three major initiatives towards sustainability are currently being implemented, designed to minimize and manage coastal and terrestrial development impacts and to maintain the region's overall ecological integrity"	Coves along Hamilo Coast, MPAs: Santelmo, Etayo, and Pico de Loro; barangay Papaya enforcement team	Coastal		WWF / Costa Del Hamilo Inc. / SM					On going
17	Bright Skies for Every Juan Program	"Every time someone books a Cebu Pacific flight online, they get the chance to offset their carbon footprints by donating a small amount (commensurate to the carbon their flight will release into the atmosphere) to WWF's Climate Adaptation Project in Sablayan, Mindoro. This project benefits the people and the nearby Apo Reef."	people and communities in Sablayan, Mindoro and the nearby Apo Reef; Cebu Pacific passengers	Climate Change Biodiversity	Nationwide	WWF/ Cebu Pacific Airlines					On going

PROJECT TITLE	DESCRIPTION/ THEME	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	PROJECT ECOZONE FOCUS & MAJOR INTERVENTION	PROJECT LOCATION	FUNDING AGENCY/ IMPLEMENTING PARTY	PROJECT COST (US \$ '000)				PROJECT DURATION	
						LP	GP	GOP	TOTAL		
						<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>					
18	Go Green Philippines	"The areas to be covered by Go Green as proposed by the DENR Region VII are as follows: > Forest Management - planting of pangantuon (white wood) trees, as well as other trees such as ipil (brownish wood) and sibucan (red wood) trees, buri propagation and bamboo planting. > Coastal Environmental Program - protecting of coral reefs and establishing sea shell sanctuaries. > Livelihood Projects - helping rural communities through livelihood programs and skills training and education that can also support the fashion jewelry industry.	communities in the island of Cebu; fashion industry	Forestry, Coastal	Region VII: Cebu	Cebu Fame Foundation					2007 - 2015
19	The Climate Change Adaptation – Disaster Risk Management	This project is the Manila Observatory's pilot project for community-based, inter-program work which aims to integrate present disaster risk management concerns with long-term climate change response and overall sustainable development through capacity-building and technical assistance.	Mag-asawang Tubig watershed	in-land waters	Calapan City, Municipalities of Naujan, Victoria, Baco, San Teodoro, and Puerto Galera	Ateneo de Manila University, School of Science and Engineering, Manila Observatory					Ongoing
20	Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Protected Areas and Island ecosystems, Climate Vulnerability Assessment		General Public	Climate Change	nationwide	WWF / European Commission					Ongoing / 2015
21	Integrating Population, Reproductive Health and Coastal Resources Management Actions in Tawi-Tawi, Mindanao, Philippines			Climate Change, Coastal	Tawi Tawi	European Commission					On-going / 2014

Sources: DENR-FASPO  
USAID Philippines

Foundation for the Philippine Environment  
WWF Philippines  
MTPDP for 2011-2016