



**TETRA TECH**

September 1, 2008

Mr. Raymond L. Edler  
Supervisory Regional Contracting Officer  
Office of Regional Procurement  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, PNB Financial Center  
Roxas Boulevard 1308  
Pasay City, Philippines

Attention: Ms. Gracelda Laspinas, Acquisitions Specialist

**Subject: The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project  
AID Contract No. 492-C-00-03-00022-00**

Reference: Rooyani-Edler Letter Dated June 27, 2008 "Preliminary Notice of Intent to Extend the Term of Contract"

Dear Mr. Edler:

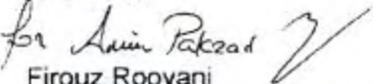
The purpose of this letter is to submit Tetra Tech's proposed award fee payment plan for the FISH contract based on performance milestones.

As discussed during our 27 August 2008 meeting in Manila, we are attaching herewith our proposed performance-based milestones and award fee payment schedule. Attached also is the revised cost proposal budget table and narrative for the FISH contract extension period.

We also confirm that the technical Workplan for the extension period submitted with the above-referenced letter remains the same, together with the request for a no cost extension of the project's period of performance to 31 December 2010 (to allow for completion of the project's 2010 monitoring event).

With these submissions, we hope that the necessary contract modification can be issued to allow the FISH Project to proceed with the two option years (FY'09 and '10).

Sincerely,

  
Firouz Rooyani  
Vice President – International  
Tetra Tech EMI

Cc: Mr. Rene Acosta, FISH-CTO, USAID  
Mr. Geronimo Silvestre, FISH COP, Tetra Tech EMI

Tetra Tech  
1881 Campus Commons Drive,  
Suite 2000, Reston, VA 20191 U.S.A.  
Tel. (703) 390-0655 Fax (703) 391-5876 Website [www.ttemi.com](http://www.ttemi.com)  
Email [Firouz.Rooyani@ttemi.com](mailto:Firouz.Rooyani@ttemi.com)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# PERFORMANCE-BASED MILESTONES AND AWARD FEE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

FISH DOCUMENT NO. 39-FISH/2008  
VERSION: FINAL



**The FISHERIES IMPROVED FOR SUSTAINABLE HARVEST Project**

September 9, 2008

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech EM Inc. under USAID Contract No. 492-C-00-03-00022-00 through the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable harvest Project of the Philippines' Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources



## Performance-Based Milestones and Award Fee Payment Schedule

### Background

The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project was designed to address a variety of fisheries management issues in four target areas in the Philippines, namely: (1) Calamianes Group of Islands in northern Palawan; (2) Danajon Bank in northern Bohol; (3) Surigao del Sur in Eastern Mindanao; and (4) Tawi-Tawi in the Sulu Archipelago (Figure 1). These target areas (circumscribed by dashed lines in Figure 1) contain ecologically and economically significant marine ecosystems that are negatively impacted by various fisheries and coastal resource use issues. Within these target sites are the four focal implementation areas (hatched areas in Figure 1) covering a total of 16 municipal local government units (LGUs). These municipal LGUs are: (1) Coron, Culion and Busuanga in the Calamianes target area; (2) C.P.Garcia, Ubay, Bien Unido and Talibon in the Danajon target area; (3) Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Lanuza, Cortez and Tandag in the Surigao del Sur target area; and (4) Bongao, Panglima Sugala and Simunul in the Tawi-Tawi target area. The focal implementation areas are where project interventions will be carried out, project result indicators will be measured, and project performance will be reckoned.

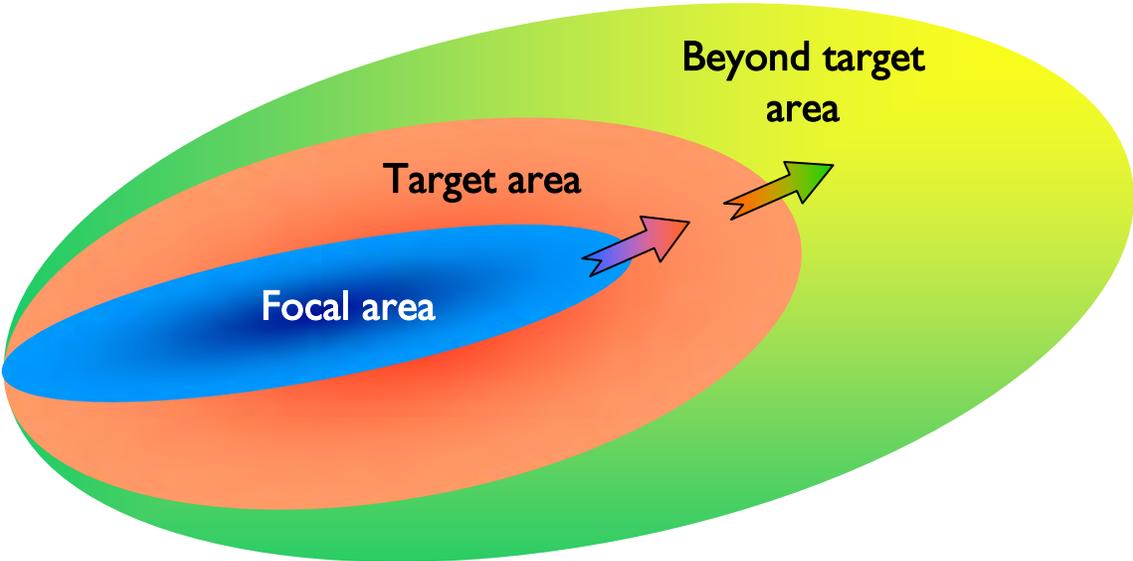
The 5-year base period and 2-year option period activities (and budget) of FISH are specifically intended to deliver the intermediate results described in Appendix A (FISH Project Performance Monitoring Plan), leading to a 10% increase in fish abundance in the four focal areas. Over and above these contract deliverables, it is stipulated in the FISH Project contract (AID Contract No. 492-C-00-03-00022-00), specifically clause B.3 (b), that: “A performance/award fee [...] may be awarded during the option period based upon the evaluation of performance toward results described in Section F [...]”. The award fee is intended as performance incentive for contractor accomplishments over and above contracted results (given in Appendix A) that are consistent with improving sustainability and replicability of project outcomes.

This document provides the performance-based milestones and payment schedule for the award fee as stipulated in the FISH contract. The milestones - which are over and above current contract deliverables – are intended to scale up and/or sustain the ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) approach espoused by the project, thus enabling wider replication of project results beyond the original four FISH focal implementation areas. The supplemental nature of the milestones may be illustrated via the capability replication and sustainability framework shown in Figure 2. While current contract deliverables (as given in Appendix A) pertain specifically to fisheries management capacity in the focal areas, the performance-based milestones to earn the award fee pertain to accomplishments in capability building (at appropriate institutional “homes”) outside the focal areas (i.e. the target areas and beyond) which are over and above current base and option period deliverables.

**FIGURE I**  
**TARGET AND FOCAL IMPLEMENTATION AREAS OF THE FISH PROJECT**



**FIGURE 2**  
**FISH PROJECT CAPABILITY REPLICATION and SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK**



## Performance-Based Milestones and Results

Over and above the accomplishment of contracted results in the four focal areas, the FISH project will endeavor to scale up project approaches to the larger target area and beyond. This is in order to cover wider (and more appropriate) ecosystem boundaries in the target areas and promote wider (regional/national) replication of Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) practices. Table 1 shows the key milestones and specific results to be considered in assessing the award fee.

**Table 1: Milestones and Results for Assessment of the Award Fee**

Milestone	Specific Result	Evaluation Time	Means of Verification
<b>Target Area</b>			
A. IFMU operationalization in four target areas	A.1. Fishing area zoning scheme adopted in four target areas	September 2010	Quarterly/Annual Project Reports; Field Verification.
	A.2. Fisheries management framework plan for four target areas adopted	September 2010	Quarterly/Annual Project Reports; Field Verification.
<b>Regional/National (Beyond Target Area)</b>			
B. EBFM/IFMU regional & national replication measures conducted	B.1. IFMU scheme and delineation maps adopted	September 2010	Quarterly/Annual Project Reports; Field Verification.
	B.2. Training conducted for regional & national replication partners using EBFM/IFMU framework	September 2010	Quarterly/Annual Project Reports; Field Verification.

The milestones outlined above (and detailed in Table 2 and Appendix B) will be the project's supplemental accomplishments to earn the award fee. These milestones and specific results are intended to enhance: (1) fisheries management capability in the larger target areas (through operationalization of the Integrated Fisheries Management Unit or IFMU scheme); and (2) fisheries management capability at the regional and national level (through transfer of EBFM/IFMU project approaches to relevant regional/national partners). These milestones are of strategic importance recognizing that fishery resources are not static and move outside the focal areas (and vice-versa). Negative impacts outside the current focal areas therefore will ultimately affect project gains (and their sustainability) within the focal areas. Sustainability of project gains dictates that capability to replicate project approaches is transferred to appropriate institutional "homes" at the target area level and beyond, and that these institutional "homes" spur fisheries management regimes for LGUs at the target area level and beyond (similar to those collaboratively established by the FISH project within the focal areas).

For the four FISH target areas, the project will develop the capability in appropriate institutional “homes” for operationalization of the IFMU scheme. The IFMU scheme is a governance mechanism whereby LGU clusters (encompassing wider and more appropriate ecosystem boundaries consistent with underlying fish resources distribution) operate using compatible management directions and measures. Zoning of fishing areas and elaboration of the fisheries management framework plan (FMFP) represents the core of any IFMU operationalization. Zoning of fishing areas is a mechanism whereby LGU clusters in each of the four FISH target areas will elaborate spatial allocation of types/levels of fishing effort within their territorial jurisdictions. This zoning will be incorporated in a FMFP for each target area LGU cluster. The four target area LGU clusters will be assisted by FISH in elaborating their respective FMFP, which will contain (apart from the fishing area zoning scheme) the relevant action, implementation and investment programs for improved and compatible fisheries management within their jurisdictions. While the scope of the zoning and FMFP may cover only focal area municipalities (see Appendix B for specific coverage by target area), it is the “learning by doing” exercise involving target area institutional “homes” that is important in imparting the capability to replicate these interventions throughout the target area.

Beyond the target area, the FISH project will endeavor to enhance the capability of appropriate regional and national “homes” in EBFM/IFMU approaches. Consistent with this milestone, FISH will work with partners for the adoption of the regional and national IFMU scheme by BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate. Moreover, FISH will work with partners for adoption of IFMU delineation maps by mandated parties (BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional groups, as appropriate) in at least the four administrative regions where FISH is present (i.e., Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM). The FISH project will also conduct trainings using the EBFM/IFMU framework for regional and national replication partners to spur wider country-wide implementation of FISH approaches and best practices. The trainings will focus at the national level on BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate. At the regional level, the trainings will focus on BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional groups, as appropriate, in at least the four administrative regions where FISH is present (i.e., Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM).

### **Award Fee Evaluation and Payment Schedule**

Evaluation by USAID of supplemental contractor accomplishments pertaining to the milestones/results given in Table 2 will be conducted during September 2010 and will be completed by 30 September 2010. The assessment will be conducted using the information given in Table 2 and the evaluation tables given in Appendix B (Performance-Based Milestones and Award Fee Evaluation Tables). The amount of the award fee will be pro-rated based on the number of result indicators (i.e. policy instruments for milestone results A.1, A.2, and B.1; and trainings for B.2) achieved by the contractor using Table 2 and the evaluation tables in Appendix B. A summary of the distribution of the award fee by milestone and specific result is also given in Table 2. Payment of the pro-rated award fee shall be made by USAID after completion of the evaluation and concurrence by the contractor to the accuracy of the evaluation results and award fee assessment.

**Table 2: Performance Milestones and Award Fee Payment Schedule**

Performance Milestone	Milestone Scope	Baseline	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measurement	Due Date	Means of Verification	% of Award Fee
<b>A. Operationalization of Integrated Fisheries Management Unit (IFMU) Scheme</b>							
<b>1. Fishing area zoning scheme adopted in four (4) target areas</b>	The target for this milestone result is one policy instrument (adopting fishing area zoning) each for: (1) Calamianes target area (covering at least Greater Coron Bay waters of Coron, Culion and Busuanga municipality); (2) Danajon target area (covering Carlos P. Garcia, Ubay, Bien Unido, Talibon, Getafe, Buenavista, Inabanga, Clarin and Tubigon all in Bohol; Maasim in Southern Leyte; Bato, Matalom, Hilongos, Inopacan, Hindang, and Baybay all in Leyte province); (3) Surigao target area (covering Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Lanuza, Cortez and Tandag); and (4) Tawi Tawi target area (covering at least Greater Tawi Tawi Bay waters of Bongao and Panglima Sugala ).	0	4	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., joint MOA, resolution, ordinance) adopting fishing area zoning scheme for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area	Sept. 30, 2010	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports; field verification	20
<b>2 Fisheries management framework plan for four (4) target</b>	The target for this milestone result is one policy instrument (adopting FMFP) each for: (1) Calamianes target area (covering at least Greater Coron Bay waters of Coron, Culion	0	4	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., joint MOA, resolution, ordinance)	Sept. 30, 2010	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports; field verification	30

<b>areas adopted</b>	and Busuanga municipality); (2) Danajon target area (covering Carlos P. Garcia, Ubay, Bien Unido, Talibon, Getafe, Buenavista, Inabanga, Clarin and Tubigon all in Bohol; Maasim in Southern Leyte, Bato, Matalom, Hilongos, Inopacan, Hindang, and Baybay all in Leyte province); (3) Surigao target area (covering Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Lanuza, Cortez and Tandag); and (4) Tawi Tawi target area (covering at least Greater Tawi Tawi Bay waters of Bongao and Panglima Sugala).			adopting FMFP for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area			
<b>B. EBFM/IFMU Regional and National Replication Measures</b>							
<b>1. IFMU scheme and delineation maps adopted</b>	The target for this milestone result is one policy instrument (issued by BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National) adopting the national IFMU scheme, and four policy instruments (issued by BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional group) adopting IFMU delineation map for Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM. Only these five policy instruments can be credited under the evaluation process.	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., MOA, resolution, ordinance, memo) adopting national IFMU scheme and IFMU delineation maps for administrative regions where FISH is present (Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM)	<b>Sept. 30, 2010</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports; field verification	<b>25</b>
<b>2. Training conducted for regional and national replication partners using EBFM/IFMU</b>	The target for this milestone result is one EBFM/IFMU training for national replication partners (BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate) and four EBFM/IFMU trainings for regional partners	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	Number of trainings conducted in EBFM/IFMU specific to target groups identified	<b>Sept. 30, 2010</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports; field verification	<b>25</b>

<b>framework</b>	(BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional group, as appropriate) in Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM. Only these five trainings can be credited under the evaluation process.			under milestone scope			
------------------	---	--	--	-----------------------	--	--	--

**APPENDIX A**

**FISH Project Performance Monitoring Plan**

**(September 2008 Revision)**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR:</b>	Change in marine fish stocks compared to 2004 baseline levels in four focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Average percent change of project results indicators PR1, PR2, and PR3
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. The FISH project result indicator is calculated as the average of PR1, PR2, and PR3

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	0	0
2005		
2006	1	1.53
2007		
2008	5.5	
2009		
2010	10	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (PRI):</b>	Abundance of selected fisheries resources in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Percent change in catch per unit effort compared to 2004 baseline based on fishery-independent methods
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>PRI will be measured through test fishing using methods employing selected fishing gears used in the focal area. The manner that this is being done is explained in the Baseline Assessment Plan and is distinguished by being independent of the actual fishing activities in the area.</p> <p>PRI is measured as the weighted average of catch per unit effort of fishing gears used during the test fishing with the number of replicates used as the weighting factor.</p>

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED (%)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (%)</b>
2004	0*	0*
2005		
2006	0	0.97
2007		
2008	5	
2009		
2010	10	

\* The baseline for PRI is 10.33 kg/gear based on the results of the 2004 independent baseline assessment.

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (PR2):</b>	Catch rate of selected fisheries in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Percent change in catch per unit effort compared to baseline based on fishery-dependent methods
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>PR2 will be measured through catch- and-effort monitoring of commonly used fishing gears in the focal area. The manner that this is being done is explained in the Baseline Assessment Plan and is distinguished by using common fishing practices in the area of data.</p> <p>PR2 is measured as the change in the catch per unit of effort of various fishing gears used during catch-and-effort monitoring with the number of samples taken as the weighting factor.</p>

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED (%)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (%)</b>
2004	0*	0*
2005		
2006	0	2.25
2007		
2008	5	
2009		
2010	10	

\* The baseline for PR2 is 16.31 kg/gear based on the results of the 2004 independent baseline assessment.

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (PR3):</b>	Reef fish biomass inside and adjacent to selected MPAs in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Percent change in biomass compared to baseline
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>PR3 is measured through fish visual census inside and adjacent to selected MPAs in the focal area. The manner that this is being done is explained in the Baseline Assessment Plan using standard and accepted protocols.</p> <p>PR3 is the pooled value of fish biomass (in tons/km<sup>2</sup>) measured through fish visual census inside and adjacent to MPAs. The weighting factor for PR3 is the product of the potential yield of coral reef ecosystem and the extent of the coral reef in each focal area.</p>

YEAR	PLANNED (%)	ACTUAL (%)
2004	0*	0*
2005		
2006	4	4.78
2007		
2008	8	
2009		
2010	12	

\* The baseline for PR3 is 17.13 tons/km<sup>2</sup> based on the results of the 2004 independent baseline assessment

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	PRODUCTIVE, LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTED THROUGH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (PR4):</b>	Reef fish species richness inside and adjacent to selected MPAs in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Average percent increase in number of species compared to baseline
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Species richness measured as the number of reef fish species counted along a 50 m long x 10 m wide transect using standard protocols described in the Baseline Assessment Plan. Species richness is a supporting indicator to the overall FISH project result

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED (%)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (%)</b>
2004	0*	0*
2005		
2006	2	52.6
2007		
2008	5	
2009		
2010	10	

\* The baseline for PR4 is 38.89 species/ 500m<sup>2</sup> based on the results of the 2004 independent baseline assessment

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>PROJECT RESULT:</b>	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (PR5):</b>	Benthic condition inside selected MPAs in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Percent change of living coral cover compared to baseline
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; methodology for baseline assessment and subsequent special monitoring events described in the Baseline Assessment Plan
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team and local academic institutions
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Benthic condition measured along 50 m transects using standard point-intercept method described in the Baseline Assessment Plan. Benthic condition is a supporting indicator to the overall FISH project result

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED (%)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (%)</b>
2004	0*	0*
2005		
2006	2	5.29
2007		
2008	4	
2009		
2010	10	

\* The baseline for PR5 is 40.14% living coral cover based on the results of the 2004 independent baseline assessment

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR1.1):</b>	Municipal fishers and crafts operating in target areas registered/licensed
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of LGUs adopting registration / number of LGUs adopting licensing system
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Local government unit registry
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Registration and licensing system involves enactment and implementation of appropriate ordinance by the municipal government.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	0/0	0/0
2005	0/0	0/0
2006	4/0	10/0
2007	8/0	10/0
2008	16/0	
2009	22/19	
2010	29/22	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR1.2):</b>	Law enforcers, prosecutors, and judiciary trained or assisted in coastal law enforcement
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of coastal law enforcement units established or improved and functional in each target area
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Indicator tracks number of coastal law enforcement units. A coastal law enforcement unit is a group of individuals constituting a legally established team.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	2	9
2005	13	13
2006	16	18
2007	17	18
2008	19	
2009	22	
2010	30	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 1.3):</b>	Effort restrictions/rationalization introduced in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of effort restrictions adopted
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Effort restrictions include spatial (MPAs), temporal (seasonal closures), and gear-related (prohibitions on highly efficient gears) fishing restrictions

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	0	0
2005	0	0
2006	4	11
2007	8	31*
2008	25	
2009	26	
2010	29	

\* As of June 2008, the project has accomplished 34 units of fishing effort restriction/rationalization activities/program. During the extension period, the project aims to undertake additional 4 units in expansion municipalities.

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 1.4):</b>	Marine protected areas (MPA) established or improved to protect critical habitats, migration routes, and spawning areas and functional in focal areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number and hectares of MPAs established and enforced
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. MPA rating system (defined in Appendix B) will be used as standards to determine functionality of MPA. All MPAs should at least achieve level 2.

YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
2004	8	160	10	475
2005	8	160	8	420
2006	12	240	18	1,500
2007	16	320	27	1,799
2008	24	480		
2009	28	560		
2010	35	700		

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 1.5):</b>	Local government units adopting/enhancing CRM governance
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of municipalities adopting CRM program and hectares of municipal waters under improved management)
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. CRM Level I benchmarks are defined in the M&E guidelines for municipal CRM attached as appendix C (DENR-CMMO 2003). The municipal waters under improved management pertains to the area within the 5 kms from the coastline

YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
2004	5	46,912	6	59,642
2005	7	76,243	9	106,805
2006	14	226,313	13	171,833
2007	15	239,096	16	271,571
2008	16	248,182		
2009	17			
2010	29			

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 1.6):</b>	Inter-LGU and interagency partnerships evidenced by collaborative agreements (MOAs, MOUs, joint activities), policy instruments, fisheries management plans, or other similar mechanisms
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of agreements/plans signed or adopted among relevant stakeholders
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Indicator tracks number of interagency MOA's, ordinances, and plans at local, regional, or national levels signed, adopted, or revised

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
2004	2	2
2005	2	2
2006	2	3
2007	3	5
2008	8	
2009	8	
2010	8	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 1.7):</b>	Reproductive health/population programs implemented or improved in each focal area
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of barangays integrating reproductive health/population management
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Indicator tracks number of barangays with development plans and activities

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	4	0
2005	12	4
2006	18	10
2007	21	14
2008	21	
2009	21	
2010	21	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National policy framework developed supporting sustainable fisheries
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (2.1):</b>	National fisheries policies supporting sustainable fisheries
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of national policy instruments developed, reviewed or revised with FISH Project inputs
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. National policy instruments include national fisheries and related laws; administrative orders, rules and regulations; and plans and action programs of relevant government agencies

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	0	1
2005	2	5
2006	4	11
2007	7	
2008	15	
2009	17	
2010	19	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	National policy framework developed supporting sustainable fisheries
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (2.2):</b>	Replication of fisheries management and governance practices to other LGUs (outside the 4 target areas), agencies, NGOs and other projects through policy advocacy, training and technical assistance
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of partner agencies/groups providing assistance and number of LGUs
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Agencies, NGOs and projects referred herein are those groups or organizations the FISH project assisted via advocacy, training and technical assistance to replicate fisheries management and governance practices to LGUs outside the target areas

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2004	0/0	
2005	0/0	
2006	0/0	
2007	0/0	
2008	2/10	
2009	4/20	
2010	6/50	

COMMENTS:

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	Constituency of informed, disciplined, and cooperative stakeholders developed and engaged in fisheries management
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (3.1):</b>	Public-private partnerships supporting fisheries management, social infrastructure, population programs, and socioeconomic development in target areas
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	No. of public-private partnerships
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Public-private partnerships include national and local collaborative agreements, projects, and activities that directly or indirectly support fisheries management between any entities such as the FISH Project, national or local government, private sector, or NGO

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
2004	0	0
2005	7	6
2006	10	11
2007	14	14
2008	15	
2009	16	
2010	16	

**COMMENTS:**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b>	Constituency of informed, disciplined, and cooperative stakeholders developed and engaged in fisheries management
<b>APPROVED:</b>	
<b>INDICATOR (IR 3.2):</b>	Dissemination and utilization of fisheries management information materials, training modules, policy studies, and project lessons
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of information materials distributed and training/forums conducted
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual FISH Project Performance Reports; USAID TrainNet database
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	Planned and actual values are cumulative. Indicator tracks the number of different project products and training courses, workshops, and forums conducted at national (at least 1 per year) and local levels (at least 1 per focal area) to inform and build constituencies for sustainable fisheries

YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
	Information Materials Produced	Training Courses Developed and Conducted	Information Materials Produced	Training Courses Developed and Conducted
2004	11	12	18	15
2005	33	32	52	47
2006	45	48	79	89
2007	77	64	120	118
2008	145	172		
2009	165	202		
2010	170	226		

COMMENTS:

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Performance-Based Milestones and Award Fee Evaluation Tables**

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>AWARD MILESTONE (A):</b>	IFMU operationalization in four target areas
<b>AWARD RESULT (A.1):</b>	Fishing area zoning scheme adopted in the four target areas
<b>RESULT INDICATOR:</b>	Policy instrument adopting fishing area zoning scheme for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., joint MOA, resolution, ordinance) adopting fishing area zoning scheme for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Zoning of fishing areas is a mechanism whereby the LGU cluster (one each in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area) will elaborate spatial allocation of types/levels of fishing effort within their combined territorial jurisdictions. This zoning will be incorporated in the fisheries management framework plan (FMFP) for each LGU cluster.</p> <p>The target for this indicator is one policy instrument (adopting fishing area zoning) each for: (1) Calamianes target area (covering at least Greater Coron Bay waters of Coron, Culion and Busuanga municipality); (2) Danajon target area (covering Carlos P. Garcia, Ubay, Bien Unido, Talibon, Getafe, Buenavista, Inabanga, Clarin and Tubigon all in Bohol; Maasim in Southern Leyte; Bato, Matalom, Hilongos, Inopacan, Hindang, and Baybay all in Leyte province); (3) Surigao target area (covering Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Lanuza, Cortez and Tandag); and (4) Tawi Tawi target area (covering at least Greater Tawi Tawi Bay waters of Bongao and Panglima Sugala ).</p> <p>Only one policy instrument per target area is allowed to be credited under the evaluation process for A.1; maximum score is (n =) 4 policy instruments. Proportion of award fee earned under A.1 is number of policy instruments (n) multiplied by 5.0 %; maximum proportion of award fee that can be earned under A.1 is 20.0 %.</p>

EVALUATION TIME	PLANNED	ACTUAL (n)	PROPORTION OF AWARD FEE (%)
September 2010	4		n x 5.0 % =

COMMENTS:

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>AWARD MILESTONE (A):</b>	IFMU operationalization in four target areas
<b>AWARD RESULT (A.2):</b>	Fisheries management framework plan (FMFP) for four target areas adopted
<b>RESULT INDICATOR:</b>	Policy instrument adopting FMFP for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., joint MOA, resolution, ordinance) adopting FMFP for each LGU cluster in the Calamianes, Danajon, Surigao and Tawi Tawi target area
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>The four target area LGU clusters will be assisted by FISH in elaborating their respective FMFP, which will contain (apart from the fishing area zoning scheme) the relevant action and investment programs for improved and compatible fisheries management within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>The target for this indicator is one policy instrument (adopting FMFP) each for: (1) Calamianes target area (covering at least Greater Coron Bay waters of Coron, Culion and Busuanga municipality); (2) Danajon target area (covering Carlos P. Garcia, Ubay, Bien Unido, Talibon, Getafe, Buenavista, Inabanga, Clarin and Tubigon all in Bohol; Maasim in Southern Leyte, Bato, Matalom, Hilongos, Inopacan, Hindang, and Baybay all in Leyte province); (3) Surigao target area (covering Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Lanuza, Cortez and Tandag); and (4) Tawi Tawi target area (covering at least Greater Tawi Tawi Bay waters of Bongao and Panglima Sugala).</p> <p>Only one policy instrument per target area is allowed to be credited under the evaluation process for A.2; maximum score is (n =) 4 policy instruments. Proportion of award fee earned under A.2 is number of policy instruments (n) multiplied by 7.5 %; maximum proportion of award fee that can be earned under A.2 is 30.0 %.</p>

EVALUATION TIME	PLANNED	ACTUAL (n)	PROPORTION OF AWARD FEE (%)
September 2010	4		n x 7.5 % =

COMMENTS:

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>AWARD MILESTONE (B):</b>	EBFM/IFMU regional & national replication measures conducted
<b>AWARD RESULT (B.1):</b>	IFMU scheme and delineation maps adopted
<b>RESULT INDICATOR:</b>	Policy instrument adopting national IFMU scheme and IFMU delineation maps for administrative regions where FISH is present (Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM)
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of policy instrument/s (e.g., MOA, resolution, ordinance, memo) adopting national IFMU scheme and IFMU delineation maps for administrative regions where FISH is present (Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM)
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>FISH will work with partners for the adoption of the national IFMU scheme by BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate. Moreover, FISH will work with partners for adoption of IFMU delineation maps by mandated parties (BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional groups, as appropriate) in at least the four administrative regions where FISH is present (i.e., Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM).</p> <p>The target for this indicator is therefore one policy instrument (issued by BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National) adopting the national IFMU scheme, and four policy instruments (issued by BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional group) adopting IFMU delineation map for Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM. Only these five policy instruments can be credited under the evaluation process for B.1; maximum score is (n =) 5 policy instruments. The proportion of award fee earned under B.1 is number of policy instruments (n) multiplied by 5.0 %; maximum proportion of award fee that can be earned under B.1 is 25.0 %.</p>

EVALUATION TIME	PLANNED	ACTUAL (n)	PROPORTION OF AWARD FEE (%)
September 2010	5		n x 5.0 % =

COMMENTS:

<b>ORGANIZATION/PROGRAM:</b>	USAID PHILIPPINES
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</b>	MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE LIFE-SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES STRENGTHENED
<b>AWARD MILESTONE (B):</b>	EBFM/IFMU regional & national replication measures conducted
<b>AWARD RESULT (B.2):</b>	Training conducted for regional and national replication partners using EBFM/IFMU framework
<b>RESULT INDICATOR:</b>	Trainings conducted in EBFM and IFMU approaches for national level partners (BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate) and regional partners (BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional groups, as appropriate, in at least the four administrative regions where FISH is present, i.e. Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM).
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b>	Number of trainings conducted in EBFM/IFMU specific to target groups identified under result indicator above.
<b>SOURCE DOCUMENT:</b>	Annual and quarterly FISH project reports
<b>SOURCE ORGANIZATION:</b>	FISH Project team
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>The FISH project will conduct trainings using the EBFM/IFMU framework for regional and national replication partners to spur wider country-wide implementation of FISH approaches and best practices. The trainings will focus at the national level on BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate. At the regional level, the trainings will focus on BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional groups, as appropriate, in at least the four administrative regions where FISH is present (i.e., Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM).</p> <p>The target for this indicator is therefore one EBFM/IFMU training for national replication partners (BFAR/NSAP-National and/or LMP-National, as appropriate) and four EBFM/IFMU trainings for regional partners (BFAR/NSAP and/or LMP/LGU regional group, as appropriate) in Region 4B, 7, 13 and ARMM. Only these five trainings can be credited under the evaluation process for B.2; maximum score is (n =) 5 trainings. The proportion of award fee earned under B.2 is number of policy instruments (n) multiplied by 5.0 %; maximum proportion of award fee that can be earned under B.2 is 25.0 %.</p>

EVALUATION TIME	PLANNED	ACTUAL (n)	PROPORTION OF AWARD FEE (%)
September 2010	5		n x 5.0 % =

COMMENTS:

# FISH Project Response to Key Provisions of Its SOW [“Section C. Description/Specifications/ Statement of Work” (AID 492-C-00-03-00022)]

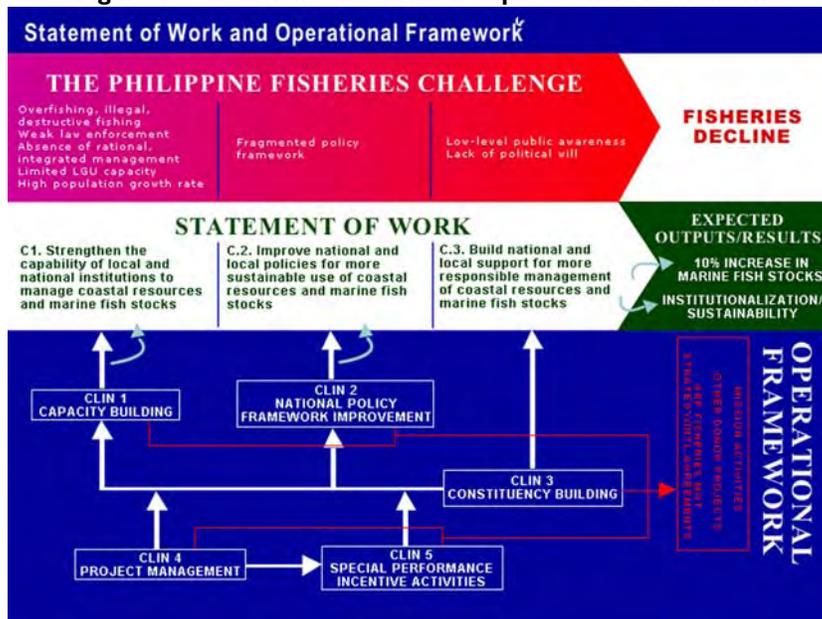
(updated 08 September 2008)

## BACKGROUND

The FISH Project was designed and implemented on the basis of the Scope of Work (SOW) detailed in Section C of Contract No. AID 492-C-00-03-00022. The period of performance under this contract commenced in September 2003 through to September 2008 comprising the base period and with a 2-year option period through to September 2010.

On the basis of the SOW, the Project team defined an operational framework (shown in figure 1) which provides guidance in implementing, integrating and consolidating various components, strategies, activities and deliverables as expected from the contract.

**Figure 1: Statement of Work and Operational Framework**



This document chronicles some of the key activities, strategies and results as it relates to specific items of Section C of the Contract. Some of the details may have been left out from this draft but should be verifiable in the regular progress reports submitted to USAID. The quantitative performance tables indicating the tangible results and outcomes of the project over the last five years of implementation is appended as Annex A of this document.

## **DETAILS OF SECTION C**

### **C. Project Components (p C-4)**

#### **C. I. Strengthen the capability of local and national institutions to manage coastal resources and marine fish stocks**

**SOW: “Plans will be developed through participatory processes and apply selected interventions...”**

##### **Calamianes**

- The Project facilitated community-based planning activities with each of the municipalities starting with the conduct of Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) activities in 46 barangays. The consolidated results of these activities along with the draft fisheries profile were made as basis in formulating the Municipal Coastal and Fisheries Resource Management (CFRM) Plan. Three of the four municipalities in Calamianes target area have adopted their respective plans.
  
- At the ecosystem level, the Project facilitated the formation of the Calamianes Fisheries Management Technical Working Group to forge consensus on the formulation of an integrated fisheries management plan and enable island-wide cooperation building on from their respective municipal FCRM plans. Project assistance focused on fleshing out the Calamian-wide Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management Program with the following components to be harmonized: a) fishing effort restriction; b) permitting; c) MPA; d) zoning; e) municipal water delineation and f) coastal law enforcement. A MOA has been signed by four municipalities in June 2008 to pursue implementation of agreed components of the plan by individual municipalities.

##### **Danajon Bank**

- The Project assisted the four municipalities in the focal area in the drafting and formulation of their respective CRM plans via series of workshops participated in by municipal TWGs. The plans laid out key municipal level strategies including institutional arrangements leading to the establishment or creation of CRM offices/sections of current Municipal Agriculturist Offices.
  
- At the target area level, the Project made specific recommendations to the LGU to organize and convene the Danajon Bank Inter-LGU TWG which was formalized via the issuance of an Executive Order (EO) by the Governor of Bohol in 2005. The TWG has initiated the drafting of an Integrated Fisheries Management Framework Plan for Danajon Bank, and as a starting point, agreed to adopt the following strategies and objectives: a) to establish a mechanism for plan and policy coordination; b) to strengthen and intensify coastal law enforcement program focusing on key fisheries issues; c) to adopt and implement a common registration and licensing system for fisheries management; d) to promote management of economically valuable fisheries species; e) to establish a network of MPAs across Danajon Bank; and f) through strategic IEC, to highlight the significance of Danajon Bank, and promote programs and strategies aimed at protecting this ecologically important and sensitive area. This inter-LGU dialogue has

hit a snag pending resolution of boundary disputes and some policy issues between neighboring municipalities.

### **Lanuza Bay**

- The Project provided information and guided the review of the coastal component of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of Lanuza Bay as framework for municipal planning activities to be conducted in seven component municipalities (six of which are coastal) of the alliance. The review recommended that the following components to be included in the plan: a) IEC; b) habitat management; c) zoning; d) registration and licensing; e) fishing effort restriction and rationalization; f) coastal law enforcement; and g) policy coordination and institutional arrangements. Adoption of the plan was held in abeyance pending resolution of some policy and institutional concerns of the inter-LGU alliance.
  
- A multi-year Municipal Coastal Fisheries Resource Management (CFRM) TWG in each component municipality of Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA), is being facilitated by the Project in each municipality. This process which are still ongoing, is undertaken to enhance the annual CFRM planning exercises these municipalities have undertaken in 2004 to 2005 and to ensure that the sustainability and institutional arrangements will be plugged into the respective municipal plan consistent with the EMP framework.

Deleted:

### **Tawi-Tawi Bay**

- The Project organized trainings and workshops leading to the formulation of the Municipal Coastal and Fisheries Management (CFRM) Plan by the three focal area municipalities. The participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) was conducted in over 60 barangays and subsequent planning workshops/writeshops were facilitated to generate support for the plan from a wider constituency. The three municipalities have adopted the plans in 2006.

### **SOW: “Technical assistance will support the design and implementation of management plans...”**

#### **Calamianes**

- Project assistance in the implementation of the plans described in the preceding section included among others:
  - Baseline assessment of capture fisheries and MPAs in 2004
  - Participatory coastal resource assessment and planning activities with LGUs, NGOs (ELAC), indigenous peoples (Tagbanuas), and national government agencies (PCSDS, BFAR and DENR)
  - Profiling of Calamianes fisheries, incorporating inputs from PCRA and baseline assessments
  - MPA establishment and management initially in 3 sites, and expanded to additional 5 sites. As of June 2008, LGUs have established in its own initiative new MPAs with minimal project technical support. The project-supported MPAs were also augmented with enforcement assets through the Special Activity Fund (SAF)
  - Hydrodynamic and larval dispersal studies to determine interconnectivity of MPAs and/or identify new sites toward the establishment of MPA network
  - Establishment of Calamian MPA network comprising of 9 individual reserves in the focal area.

- Adoption of a fisheries registration system through an enabling ordinance passed already by 3 municipalities
- Training and formation of four municipal-level coastal law enforcement teams and community level MPA enforcement teams. The municipal level teams still require follow up skills and organizational enhancement support.
- Initiated development of a system of local adjudication of fisheries law violations to expedite the process of disposing cases and unclogging bottlenecks in dispute resolution
- Policy study on the live food fish trade recommending regulation of instead of a ban on the trade
- Dissemination to LGUs and other stakeholders of information on fisheries management strategies emphasizing the twin objectives of enhancing fish stocks and protecting habitats that support fish recruitment and tourism.
- Supported the I Love the Ocean Movement locally known as “Tangay Y Laud Calamian” as an advocacy movement to build local constituency for coastal and fisheries management

### **Danajon Bank**

- Project assistance toward the design and implementation of management plans in Danajon Bank included initiating, undertaking and advocating the following activities:
  - Baseline assessment of capture fisheries and MPAs
  - Profiling of Danajon Bank fisheries incorporating results of the fisheries baseline assessment, workshop outputs and various secondary data sources
  - Municipal CFRM planning and adoption
  - Danajon-wide planning to develop a framework plan for fisheries – the TWG currently developing details of the plan
  - Conducted training and organizational development activities for coastal enforcement teams at the provincial, municipal and community levels
  - Formulation and implementation of “Oplan Oceanic Storm” for Danajon Bank, involving the LGUs, PNP, Phil Navy, DILG, DENR and BFAR. Similar operational arrangements were carried out the respective municipal enforcement teams
  - Establishment of new MPAs in CPG and Ubay and strengthening the existing ones across the four municipalities; the eight strategic MPAs that formed part of the network were provided with enforcement assets through the SAF
  - Hydrodynamic and larval dispersal studies to determine interconnectivity of MPAs and/or identify new sites toward the establishment of an MPA network
  - Establishment of closed season for siganids and gravid blue crabs regulations pursued by three of the four LGUs in the Danajon Bank focal area.
  - Advocacy toward the adoption of a fishers fisheries registration system through an enabling ordinance.
  - Facilitated the development of a system of local adjudication of fisheries law violations to expedite the process of disposing cases via administrative route
  - Formulation and enactment of a comprehensive municipal fisheries ordinance of each of the four focal area municipalities

### **Lanuza Bay**

- In Lanuza Bay, the emphasis was on beefing up the fisheries and coastal resource management component of an existing bay-wide management plan of the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA), and enhancing the Alliance’s capacity in fisheries and coastal resource management. Various forms of technical assistance were also made

available to individual LBDA component municipalities, focusing on the following activities/strategies:

- Baseline assessment of capture fisheries and MPAs in 2004
- Profiling of Surigao del Sur fisheries
- Annual CRM programming for 2004 and 2005 in each municipality
- Review and revision of the LBDA environmental management plan to strengthen provisions for fisheries and coastal resource management
- Training and organizational development of coastal enforcement teams at the municipal and community levels
- Formulation and implementation of “Oplan Karajawan”, involving the LGUs, PNP, and Philippine Army.
- Establishment of six new MPAs in Carrascal, Cantilan and Tandag; technical support to existing MPAs. Enforcement assets were provided and directly awarded to the POs through SAF.
- Hydrodynamic and larval dispersal studies to determine interconnectivity of MPAs and/or identify new ones toward establishing an MPA network
- Mapping of the extent of the seagrass beds in Carrascal, Cantilan and Cortez in preparation for the declaration of closed season for siganids. These regulations are currently being deliberated upon in the respective municipal councils.
- Introduced the regulations for beach siene operations.
- Adoption of fishers’ registration system by each focal area LGU through the adoption of an enabling ordinance, which is undergoing legislative deliberation
- Formulation of the municipal enforcement action teams’ (MEAT) implementation plans in each of the component LBDA LGUs

#### **Tawi-Tawi Bay**

- The relatively limited presence of CRM initiatives in Tawi-Tawi Bay required an initial focus on laying the groundwork for fisheries management through participatory assessment activities and consultations with stakeholder groups, including in particular, the religious sector, which has immense influence on community decisions. The package of technical assistance provided by the Project in its focal area (Bongao, Panglima Sugala, Simunul) consisted of/resulted in the following:
  - Baseline assessment of capture fisheries and MPAs
  - Fisheries profiling of the three focal area municipalities, using fisheries baseline assessments results, PCRA outputs and secondary data
  - Municipal CRM plan adoption in the three focal area municipalities
  - Assessment, training and organizational development activities for coastal enforcement teams at the provincial, municipal and community levels.
  - Establishment of eight new MPAs in the three focal area municipalities including a sanctuary for invertebrates; enforcement assets provided through SAF.
  - Hydrodynamic and larval dispersal studies to determine interconnectivity of MPAs and/or identify new sites toward establishing an MPA network
  - Introduction to LGUs of fisheries registration adopted via the enactment of ordinance
  - Declaration of provincial fatwa on marine environmental protection and conservation

**SOW: “The Project will also develop linkages with LGUs, the private sector and other institutions to promote the development of local economic magnets**

***(centers of employment) and other economic opportunities in order to help identify potential livelihood opportunities for fishers potentially displaced as a result of the need to reduce fishing pressure on fish stocks.”***

- The Project is currently contracting the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development (SEAFDEC) to determine appropriate sites and species for mariculture. The SAF was initially envisioned to cover for livelihood programs however, the Project was prioritizing activities that can impact a large number of people and have a greater chance of long-term success. Most of the approved grants are for MPAs, which can potentially benefit an entire community or several municipalities sharing a body of water. A number of MPAs also have potential for tourism (at least in Calamianes) – if such potential can be developed, it can eventually provide alternative sources of income to fishers and their families.
- Some of the Project’s early fisheries management interventions are geared toward increasing the productivity of high-value species, such as blue crab and siganids in Danajon Bank, invertebrates in Tawi-Tawi, through management measures. This can potentially lead to better income for fishers.

## **C.2. Improve national and local policies for more sustainable use of coastal resources and marine fish stocks**

***SOW: “Support will be provided to develop a national framework for coastal resources and marine fisheries.”***

- The Project’s focus was to assist BFAR pursue key policy objectives, and wherever possible, advocate policy initiatives that contribute to sustainable fisheries. Project assistance to BFAR consisted of/resulted in the following:
  - Formulation and adoption of the Comprehensive National Fishery Industry Development Plan
  - Draft amendments to the Fisheries Code (RA8550)
  - Formulation and adoption of Executive Order 305 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (published in Official Gazette last December 26, 2005; registration system prescribed in the EO has been adopted in FISH Project sites)
  - Formulation of national and local government fisheries registration and licensing frameworks for the Philippines
  - Review of literature and documentation of experiences and lessons learned in registration and licensing of commercial and municipal capture fisheries sector of the Philippines
  - Draft Fisheries Administrative Orders: Guidelines for the Registration and Licensing of Municipal and Commercial Capture Fisheries
  - Report on the Evaluation of Policy for the Live Reef Fish Food Trade: Focus on Calamianes, Province of Palawan with implications to National Policy (submitted to BFAR for final review/acceptance; resulted in the adoption by the Provincial Government of Palawan of a provincial ordinance regulating the live reef fish food trade.
  - Formulation of the Integrated Fisheries Management Unit (IFMU) concept and guidelines which have been endorsed by BFAR via the issuance of Fisheries Office Order.

- Facilitation in the formulation of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of ARMM's Fisheries Code and regional MCS protocol
- Facilitation of a workshop to formulation the IRR for the Wildlife Act covering the fisheries and aquatic wildlife

**SOW: “Formulation of local policies related to the management of coastal resources and marine fisheries management will also be supported, including policies to define and enforce individual or common property resource use rights.”**

- The Project has made much progress in promoting policy improvement in its focal areas, where LGUs have adopted numerous ordinances regulating fishing effort or supporting fisheries management. At a more strategic level, the Project developed registration and licensing frameworks for both municipal and commercial fisheries for adoption by BFAR, and consequently by the concerned sectors, including municipal LGUs. Following the completion of the draft document, the Project coordinated closely with BFAR to monitor progress in the review process, and to push for the frameworks' adoption. Meanwhile, the effort to promote fisheries registration and licensing among LGUs started in the focal areas, resulting in the adoption by some focal area municipalities of policy measures/ordinances based on the draft frameworks.

**SOW: “Information from studies on the status/extent of overfishing and viable management options will be widely distributed to assist new policies, in particular the planned review of the Philippine Fisheries Code or Republic Act 8550.”**

- A crucial element of the Project's work and strategy is the effective use of credible and verifiable information to support the management measures and policy initiatives it is advocating at both national and local levels. Through various forums and media, the Project packages the information and makes it available, not only to its formal partners, but also to a bigger community that includes the general public. This helps clarify issues, and helps build a constituency for fisheries management beyond the Project's focal areas. The Project was a lead facilitator and contributor in the publication of *In Turbulent Seas: The Status of Philippine Marine Fisheries*, to-date the most authoritative reference on Philippine fisheries. This document has proven to be an important input to current policy initiatives. It facilitated Project assistance to BFAR in the formulation of proposed amendments to the Fisheries Code (RA 8850). Using information from the document and other sources, and through a consultative process involving fisheries stakeholders, the technical assistance team is helping the TWG to develop a draft bill that will amend specific provisions of the Code and, to be submitted by BFAR to the House of Representatives.
- In **Calamianes**, the Project provided the Provincial Government with a policy study on the live food fish trade, which they used as basis for the promulgation of a provincial ordinance banning the use of compressors in fishing, and declaring a five-month closed season on capture of live *Suno* (Grouper) every year.
- In **Danajon Bank**, the Project effectively used results of the baseline assessment conducted to convince the focal area LGUs to intensify coastal law enforcement and implement fishing effort restrictions and rationalization measures.
- In **Lanuza Bay**, the Project relied on information from technical surveys to push certain policy measures through the local legislative mill, such as an ordinance reducing the extent of an MPA to a more viable, manageable size. The Project also a year-long

research the results of which were used in formulating regulations for beach seine operations in two municipalities

- In **Tawi-Tawi**, the Project provided religious leaders with the scientific information and results of participatory assessment and resource profiling exercises that supported their declaration of a provincial *fatwa* on marine conservation.

**SOW: “The Project will also assist the GRP to adopt relevant provisions from international and regional fisheries action agendas such as WSSD Plan of Implementation, FAO’s Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and ASEAN Plan of Action for Sustainable Fisheries and Food Security.”**

- The Project seeks every opportunity to effect the adoption by national government of the various international and regional fisheries action agendas being pushed by the international community. A draft National Plan of Action (NPOA) to Prevent Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) has been submitted to BFAR. The document will be transmitted to the DA Secretary, and then to FAO. A similar NPOA for sharks was also formulated in 2008 with Project’s support.

**SOW: “... there is a need to identify policy studies that will strengthen national and local policy-making and implementation.”**

- A key step toward realizing the objectives of fisheries management is the establishment of an effective, transparent and accountable fisheries registration and licensing system for both municipal and commercial fisheries. Such system will help regulate current fishing effort, as well as provide the basis for planning for the long term. The Project helped formulate municipal and commercial registration and licensing FAOs and a corresponding implementation program, which were submitted to BFAR for adoption and implementation

**SOW: “Advisors will identify priority national and local policy issues regarding the sustainable use of coastal resources and marine fisheries, and specific analysis and assistance appropriate to support the adoption of improved policies.”**

- One of the major policy issues identified by the SOW is the “fragmented fisheries policy arena characterized by the plethora of local and national laws and administrative issuances and overlapping mandates and responsibilities by various agencies.” The Project sought to address this issue by pushing for the adoption by national government of the CNFIDP, formulated through a consultative process that the Project organized and facilitated. The Project is now exploring all avenues to effect the CNFIDP’s adoption by BFAR. Using the National Aquaculture Congress as venue and through the effort of Congressman Luis Villafuerte, the Project presented to PGMA the CNFIDP for funding support. Through various channels, the Project also collected inputs/information from various sectors to assist the legislative process.

**SOW: “Policy research will identify viable management options for fish stock regeneration as well as identify appropriate and efficient market based incentives for compliance and investments in sustainable fisheries at both local and national levels.”**

- At the national level, by setting the context and policy environment under which ‘sustainable fisheries’ can begin operate, the National and Local Government Fisheries Registration and Licensing Frameworks for the Municipal and Commercial Capture Fisheries Sectors of the Philippines developed by the Project and submitted to BFAR is a

first step and a major accomplishment contributing to this SOW objective. The Frameworks have been partially adopted by some focal area municipalities through the enactment of local fisheries registration ordinances. Strategically, the Project continues to push for its adoption by BFAR, which will help ensure the installation of fisheries registration and licensing systems nationwide.

- In **Calamianes**, the Project commissioned a policy study for the management of live food fish fisheries in the Calamianes; prepared research design to generate data to support future policies on spatial or temporal restrictions for intensively fished species of fish; and conducted *in-situ* researches to identify spawning areas of squids.
- In **Danajon**, the Project commissioned an economic valuation study to determine the cost and benefit of the CFRM program pursued by municipalities. It is anticipated that the study will provide a framework and tools for LGUs to measure direct and indirect benefits to the coastal communities and certain financial returns (revenues) to the LGUs out of its regula CRM/fisheries investments or budgetary allocations.
- Across the four sites, the Project commissioned a study to determine the viability of key species and identify appropriate sites for mariculture interventions. The results will be disseminated to BFAR, LGUs and prospective private sector partners for potential investment.

### **C.3. Build national and local support for more responsible management of coastal resources and marine fish stocks**

**SOW: “The Project will support information, education and communication activities, including focused consultations, public fora and active participation by national and local media, to build the political will for more responsible management of coastal resources and marine fish stocks.”**

- IEC cut across the various fisheries management concerns, providing strong support to virtually all aspect’s of the Project’s work. Responding to the high demand for technical assistance from within and outside its target areas, the Project exceeded performance targets for training and the production of information, education materials. The various IEC materials produced by the Project have been and continue to be adopted for reprinting by other projects, such as the Bohol Marine Triangle, German Development Service, World Wildlife Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded Northern Mindanao Community Initiative Resource Management Project (NMCIRMP). Key activities are described below:
  - Orientations sessions/workshops, IEC caravans, exhibits and other social mobilization activities in the project sites and ensured activities were undertaken in partnership with LGUs, partner agencies and key stakeholders.
  - The Project initiated the popularization of technical information on fisheries management in English and five local languages (Tagalog, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Sinama, Tausug), and the use of Flash animations (for distribution on CD and the web) to help explain complex technical questions being pursued.
  - The Project produced a DVD collection of documentaries that chronicles the evolution of CRM in the Philippines. Copies of the DVD have been distributed to schools, NGOs, LGUs, NGAs and the media. The documentaries have been and continue to be aired over the government TV network NBN and on cable TV through Knowledge Channel.

- In **Tawi-Tawi**, IEC was the mode by which the Project successfully linked socio-religious practices with marine conservation and protection by advocating the development and proclamation of a provincial *fatwa* (religious ruling) on marine protection and conservation in Tawi-Tawi. This was accomplished through a special activity fund (SAF) to the Supreme Council for Islamic Preaching and Guidance (SCIPG), who conducted research and province-wide (Tawi-Tawi) consultations to aid the drafting and declaration of the *fatwa*. With additional funding, a region-wide fatwa on marine conservation and protection could also be declared.
- In **Danajon Bank**, the Project is developing the Talibon Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Interpretive (FCRMIC), which houses experiential visual displays such as 3D exhibits. One of the features of the center is the 3D relief map of Danajon Bank - manufactured in a 7-day participatory 3D modeling exercise. Additionally, the Project worked with the Regional Fisheries Training Center-Carmen to produce miniature models of various fishing gears, which is exhibited at the FCRMIC.

**SOW: “Informed by scientific data and local knowledge on the extent of overfishing and use of destructive fishing practices and benefits from improved management, project activities will raise public awareness and support advocacy to address overfishing and the use of destructive fishing practices.”**

- Overfishing and illegal fishing are two of the major themes of the various IEC products and activities undertaken by the Project. Several IEC materials that the Project produced address these issues. They are presented in and distributed through all types of media, including print, radio, TV, video, animation and the Internet.
- Through participatory coastal resource assessment in all *barangays* of the project sites, the Project collected local information to support data from scientific studies on the status of local fisheries and coastal resources. Both local knowledge and results from scientific studies were simplified and disseminated to key stakeholders and audiences, and served as inputs to participatory coastal and fisheries resource management planning processes that provided a framework and action plans for fisheries management in the Project sites. The participatory approach was crucial to promoting public awareness and supporting the Project’s advocacy work.
- In **Calamianes**, the Project aired several advocacy broadcasts over local radio station, including live interviews on importance of MPAs, licensing and law enforcement issues.
- In **Danajon Bank**, Billboards, radio, caravans, and special events were used to drum up public interest in fisheries issues. Through private sector partners, the Project facilitated mural painting activity involving school children
- In **Lanuza Bay**, radio and special events were the main modes used to bring the message of fisheries management to groups outside the LGU and fishing communities. The Project organized an IEC core group to spearhead IEC campaigns in the area.
- In **Tawi-Tawi**, the Project organized IEC caravans, seminars, forums and radio interviews, and placed advocacy advertisements on radio to intensify dissemination of information about common fisheries problems and their solutions. An IEC Core Group that the Project helped form was an important ally and contributor to this undertaking.

**SOW: “A network of advocates, sharers, and learners will be established and/or strengthened to accelerate institutionalization of project lessons.”**

- The Project pursued constituency-building in its sites at multi-sectoral and community levels through various IEC and training activities, meeting performance targets on public-private

sector partnerships with support from the SAF. Working with NGOs and POs, the Project strengthened law enforcement, and helped established and implemented MPAs.

- To broaden constituency for fisheries management, the Project:
  - Reached out to private sector foundations to generate support for coastal and fisheries resource management;
  - Established TWGs and IEC Core Teams in each site;
  - Revived the I Love the Ocean Movement initially in Bohol, and eventually in other Project sites to engage the general public in advocacy activities;
  - Continued documentation of training and IEC activities via print and video for use in a series of experiential vignettes or success stories about the project;
  - Translated trainings and capacity-building workshops into "how to" manuals to serve as reference for service providers and partner institutions thereby helping promote the strategic spread and broaden the network of service providers of coastal and fisheries resource management;
  - Produced a DVD collection containing nine documentaries detailing the evolution of CRM in the Philippines and showcasing key lessons from the Philippine CRM experience;
  - Disseminated DVD copies to government, non-government institutions including schools, research groups, and universities as well as coastal and fisheries management practitioners and managers;
  - Published documentaries on the Web through the FISH Project's web site at <http://oneocean.org>;
  - Successfully negotiated the airing of these productions over national TV through the government's NBN and on cable TV through Knowledge Channel;
  - Pursued linkage with the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) through participation in the LMP annual convention and dissemination of IEC materials to coastal mayors;
  - Responded to requests for IEC materials from walk-in guests and via the web site <http://oneocean.org>; responded to queries from media regarding fisheries management information and data;
  - Initiated the organization and training of the core members of the Movement for Responsible Fisheries (MOREFish) through the auspices of the League of the Municipalities of the Philippines.
  - Partnerships with national NGOs for concerted advocacy of fisheries management issues
- In **Danajon Bank**, the constituency-building effort consisted of/resulted in the following:
  - Membership in the Bohol Coastal Resource Management Task Force and participation in activities related to coastal and fishery management, including Month of the Ocean, FISH Conservation Week;
  - Partnership with NGOs and Bohol Environment Management Office;
  - Strengthening of the Coastal Law Enforcement Council, Coastal Law Enforcement Team, Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Teams and Special Enforcement Teams.
  - Cross-visits with communities and LGUs with successful CRM and fisheries management
  - Adoption of EO 13-2005 formalizing TWG for Danajon Bank.
  - Orientations for *blue crab* operators and *baklad* operators
  - Training of coastal law enforcement trainers, who have since delivered technical assistance to other sites

- In **Calamianes**, the Project forged informal cooperation with pearl farms, live fish fisher's associations, and the tourism sector in support of coastal law enforcement and MPA establishment. The Project also organized a multi-sectoral TWG, and collaborated with PCSDS on ECAN for Coron
- In **Lanuza Bay**, the Project worked toward strengthening the network of CFRM advocates at the community level through organizational development and capacity building for the the LBDA and three POs managing the MPAs within Lanuza Bay. Through the conduct of a youth camp, the Project promoted awareness among the youth of reproductive health and CRM issues. These activities were supported by IEC materials that were conceptualized locally and focused on area-specific concerns. The Project's IEC materials were more widely disseminated through a partnership with the PIA and with local radio stations, which used info plugs produced by the Project. The Project also participated in various IEC activities marking special marine-themed celebrations such as the Month of the Ocean and Fish Conservation Week. A regular interactive radio program is also undertaken.
- In **Tawi-Tawi**, the Project organized joined the Provincial Communicators Network (COMNET) to ensure the inclusion of fisheries and coastal resource management concerns in the Network's advocacy agenda. With support from SAF, the Project assisted the Supreme Council for Islamic Guidance and Preaching in the formulation of provincial *fatwa* on marine conservation. Partnerships with MSU and the Provincial BFAR also contributed to the overall constituency-building effort. As in its other focal areas, the Project organized a TWG and IEC Core Group to ensure multi-sectoral participation in the advocacy effort.

#### **D. Expected Results and Outputs (p C-6)**

***SOW: "It is expected that by the end of seven years, target marine fish stocks would have increased by at least 10 percent in target coastal and marine ecosystems from 2003 baseline levels of both pelagic species (i.e. trans migratory/mid-water dwelling fish species such as tuna, scads and sardines) and/or demersal types (or bottom-dwelling species such as groupers and snappers) using an ecosystem approach rather than species-based."***

The Project's baseline is 2004 because the baseline assessment report was not completed in 2003 as directed in the SOW. Project operations started in September 2003, and it took six months to identify, orient and complete the terms of references and contracts of the assessment, and another six months to complete the assessments.

The Project follows an approach that is best described as "integrated" and "holistic", incorporating three major components of ecosystem-based fisheries management:

1. ecosystem boundaries to define each resource management unit (the focal area);
2. an understanding of the dynamics of marine ecosystems and how they respond to human-induced changes, particularly those resulting from fisheries; and
3. a governance system that is responsive to an ecosystems approach to controlling and limiting the exploitation of fishery resources.

*Additional reference:* Procedure for estimating FPR

**SOW: “Site-specific and rights-based fisheries management plans developed and implemented, following a participatory process applying the best available scientific data.”**

- In general, the formulation and adoption of fisheries management plans in each site follows these strategies:
  - Conduct of scientific fisheries and habitat baseline assessment, community-level participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) and fisheries profiling processes to engage key stakeholders in coastal and fisheries management planning and implementation processes and to collect and organize available information as basis for fisheries management planning
  - Formation of fisheries management technical working groups (TWGs) who shall be tasked to spearhead the planning workshops and consultations with stakeholders.
  - Conduct of municipal and/or inter-municipal fisheries management planning workshops and writeshops integrating into the plan a clear and viable legal and institutional setup building on community, LGU and/or inter-LGU/inter-agency management systems in place to facilitate plan implementation
  - Facilitation for the formal adoption of the fisheries management plan with corresponding resource allocation (budget and staff) by duly constituted authorities i.e. *Sangguniang Bayan/Panglalarawigan*, inter-LGU management council and the like.
  - Conduct of annual planning and programming workshop to ensure key components of the fisheries management plan or (CRM plan) are included into the annual investment program of each LGU.
- In **Calamianes**, the following were accomplished:
  - Three municipal CFRM plan were completed and adopted
  - MPA management plans for Bintuan, Bugur, Concepcion-Sagrada-Bogtong, Balisungan, and Malbato MPAs.
  - Technical assistance, provision of scientific information, logistical support, legal assistance and IEC to enable adoption of five pivotal fisheries and CRM strategies through inter-LGU collaboration and organization of TWGs. The strategic interventions shall be spelled out in medium-term action plans through the formulation of the Calamianes Integrated Fisheries Management Plan. LGUs have signed a MOA to enable regional collaboration in the implementation of mutually-reinforcing fisheries management strategies such as closed seasons, licensing with territorial rights, regional law enforcement strategies, municipal water delineation and zoning.
- In **Danajon Bank**, Project accomplishments included:
  - The completed CFRM plans for the four focal area municipalities were adopted with corresponding municipal ordinances.
  - Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Technical Working Group, formulized through Executive Order 13 series of 2005, which will prepare a comprehensive fisheries management plan for Danajon Bank; consultation meetings with TWG members on-going.
  - Five management plans for 5 MPAs (Guindacpan, Bilang-bilangan East, Hingotanan East, Humay-humay, Bantigue)
- In **Lanuza Bay**, the Project completed the following:
  - Review of the coastal component of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of Lanuza Bay; recommendations currently being incorporated into the updated plan document.

- Formulation of management plans for the nine MPAs in the municipalities of Carrascal, Cantilan, Cortez and Tandag.
- In **Tawi-Tawi Bay**, the results of Project intervention resulted in:
  - Adoption of municipal CRM plans for the municipalities of Bongao, Panglima Sugala and Simunol
  - Formulation of a one-year management plan for each of the seven MPAs

**Note:** Rights-based resource use and management are not covered by these plans –such provisions will be incorporated once zoning and licensing system is completed.

**SOW: “Effective monitoring, control and surveillance systems implemented for target sites, including critical coastal and marine habitats and selected marine fisheries operations in the target sites.”**

- The establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) at the project sites is guided by the following strategies:
  - Engagement of stakeholders in identification of law enforcement issues at the community, municipality and inter-LGU levels, inventory of coastal law enforcement assets and analysis of training needs of enforcers
  - Conduct of basic coastal and fisheries law enforcement training for law enforcers at the municipal and provincial levels
  - Formalization of municipal coastal law enforcement teams (MCLETs) by way of issuance of executive orders (EO) or enactment of municipal ordinance indicating therein the functions and responsibilities, personnel composition, budget among others
  - Facilitation of organizational development workshops, operations planning, specialized training programs and regular assessments to continuously improve operating systems and procedures
  - Establishment of protocols for regular reporting
- In **Calamianes**, the following were accomplished:
  - Training and organization of enforcement teams at the municipal and community levels.
  - CLE training, operational planning and organizational strengthening for all LGU coastal law enforcement teams (through SAF, the Project engaged the services of ELAC to sustain capacity building and provide logistical support).
  - Organization and training of Special Enforcement Teams (SET) for established MPAs.
  - Logistical support to MPA enforcement teams through SAF.
  - Assessment of critical fisheries issues
  - Coordination with the regional PNP to provide directives to municipal stations to augment operations against illegal fishing activities.
- In **Danajon Bank**, the Project made considerable progress in the following areas related to MCS:
  - Training and organization of enforcement teams at the municipal and community levels
  - Formulation and implementation of “Oplan Oceanic Storm” involving key enforcement agencies; similar “Oplans” subsequently formulated to continue enforcement activities.
  - Institutionalization of a coastal law enforcement coordination mechanism and reporting protocols through support to CLEC.

- Installation of a system of detection, reporting, apprehension and prosecution of violators at various levels (community, municipal and provincial)
- Establishment of a local adjudication board to administratively dispose some cases involving violation of policies on management interventions
- Assessment of fisheries issues
- A civil military operations cum IEC caravan was also undertaken as a soft approach to enforcement in illegal fishing hotspots.
- In **Lanuza Bay**, MCS-related Project accomplishments included the following:
  - Formulation and implementation of “Oplan Karajawan” involving key enforcement agencies.
  - Institutionalization of a coastal law enforcement coordination mechanism through support to LBDA and the Provincial Coastal Law Enforcement Council.
  - Establishment of a system of detection, reporting, apprehension and prosecution of violators at various levels (community, municipal and bay-wide)
  - Assessment of fisheries issues
- In **Tawi-Tawi Bay**, Project assistance resulted in the following:
  - Training and organization of the enforcement teams at the municipal and provincial levels.
  - Improved coordination and collaboration among enforcement agencies and military establishment (Task Force 62) in undertaking fisheries enforcement.
  - Creation of Coastal Law Enforcement Team (provincial and municipal)
  - Executive Orders related to enforcement of coastal and fisheries laws
  - Conduct of seaborne and market denial operations
  - Assessment of fisheries issues

**SOW: “Comprehensive fisheries management ordinances adopted by local government units at target sites.”**

- In general, the enactment of a comprehensive fisheries management ordinance has two modalities. One responds to situations where there is no existing comprehensive ordinance before Project intervention starts, and the other addresses situations where a comprehensive ordinance is in effect before the start of Project intervention. In the first case, the following strategies are employed:
  - Formulation of fisheries management plan or CRM plan as basis for the provisions of the comprehensive ordinance
  - Integration of special fisheries ordinances into the comprehensive fisheries ordinance
  - Conduct of training in comprehensive fisheries ordinance formulation leading to the enactment of the ordinance
- In areas where there are existing comprehensive fisheries ordinances, the following strategies are used:
  - Conduct of inventory/review of all fisheries related ordinances and determine its enforceability.
  - Conduct of workshop/writeshop to formulate fisheries management plan or CRM plan using the review/analysis of the ordinances’ enforceability as inputs.
  - Conduct of workshop/writeshop to amend proposed comprehensive ordinance (also integrating special fisheries ordinance where appropriate) based on the formulated fisheries management plan or CRM plan leading to the enactment of the ordinance

- In **Calamianes**, Coron, Culion and Linapacan have formulated and enacted their municipal fisheries ordinances. In **Danajon Bank**, Bien Unido and CPG have adopted their respective comprehensive CRM Codes, along with Talibon and Ubay. In addition, Talibon, CPG and Bien Unido passed ordinances limiting mesh size for catching blue crab and regulating catching of siganids; a related ordinance banning the collection of gravid blue crabs has been adopted by all focal area LGUs. In **Lanuza**, the inter-LGU unified fisheries ordinance was being reviewed resulting to the enactment of amended ordinances passed by respective municipalities. In **Tawi-Tawi**, ordinances adopting the CRM plans, MPA management plans and creation of enforcement teams and municipal fisheries officers were also passed.

**Note:** The enactment of a comprehensive fisheries management code is based on an approved management plan; in general, where the management plan has not been completed, the adoption of the comprehensive fisheries ordinance is put on hold.

**SOW: “Local public advocacy strategies developed and implemented at target sites to generate broad public support for responsible fisheries.”**

- In general, the Project promoted advocacy for fisheries management programs in target sites through training and orientation workshops, social marketing and mass media activities, particularly radio, print, and special events (such as sea camps for the youth) and local exhibits. To ensure the prioritization of fisheries management in the local agenda, the Project worked closely with and through LGU partners and engaged multi-sectoral partners, including the private sector, in all IEC and training activities. Simultaneously, the Project aggressively promoted publicity in the local media, resulting in improved general public awareness and support of FISH Project activities.
- In **Calamianes**, the following results were achieved:
  - Public advocacy strategy tailored for the site, consisting of exhibits at the annual *Baragatan*, radio broadcasts, IEC caravans, PCRA and MPA orientation sessions.
  - Involvement of indigenous peoples in fisheries management through a collaborative agreement with the Saragpunta Alliance of Tagbanua communities, which stresses the critical importance of conserving coastal habitats in developing eco-tourism and generating community income through tourism user fees
- In **Danajon Bank**, the Project chalked up the following accomplishments:
  - Barangay FARMC and Municipal FARMC formed, strengthened and playing a lead advocacy role in the protection/management of fishery resources
  - Improved LGU support and allocation of funds for Project activities, policy advocacy and legislative agenda resulting from the Project’s initiative to package and present baseline assessment results to members of Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Bohol, members of Coastal Law Enforcement Council, municipal officials of the four focal sites, members of the Danajon Bank TWG on fisheries management, members of local NGOs and government agencies

**SOW: “National fisheries management strategy informed by scientific data and supported by concerned stakeholders”**

- Key Project accomplishments related to this SOW provision are as follow:
  - Technical assistance to BFAR in CNFIDP formulation and adoption
  - Technical assistance to BFAR to amend the Fisheries code (RA8550)

- Executive Order 305 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (published in Official Gazette last December 26, 2005, prescribed registration system adopted in some FISH Project sites)
- “National and Local Government Fisheries Registration and Licensing Frameworks for the Philippines: Review of Literature and Documentation of Experiences and Lessons Learned in Registration and Licensing of Commercial and Municipal Capture Fisheries Sector of the Philippines”
- Draft “Fisheries Administrative Orders: Guidelines for the Registration and Licensing of Municipal and Commercial Capture Fisheries” (submitted to BFAR November 17, 2005 for endorsement to DA approval/issuance; for BFAR consultation with stakeholder, with FISH assistance; consultations with stakeholders delayed pending completion of the government rationalization program – BFAR has indicated it lacks manpower to undertake consultations)
- “Evaluation of Policy for the Live Reef Fish Food Trade: Focus on Calamianes Province, Palawan with implications for National Policy” (submitted to BFAR for final review/acceptance, awaiting approval of related Palawan provincial ordinance)
- Technical assistance to BFAR in the development of medium-term action agenda for aquaculture, post harvest and institutional development as part of CNFIDP
- IRR for ARMM’s Fisheries Code and MCS Protocol
- Formulation of draft IRR of the Wildlife Act
- Issuance of the Fisheries Office Order circulating the concept note and guidelines for the IFMU.

**SOW: “Strengthened capability of key national and local institutions and their personnel to implement improved fisheries management practices”**

- The Project has a two-pronged approach to institutional capability building, simultaneously aimed at institutionalizing implementation arrangements and the institutional strengthening of service providers (provincial/national government agencies, academic institutions and non-government organizations). The institutionalization of implementation arrangements is hinged on the planning and implementation processes as the vehicle for institutional capability building following these strategies:

- Facilitation of participatory coastal resource assessment and community planning activities to engage key stakeholders in coastal and fisheries management planning and implementation processes
- Conduct of municipal and/or inter-municipal fisheries management planning workshops and writeshops integrating into the plan a clear and viable legal and institutional setup building on community, LGU and/or inter-LGU/inter-agency management systems in place to facilitate plan implementation
- Facilitation of formal adoption of the fisheries management plan with corresponding resource allocation (budget and staff) by duly constituted authorities i.e. *Sangguniang Bayan/Panglalaawigan*, inter-LGU management council and the like.
- Facilitation annual planning and programming workshop to ensure key components of the fisheries management plan or (CRM plan) are included into the annual investment program of each LGU.
- Conduct of thematic capacity building and training activities to LGU and community implementers to enhance skills for the implementation of fisheries management interventions including but not limited to stock assessment, reef monitoring, species- and gear-specific management interventions, registration

and licensing, MPA establishment and management, fisheries law enforcement, IEC, community organizing and leadership development as appropriate

- Facilitation of organizational development workshops and coaching sessions with implementers e.g. MPA managers, enforcement teams, people's organizations, LGUs and the like, to clarify systems and procedures, policies and other organizational concerns that may transpire in course of the implementation and maintenance of specific fisheries management interventions

The service providers targeted by this component are those that are engaged in delivering technical services in fisheries management and law enforcement. To strengthen fisheries management and law enforcement service providers, the following strategies shall be pursued:

- Assessment of the organizational environment of the above-mentioned institutions to identify current programs and future plans, determine level of fisheries management competencies, and identify potential entry points to adopt and/or enhance fisheries management services
- Capacity-building and trainers' training programs to enhance the technical competencies of these institutions such as but not limited to stock assessment, reef monitoring, species- and gear-specific management interventions, MPA establishment and management, and other technical skills as required
- Capacity-building and trainers' training programs to enhance the technical competencies of these institutions in conducting fisheries law enforcement training to LGUs and other clients
- Formulation and development of training modules and protocols for service delivery.
- Organizational development workshops to clarify processes, systems, procedures and other organizational concerns in effectively responding to the demands for fisheries management services of LGUs, projects and other implementers
- Delivery of fisheries management services in the target areas through institutional service providers.
- In **Calamianes**, the Project chalked up the following accomplishments:
  - Training and mentoring to build capacity of LGUs, NGOs (ELAC), indigenous peoples (Tagbanuas), and national government agencies (PCSDS, BFAR and DENR) in crucial fisheries management strategies, including PCRA, planning, MPA establishment and management, legislation, enforcement and reef monitoring. The Project also provided enforcement assets to partner organizations through SAF.
  - Advocacy for the adoption of requisite ordinances that will lay the legal basis and system for registration of fishers, boats and fishing operations. The ordinances are in various stages of legislation.
  - Organization and strengthening of coastal law enforcement teams at the municipal and community levels in critical areas of operations planning, detection, boarding, apprehension, evidence handling and prosecution.
- In **Danajon Bank**, the following results were achieved:
  - Improved capacity of LGU and community in various aspects of CRM and fisheries management, including:
    - Municipal CRM planning;
    - Coastal law enforcement
    - MPA management
    - Legislation

- Reef monitoring
  - Adjudication of violations of fisheries ordinances
- Improved enforcement of MPAs by providing enforcement assets to the three priority MPAs through SAF
- Implementation of a closed season for siganids and gravid blue crabs, which involved building local capacities in the analysis of biological information of target species as input to local ordinance, mapping of the extent of seagrass beds, presentation and negotiation during public hearings.
- Improved prospects to improve the legal basis and system for registration of fishers, boats and fishing operations achieved through advocacy for the adoption of requisite ordinances.
- In **Lanuza Bay**, the Project's achievements includes:
  - Improved local capacity in the following aspects of CRM and fisheries management:
    - Annual CRM programming based on the broad framework of the baywide EMP.
    - Coastal law enforcement, specifically operations planning, detection, boarding, apprehension and evidence handling.
    - Resource assessment, management planning, policy formulation, enforcement and reef monitoring.
    - In particular for Carrascal, Cantila, and Cortez, mapping the extent of the seagrass beds in preparation for the declaration of a closed season for siganids.
  - LGU acceptance of draft ordinances providing the legal basis and system for registration of fishers, boats and fishing operations, now at different stages of legislative deliberation by focal area LGUs.
- In **Tawi-Tawi**, important accomplishments were:
  - Improved local capacity in:
    - PCRA and CRM planning using primary and secondary information
    - Coastal law enforcement, particularly in areas of operations planning, detection, apprehension, boarding, and evidence handling
    - Policy formulation and enforcement
  - Draft ordinances providing the legal basis and system for registration of fishers, boats and fishing operations, now at different stages of legislative deliberation by focal area LGUs.
  - Declaration of a provincial *fatwa* on marine environmental protection and conservation, providing a stronger institutional basis for the implementation of a comprehensive fisheries and CRM program at the provincial, municipal and community levels.

**SOW: “Population and environmental concerns at target sites addressed.”**

- The integration of population in fisheries management is generally undertaken using the following strategies:

- Conduct of rapid assessment in the focal areas of the population hotspots
- Mobilization of reproductive health service provider that shall introduce population management interventions in fisheries management areas (considered as population hotspots)

- Conduct of training of trainers on community-based family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH), community distribution system and peer education
  - Delivery of FP/RH services by engaging volunteer peer educators and monitoring effectiveness of field-based activities
  - Institutionalization of FP/RH services through its integration into the barangay development plan.
- The Project's focus in terms of integrating population and environmental concerns has been on improving reproductive health outcomes of coastal communities, and increasing awareness and support for linked RH/FP fisheries management in 10 *barangays* across the project site. As of June 2008, a total of 26 *barangays* have adopted and integrated the reproductive health program.

## **E. Key Assumptions (p C-7)**

**SOW: “The FISH Project was designed with a number of assumptions that bear on its ability to achieve a 10% regeneration of fish stocks in selected sites, and some of these are:**

**“I. That fish stocks in project sites have not declined to a point beyond regeneration”**

- This assumption holds true. The degree of depletion varies from site to site but even in the most severely depleted focal area of Danajon bank, fish stock can still be managed to a significant level of regeneration.

**SOW: “That national and local election to be held in 2004 does not alter political priorities and policies to an extent that contradicts the objectives of the Project.”**

- Changes in priorities and policies are a reality that the Project has to deal with. The Project has adopted certain strategies that limit, to a certain extent, the impact of changing priorities to implementation

**SOW: “That ongoing policy review of the National Marine Policy, Fisheries Code and DAO 17 do not yield results that subvert the objectives of this Project.”**

- DAO 17 has been revoked. BFAR has issued new guidelines covering municipalities without offshore islands. Guidelines for municipalities with offshore islands have yet to be issued, but some LGUs opted to proceed with the delineation process – in all instances, the Project has opted to explain the importance of delineation, while stressing the absence of approved guidelines for LGUs with offshore islands.
- The Project assisted the amendments of the Philippine Fisheries Code. If its recommendations are accepted, they should enhance rather than impede implementation.
- The National Marine Policy has undergone several revisions and was finally integrated into the Sustainable Archipelagic Development Framework, which has yet to be approved. Meanwhile, the Project is pushing for the adoption by BFAR of the CNFIDP.

**SOW: “That BFAR has expressed willingness to implement the Project in the selected sites.”**

- BFAR support to Project initiatives has been ambivalent and presents some difficulties particularly to policy work and addressing commercial fisheries issues.

**SOW: “That collaboration between BFAR and DENR can be sufficiently engendered to address legal jurisdictional gaps.”**

- Collaboration is happening to some degree in specific sites, between technical staff of the two agencies at the regional and field levels.

**SOW: “That the peace and order situation, particularly but not exclusively in Mindanao, does not evolve in such a way as to prevent implementation in one or more project sites.”**

- This has not presented a significant problem. With necessary precautions, management initiatives were successfully undertaken even in problem areas.

### **III. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION ACTIVITIES AND OTHER PROJECTS**

#### **A. USAID/Philippines (p C-7)**

**SOW: “Conserve biological diversity in at least four biologically and economically important marine ecosystems in the Philippines, as measured by an increase in fish stocks and the maintenance of selected coastal resources that support them with environmental services.”**

- The bulk of the Project’s interventions, as well as most of its resources, were directed at achieving or supporting this objective. The specific actions taken are outlined above and in the following sections.

**SOW: “Build upon lessons learned in coastal resources and fisheries management.”**

#### **General**

- IEC strategies implemented are built on successes and lessons learned from CRMP, particularly the overall framework that builds on behavioral change models, inclusion of environmental ethics and strategic participatory communication approaches. The Project employs IEC not just for awareness and information but equally important, promotion of behavioral change and best practices in fisheries management.
- The Project is using and building on the tools and processes developed by past projects, including CRMP. These include the PCRA, participatory planning process, and monitoring and evaluation as well as various training manuals. Emphasis is given to participatory approaches to generate LGU and community buy-ins and ownership for the management interventions prescribed by the Project.

**SOW: “Incorporate population dynamics in planning project activities.”**

The integration of population in fisheries management is undertaken through the following strategies:

- Conduct of rapid assessment in the focal areas of the population hotspots
- Mobilization of reproductive health service provider that shall introduce population management interventions in fisheries management areas (considered as population hotspots)
- Conduct of training of trainers on community-based family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH), community distribution system and peer education
- Delivery of FP/RH services by engaging volunteer peer educators and monitoring effectiveness of field-based activities
- Institutionalization of FP/RH services through its integration into the barangay development plan.

**SOW: “Promote good governance in the fisheries sector.”**

- A good part of the Project’s package of technical assistance is focused on building local capacity and governance systems necessary to implement fisheries management measures over the long term. This includes most of its training and capacity-building assistance, such as those focused on policy formulation (which simultaneously helps improve the policy environment for fisheries management), coastal law enforcement and participatory planning. The Project’s multi-sectoral approach ensures that fisheries governance engenders participation by most – if not all – stakeholders, and helps promote a more transparent, accountable and participatory governance in the fishery sector. As has earlier been explained, however, much of the progress has been at the local level – at the national level, the Project has yet to secure BFAR’s firm commitment to efforts at improving policy and governance particularly in the commercial fisheries sector.

**SOW: “Support improved fisheries policies.”**

- At the local level, policy reform is a key agenda of the Project, and efforts to push this agenda has led to the adoption by LGUs of important ordinances and policies that support fisheries management.
- At the national level, the Project is pushing for the adoption of several policy documents, including the registration and licensing frameworks for municipal and commercial fisheries and the CNFIDP

**SOW: “Support economic development and environmental conservation in Mindanao.”**

- The Projects works in two sites in Mindanao – i.e., Surigao del Sur and Tawi-Tawi – where it is taking critical steps to improve the management of fisheries and coastal areas in its focal area. Using the strategies already explained above and working with other donor initiatives in the area whenever possible, the Project focuses on building local capacity across all concerned sectors, from the community to the private sector and LGUs at all levels.

## **B. Other Donor Activities**

**SOW: “...The FISH Project will expand its geographic focus to cover an ecosystem-wide area composed of coastal LGUs, coastal resources and marine waters.”**

- The Project is adopting an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EBFM), which requires the Project, even while working within the confines of its focal areas, to have an ecosystem perspective, i.e. give preference to management strategies, technologies and other interventions that contribute to the enhancement of the entire ecosystem. Despite logistical and financial constraints that prevent the Project from bringing its services directly to areas outside its focal areas, efforts are being made to reach out to municipalities within the target areas. A strategy that the Project pursued is the training and deployment of institutional service providers (e.g NGOs, provincial fisheries offices, BFAR regional office, and the likes) to sites outside the focal areas that the Project may be unable to reach. The SOW directive to “balance municipal and commercial fishing capacity with sustainable yield of marine fish stocks” will hopefully be addressed when the fisheries registration and licensing systems being advocated by the Project are in place, fully functional and integrated into the LGUs’ and BFAR’s MCS system. The Project has higher hopes to achieving this at the LGU level; issues related to commercial fishing cannot be fully addressed without the full involvement and commitment of BFAR.

***The FISH Project will... collaborate with related regional projects such as multi-donor regional project called STREAM that focuses on poverty alleviation through capacity-building, learning between stakeholders and policy development.***

- There had been no direct collaboration undertaken by the project in this regard

***SOW: “The FISH Project will actively support donor forums to share lessons learned and explore opportunities for greater collaboration, with focus on strengthening the capacity of DA-BFAR and LGUs to manage coastal resources and marine fisheries.”***

- In **Calamianes**, the Project collaboratively worked with the Marine Aquarium Council (MAC), the South China Sea Project of UNEP, and the MPA management project of the World Fish Center with funding from NOAA.
- In **Danajon Bank**, the Project assisted USDOL in the conduct of Environmental Law Enforcement Training, and coordinated and participated in the convention of the Bohol Association of Non-Government Organization (BANGON).
- In **Lanuza Bay**, the Project collaborated with IFAD-supported NCRIMP, and Haribon Foundation.
- In **Tawi-Tawi**, the Project collaborated with LGSPA, WWF and AMORE on Coastal Resource Management activities.

***SOW: “The FISH Project will build upon USAID’s established relationship with DENR to foster closer collaboration between DENR and DA-BFAR in managing coastal resources and marine fisheries.”***

- Collaboration is happening to some degree in specific sites, between technical staff of the two agencies at the regional and field levels.

**SOW: “The FISH Project will support efforts of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) to participate in the implementation of international agreements aimed at reducing overfishing, including collaboration with FAO and the WFC**

- The Project submitted to BFAR last December 21, 2005 a draft National Plan of Action (NPOA) to Prevent Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU). The document will be transmitted to the DA Secretary, and then to FAO. In 2008, the Project also facilitated the formulation of NPOA for Sharks in collaboration with NGOs.

### **C. Relationship with the Philippine Government’s Fisheries Management Strategy and other Related International Agreements**

**SOW: “The FISH Project will enable and assist the GRP, through the DA-BFAR, to meet its international commitments in the fisheries sector.”**

- The Project submitted to BFAR last December 21, 2005 a draft National Plan of Action (NPOA) to Prevent Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU). The document will be transmitted to the DA Secretary, and then to FAO. In 2008, the Project also facilitated the formulation of NPOA for Sharks in collaboration with NGOs.

**SOW: “The Project will provide technical assistance to DA-BFAR in determining how DA-BFAR can best fulfill its mandate under the Fisheries Code.”**

- Project assistance to DA-BFAR includes facilitating amendments to the Fisheries Code and other policy work already described above. At the regional and field level, the Project takes every effort to involve BFAR technical staff in its activities and give them all the training and capacity-building opportunities the Project provides its partners.

**SOW: “Support the DA-BFAR in facilitating a transparent, accountable and participatory process in reviewing and amending the Fisheries Code.”**

- The review and amendment of the Fisheries Code is done by a TWG chaired by BFAR and composed of representatives from FISH Project; NFRDI –DA, Aquaculture-BFAR, municipal fishing sector, commercial fishing sector, academe (UPV), WWF, NFR-Tambuyog, and the office of House Representative Villafuerte. Eleven bills covering the “easier” amendments have been submitted to Congress. These are consolidated in a final report currently being prepared by FISH Project consultants – report is expected to be completed and submitted to BFAR by end-July. The more “difficult” (controversial) amendments, such as changing the limits of municipal waters, will be tackled in the second half of Project implementation.

## IV. SCOPE OF WORK

### A. Tasks (p C-11)

**SOW: “Task 1. Develop a life-of-project (LOP) work plan (initial 5-years with a 2-year option period to extend) a more detailed first year work plan.”**

- The LOP was formulated with inputs from partners during the FISH Project implementation protocol workshop held in February 2004. The final LOP document was submitted to USAID in November 2004 (FISH Doc. No. 01-FISH/2004)
- The First Year Work Plan was initially formulated by FISH staff and refined during the Feb 2004 FISH Project implementation protocol workshop. The final document was submitted in July 2004 (FISH Doc. No. 02-FISH/2004)

**SOW: “Task 2. Establish a baseline on coastal and marine resources and conduct critical threat analysis.”**

- The baseline assessment of capture fisheries and MPAs was conducted from April to September 2004. The methodology is described in the Baseline Assessment Plan initially submitted to USAID in April 2004 (FISH Doc. No. 06-FISH/2004) and subsequently revised and resubmitted in August 2004 (FISH Doc. No. 09-FISH/2004)
- Consolidated results of the baseline assessment was finalized and submitted to USAID in July 2005 (FISH Doc. No. 17-FISH/2005)

**Note:** Critical threat analysis was not conducted although issues were identified. Critical paths and/or focal area strategies were developed instead as a guide to the implementation of various management interventions.

**SOW: “Task 3. Set-up Performance Monitoring Plan, including milestones.”**

- The working draft of the Performance Monitoring Plan (03-FISH/2004) was submitted in April 2004. The draft was further developed with inputs (targets and milestones) from key Project staff in July 2004 and the final document was submitted in the same month (FISH Doc. No. 08-FISH/2004). A supplement to the PMP is the Estimation Procedure for FISH Project Result (FISH Doc. No. 16-FISH/2005) was submitted in June 2005 after several iterations and consultations with the USAID contracted independent consultants. The PMP was reviewed in 2006 and modified based on project implementation experiences in the first two years. This revised PMP was submitted in June 2006 (FISH Doc. No. 25-FISH/2006)

**SOW: “Task 4. Identify key policy issues.”**

- The Project’s policy component worked in a number of policy concerns such as formulation of the CNFIDP to address long-term issues of overfishing and on policy instruments on registration and licensing for both municipal and commercial fishing operations to rationalize fishing efforts. Other policy initiatives are geared towards addressing strategic fisheries issues such live food fish trade, NPOA-IUU. The CNFIDP had been adopted by BFAR through the issuance of the Fisheries Office Order in July 2008.

**SOW: “Task 5. Strengthen institutional capacity.”**

- The Project strengthened institutional capacity of LGUs in planning and implementing fisheries management interventions in a learning-by-doing mode through implementation of closed seasons of key species (siganids, gravid blue crab), gear restrictions (ban of

compressor, ban of fine mesh nets) marine protected area establishment, registration and licensing.

- The Project has undertaken training and organizational development of coastal law enforcement teams in each of the LGUs.
- The Project sponsored study tours, workshops and trainings to LGU staff and officials, NGO partners, people's organizations (POs) and academic institutions in the local areas
- The Project awarded small grants to NGOs and POs to support project activities at the same time strengthen their own institutional capabilities in implementing specific fisheries management activities.

**Note:** Comprehensive institutional capability-building is based on the CRM/fisheries management planning process. This may include refining the LGU's implementing structure, staff and resource allocation as well as regular annual programming for CRM/fisheries activities. This aspect of capability-building is currently undertaken as part of the institutionalization process.

**SOW: “Task 6. Develop and implement marine fishery management plans.”**

- The Project facilitated planning leading to the formulation of ecosystem-wide fisheries management plans for Calamianes, Danajon Bank, Lanuza Bay and Municipal CRM plans for Bongao, Sugala and Simunol in Tawi-Tawi. These plans covered 16 municipal LGUs as of June 2008

**SOW: “Task 7. Build a wider constituency to advocate for more responsible marine fisheries management.”**

- The Project adopted the full range of IEC strategies and organized several training and other activities (already described above) to achieve constituency-building in its sites at multi-sectoral and community levels; performance targets on public-private sector partnerships were met through the SAF.

## **B. Contractor Responsibilities and Deliverables (p C-12)**

**SOW: “Priority coastal resources and marine fish stocks identified four target areas, e.g., species and habitats with target ecosystems based on social, economic and ecological importance, and the threats facing the sustainable use of these resources described.”**

- Results of the baseline assessment, PCRA exercises and oceanographic and larval dispersal studies in each site were considered in the identification of priority species and habitats. In Danajon Bank, for example, the Project pushed for the adoption of local ordinances regulating the harvest of siganids and blue crab. MPA sites were initially chosen based on results of technical surveys conducted by the Project, LGU capacity and the willingness of target communities to manage the MPA. As results of the oceanographic and larval dispersal studies come in, priority were given to those sites that have been determined as having the greatest ecological significance and have directly impacted to fisheries productivity enhancement.

**SOW: “Baseline data on priority coastal resources and marine fish stocks established within six months from the beginning of the contract.”**

- Baseline assessment for fisheries and MPAs was conducted in 2004. Consolidated report was submitted in July 2005

**SOW: “Rights-based fisheries management plans designed and implemented in target sites to establish and enforce individual and/or community resource use rights for coastal and marine fish stocks.”**

- CRM and fisheries management plans are being formulated. Most of the municipalities in the focal area have drafted and adopted their CFRM plans. However, a more strategic ecosystem-level fisheries management plan formulation is still on-going. Fishing area zonation and fisheries licensing system will further define and determine rights-based allocation.

**SOW: “Key national and local institutions at target sites strengthened for improved management of coastal resources and marine fisheries.”**

- CRM and fisheries management interventions depend on the LGUs capacity and commitment to improve management of resources. NGOs and NGAs are tapped and trained to provide assistance to LGUs whose primary duty to manage coastal and fisheries resources in its municipal waters.

**SOW: “Effective monitoring, control and surveillance systems for coastal resources and marine habitats and fisheries operations implemented in target sites.”**

- All the municipalities in the focal areas have been trained on the basic fisheries law enforcement. Subsequently, MCLETs were formally organized by way of an issuance from the local chief executive or an enactment of ordinance.

**SOW: “Effective coastal resources and marine fisheries management ordinances adopted by local government units at target sites.”**

- CRM plans were supported by the passage of comprehensive ordinance. Specific management interventions, e.g. MPAs, closed seasons, registration and licensing and the like are also legitimized by way of enactment of special ordinances to provide legal basis for the implementation of these management measures.

**SOW: “Local public advocacy strategies for more responsible coastal resources and marine fisheries implemented in target sites.”**

- IEC materials, forums, training workshops and other social mobilization activities were sponsored to promote responsible management of resources. IEC materials and messages are consciously crafted to support management interventions

**SOW: “Scientifically-informed national coastal resources and marine fisheries management strategies supported by stakeholders.”**

- The Project made extensive use of scientifically derived information, not only to guide its own planning and implementation, but also to inform and influence its partners in their work. This is manifested in the Project’s IEC materials, and in “scientific influences” introduced by the Project in local ordinances, such as those relating to closed seasons

especially tailored to local fishing practices and the species most economically important or dominant in each site.

**Activities promoted to address population and environmental concerns at target sites**

- In addition to the reproductive health and population management program undertaken in 25 *barangays*, the Project also supported youth camps to augment messages of population and environment interface.

## **Ongoing Program of Activities Anticipated to Spill over the Base Period**

### **Local Level Implementation Program**

#### **Calamianes**

- Completion of SAF-supported MPAs in 2 communities in October.
- Municipal delineation/zoning orientation for the municipalities having conflicting jurisdictional concerns

#### **Danajon Bank**

- Economic valuation study and necessary workshops for the transfer of tools and enhancement of skills of LGUs in the target area. Final report is anticipated to be submitted in December 2010
- Establishment of enforcement station/tower on the island (outer reef area)
- Municipal Fisheries/CRM benchmarking workshop
- Completion of SAF-supported MPAs in 3 communities in October
- Workshop on early fisheries management actions in Danajon Bank (Leyte side)

#### **Lanuza Bay**

- Completion and adoption of comprehensive fisheries ordinance in 3 municipalities anticipated to be completed in October
- Workshop on fisheries/CRM benchmarking for all LGUs in Lanuza bay.
- Follow up workshops on law enforcement, MPA and organizational development workshop for the provincial environment/fisheries office of Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur
- Completion of SAF-supported MPAs in 6 communities in November

#### **Tawi-Tawi**

- Establishment of additional 3 MPAs which was held in abeyance due to the ARMM elections. This is anticipated to be completed in December 2008.

## **National Level Implementation Program**

### **Work with BFAR**

- Finalization of workshop on joint data analysis and treatment for NSAP and editing of final report in December 2008
- Launching and printing of CNFIDP for dissemination to appropriate government agencies and broader stakeholder in November 2008

### **Work with LMP (MORE Fish Program)**

- Agenda-setting workshop with the core mayors/champions for the MORE Fish Program to be presented to the national assembly in November 2008
- Training of mayors on popularizing the national fisheries management issues in October 2008

### **Technical and IEC Support**

- Revision and reprinting of law coastal law enforcement guide, November 2008.
- Completion of the mariculture study in four focal areas, December 2010.

### **Project Management Support**

- Finalization of the 2008 monitoring events and consolidation/submission of final reports, December 2008

FISH Project Accomplishments & the SOW/30

**ANNEX A**  
**CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE**  
**MONITORING TABLES**

### ANNEX A: Performance Monitoring Tables

Project Results Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Description	Original Life Of-Project Target	5-Year Base Period Target <sup>2</sup>	Target vs. Status as of Dec 2006 <sup>3</sup>	2-Year Extension Target
FPR	Marine fish stocks increased by 10 percent (over 2004 baseline levels) in focal areas by the year 2010	10	5.5	1.00 (target) 1.53 (status)	4.5
PR1	Abundance of selected fisheries resources in focal areas	10	5.0	0 (target) 0.97 (status)	5.0
PR2	Catch rate of selected fisheries in focal areas	10	5.0	0 (target) 2.25 (status)	5.0
PR3	Reef fish biomass inside and adjacent to selected MPAs in focal areas	12	8.0	4 (target) 4.78 (status)	4.0
PR4	Reef fish species richness inside and adjacent to selected MPAs in focal areas	10	5.0	2 (target) 52.6 (status)	5.0
PR5	Benthic condition inside selected MPAs in focal areas	10	4.0	2 (target) 5.29 (status)	6.0

<sup>1</sup> Target for the project results (PRs) remain the same as laid down in the Performance Monitoring Plan

<sup>2</sup> Fifth Year Work Plan ( October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008)

<sup>3</sup> Performance monitoring for 2008 is still ongoing.

Intermediate Results Indicators	Description	Original Life of-Project Target	5-Year Base Period Target	Status as of March 2008	2-year Extension Target
IR 1	<b>National and local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas</b>				
IR 1.1	Municipal fishers and crafts operating in target areas registered and licensed <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of LGUs adopting registration and licensing system	16	16	10	13
IR 1.2	Law enforcers, prosecutors, and judiciary trained or assisted in coastal law enforcement <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of coastal law enforcement units established or improved and functional in each target area	17	19	18	11
IR 1.3	Effort restrictions including spatial, temporal, and gear-related fishing restrictions introduced in the focal areas <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of effort restrictions adopted	20	25	34	4
IR 1.4	Marine protected areas (fish sanctuaries) established or improved to protect critical habitats, migration routes, and spawning areas and functional in focal areas <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number and area (in has.) of MPAs established and enforced	24 units 480 ha	24 units 480 ha	27 units 1,799 ha	11 units
IR 1.5	Local government units in focal areas adopting CRM as basic service of the municipality <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of municipalities adopting CRM program and area of municipal waters (in has) under improved management	16 units 248 K ha	16 units 248 K ha	16 units	13 units
IR 1.6	Inter-LGU and interagency partnerships evidenced by collaborative agreements (MOA, MOUs, joint activities), policy instruments, fisheries management plans, or other similar mechanisms <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of agreements/plans signed or adopted among relevant stakeholders	4	8	5	-

Intermediate Results Indicators	Description	Original Life of-Project Target	5-Year Base Period Target	Status as of March 2008	2-Year Extension Target
IR 1.7	Reproductive health/population programs implemented or improved in each focal area <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of barangays integrating reproductive health/population management program	21	21	25	-
<b>IR 2</b>	<b>National policy framework developed supporting sustainable fisheries</b>				
IR 2.1	National fisheries policies supporting sustainable fisheries <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of national policy instruments developed, reviewed or revised with FISH Project inputs	12	15	11	4
<b>IR 3</b>	<b>Constituency of informed, disciplined, and cooperative stakeholders developed and engaged in fisheries management</b>				
IR 3.1	Public-private partnerships supporting fisheries management, social infrastructure, population programs, and socioeconomic development in target areas <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of public-private sector partnerships	14	15	14	1
IR 3.2	Dissemination and utilization of fisheries management information materials, training modules, policy studies, and project lessons <i>Unit of Measure:</i> Number of information materials distributed and training/forums conducted	135 info materials, 80 forums	145 info materials, 172 forums	120 info materials, 118 forums	25 info materials, 54 forums

Inter-mediate Indicator	Description	Original Life-of-Project Target*					5 Year Base Period Target **					Status as of March 2008					2-year Extension Target ***				
		Calamianes	Danajon	Surigao del Sur	Tawi-tawi	Total	Calamianes	Danajon	Surigao del Sur	Tawi-tawi	Total	Calamianes	Danajon	Surigao del Sur	Tawi-tawi	Total	Calamianes	Danajon	Surigao del Sur	Tawi-tawi	Total
IR 1	National and Local capacity increased for fisheries management in four target areas																				
IR 1.1	Municipal fishers and crafts operating in target areas registered and licensed <i>Unit of Measure: Number of LGUs adopting registration and licensing system</i>	3	4	6	3	16	3	4	6	3	16	3	4	0	3	10	1	12	-	-	13
IR 1.2	Law enforces, prosecutors, and judiciary trained or assisted in Coastal law enforcement <i>Unit of measure Number of coastal law enforcement units established or improved and functional in each target area</i>	3	5	6	3	17	3	6	6	4	19	4	4	6	4	18	1	10	-	-	11
IR 1.3	Effort restrictions including spatial, temporal, and gear-related fishing restrictions introduced in the focal areas <i>Unit of Measure: Number of effort restrictions adopted</i>	5	5	5	5	20	6	7	6	6	25	4	13	12	5	34	-	1	3	-	4
IR 1.4	Marine protected areas (fish sanctuaries) established or improved to protect critical habitats, migration routes, and spawning areas and functional in focal areas <i>Unit of Measure: Number and area (in has.) of MPAs established and enforced</i>	6	6	6	6	24	6	6	6	6	24	6	5	9	7	27	-	7	-	4	11
IR 1.5	Local government units in focal areas adopting CRM as basic service of the municipality <i>Unit of Measure: Number of municipalities adopting CRM program and area of municipal waters (in has) under improved management</i>	3	4	6	3	16	3	4	6	3	16	3	4	6	3	16	1	12	-	-	13
IR 1.6	Inter-LGU and interagency partnerships evidenced by collaborative agreements (MOA, MOUs, joint activities), policy instruments, fisheries management plans, or other similar mechanisms <i>Unit of Measure: Number of agreements/plans signed or adopted among relevant stakeholders</i>	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
IR 1.7	Reproductive health/population programs implemented or improved in each focal area <i>Unit of Measure: Number of barangays integrating reproductive health/population management program</i>	3	8	7	3	21	3	8	7	3	21	3	12	6	4	25	-	-	-	-	-

- Based on the original Performance Monitoring Plan revised in June 2006
- \*\* Based on the 5<sup>th</sup> year Work Plan with growth work
- \*\*\* Based on the draft 2-year Extension Work Plan