Fish Right Program

Year 2 Annual Report

October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020

Implemented by: The University of Rhode Island

Implementing partners are:
PATH Foundation Philippines Inc.
Silliman University
Marine Environment and Resources Foundation
NGOs for Fisheries Reform
Resonance
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

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Activity Information

Program Name:	USAID Fish Right Program
Activity Start and End Date:	March 30, 2018 to March 29, 2023
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	The University of Rhode Island
Agreement Number:	72049218CA00004
Name of Subcontractors or Subawardees:	PATH Foundation Philippines Inc. (PFPI) Silliman University (SU) Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF) NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR) Resonance Sustainable Fisheries Partnerships (SFP)
Geographic Coverage	Calamianes Island Group, Southern Negros and the Visayan Sea

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
ASTI	Advanced Science and Technology Institute
BDOF	Banco de Oro Foundation
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BSC	Blue Swimming Crab
BSP	Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)
C3	Community Centered Conservation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CDT	Catch Documentation and Traceability
CFI	Culion Foundation Inc.
CIG	Calamianes Island Group
COMSCA	Community Managed Savings and Credit Association
COP	Chief of Party
CMFO	Coastal and Marine Fisheries Ordinance
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
CRC	Coastal Resources Center (at URI)
CRM	Coastal Resource Management
CRMO	Coastal Resources Management Office
CRN	Calamianes Resilience Network
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EBFM	Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
ECOFISH	Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries
EO	Executive Order
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EwE	ECOPATH with ECOSIM
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest

FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
GenMaT	Gender Mainstreaming Tool
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GRF	Gerry Roxas Foundation
HCM	Harvest Control Measure
HCR	Harvest Control Rules
IFRMP	Inter-LGU Fisheries Resource Management Plan
IP	Indigenous People
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (Fishing)
LGU	Local Government Unit
LOP	Life of Program
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Office
MDRRMO	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
MEAT	MPA Evaluation and Assessment Tool
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MERF	Marine Environment and Resources Foundation
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MFO	Municipal Fisheries Ordinance
MKBA	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MMK	Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan
MO	Municipal Ordinance
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAN	Marine Protected Area Network
MSP	Marine Spatial Plan
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NFARMC	National Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils
NFR	NGOs for Fisheries Reform
NFRDI	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
NGA	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NIAD	Northern Iloilo Alliance for Development
NOAA	US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORECO	Negros Oriental Electric Cooperative
NSAP	National Stock Assessment Program
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Service Administration
PCAF	Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment

PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PCSDS	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff
PE	Peer Educators
PFPI	PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc.
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PL	Partnership Lab
PO	Peoples' Organization
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RA	Republic Act
RACE	Recognition Awards for CIG Enhanced Ecosystem
SA	Strategic Approach
SAG	Science Advisory Group
SFO	Site Focal Organization (PFPI in Calamianes, SU in Southern Negros, NFR in Visayan Sea)
SFP	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
SN	Southern Negros
SNCDMC	Southern Negros Coastal Development Management Council
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Statement of Work
SPCMAD	Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division
SPMP	Siete Pecados Marine Park
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
SU	Silliman University
TOC	Theory of Change
ToT	Training of Trainers
TURF	Tool for Understanding Resilience of Fisheries
TWG	Technical Working Group
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UPV	University of the Philippines Visayas
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VS	Visayan Sea
WMA	Women Managed Area

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Philippines' marine ecosystems provide food, livelihood, recreation, and resilience for millions of Filipinos. The country is often among the top 10 marine capture fisheries producing countries, catching around 2 million metric tons[1] composed of over 100 species and species groups[2] annually. The ocean economy contributes approximately 7% to the nation's GDP and employs around 2.2 million Filipinos.[3] Fish and fish products provide more than 50% of Filipinos' dietary protein.[4] About 60% of the population live in coastal zones and depend on coastal resources for their livelihoods.[5] Coastal and marine tourism contribute around 25% of this value while fisheries and aquaculture contribute around 20% of this value. Marine capture fisheries employ an estimated 1.4 million[6] Filipinos. These values are achieved in light of the Philippines being one of the top three countries most at risk of natural disasters.[7] Contributing to the country's resilience to provide ecosystem and goods and services[8] is the rich biodiversity across coral reef, mangrove and seagrass habitats which have made the Philippines a global center of marine biodiversity.[9]

Unfortunately, these socio-ecological systems that provide food security, livelihoods, and resilience for millions of Filipinos are threatened by overfishing, destructive and illegal fishing[10], degradation of habitats, pollution, and climate change.[11] Analysis of catch trends per fishing area commonly indicate declines[12] while local ecological knowledge indicates the

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[1] FAO (2018) The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018 – Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. Rome, Italy.

[2] Palomares MLD, Pauly D (2014) Philippine Marine Fisheries Catches: A Bottom-Up Reconstruction, 1950-2010. In Palomares and Pauly (eds.). Fisheries Center Research Reports 22(1), Vancouver, Canada.

[3] Baling N, Recide R (2017) State of Oceans and Coasts: Philippines. PEMSEA, Quezon City, Philippines.

[4] Catherine A. Courtney et al., Coastal Resource Management for Food Security (Cebu City: Coastal Resource Management Project Philippines, 1998): 4.

[5] https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-phi-2011-2016-ena.pdf

[6] FAO (2014) FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Country Profile: Philippines. Rome, Italy.

[7] Kirch L, Luther S, Mucke P, Prütz R, Radtke K, Schrader C (2017). World Risk Report. Analysis and prospects 2017. Berlin: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. p. 39.

[8] Hooper et al. (2005) Effects of biodiversity on ecosystem functioning: a consensus of current knowledge. Ecological Monographs 75(1):3-35.

[9] Carpenter KE, Springer VG (2005). The center of the center of marine shore fish biodiversity: The Philippine Islands. Environmental Biology of Fishes 72(4):467-480.

[10] Pomeroy, Robert & Parks, John & Reaugh-Flower, Kathleen & Guidote, Mar & Govan, Hugh & Atkinson, Scott. (2015). Status and Priority Capacity Needs for Local Compliance and Community-Supported Enforcement of Marine Resource Rules and Regulations in the Coral Triangle Region. Coastal Management. 43. 301-328. 10.1080/08920753.2015.1030330.

[11] DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (2016) Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028.

[12] Anticamara JA, Go KTB (2016) Spatio-temporal declines in Philippine fisheries and its implications to coastal municipal fishers' catch and income. Frontiers in Marine Science 3:21.

disappearance (zero catch) of over 50 finfish species between the 1950s and 2014.[13] Annually, the Philippines loses about $1.29 billion to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.[14] More than half of the mangroves—which serve as essential fish nurseries —have been lost since 1918, mostly by conversion of habitat to fish and shrimp ponds.[15] From 2006 to 2015, fishers have consistently been among the poorest sectors of Philippine society.[16] Thus, fishers have less ability to adapt and earn from other livelihood opportunities, becoming more susceptible to the use of unsustainable and illegal fishing practices to survive. When fish harvest is low, women in fishing households bear the burden of diversifying the family's income by gleaning and engaging in piecemeal jobs.

Open access to the fishery drives those losing livelihood from other sectors into fisheries, further worsening overfishing. Fisheries management regulations are insufficient to control harvesting within maximum sustainable levels. Open access combined with non-compliance of fisheries rules and regulations dissipates economic rent and drives fisherfolk and their families further into the poverty trap.

Recommendations for fisheries recovery include: "(1) regulate or reduce fisheries exploitation and other human activities impacting the fisheries to allow fisheries to rebuild or recover, (2) enforce effective networks of marine reserves, (3) engage fishers, consumers, and other stakeholders in fisheries management, (4) improve fisheries science, monitoring, and management capacities, and (5) provide alternative livelihood, skills, and improved education to fishers and their families."[17]

Significant effort over the last few decades have gone into establishing mostly nearshore coral reef based marine protected areas and there are now over 1,500 marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Philippines. However, most MPAs are tiny and <1% of Philippine marine waters are protected, far from the Philippines' Coral Triangle Initiative – National Plan of Action target (by 2020) of 10% of each habitat type within no-take zones and the Philippine Fisheries Code (1998) target of 15%. Eighty-five percent (85%) of no-take area is in just two sites and 90% of MPAs are less than 1 sq.km. (100 hectares).[18]

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[13] Lavides MN, Molina EPV, de la Rosa GE, Jr, Mill A., Rushton SP, Stead SM, et al. (2016) Patterns of Coral-Reef Finfish Species Disappearances Inferred from Fishers' Knowledge in Global Epicentre of Marine Shorefish Diversity. PLoS ONE 11(5): e0155752.

[14] http://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1589&context=theses

[15] UNEP (2014). The Importance of Mangroves to People: A Call to Action. van Bochove, J., Sullivan, E., Nakamura, T. (Eds). United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge. 128 pp.

[16] https://psa.gov.ph/content/farmers-fishermen-and-children-consistently-posted-highest-poverty-incidence-among-basic

[17] Anticamara and Go, 2016.

[18] Weeks et al. 2009. https://www.jstor.org/stable/40603378?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

However, pelagic fish dominate the nation's marine catch[19] and the nearshore MPAs are not expected to contribute much to the sustainability of pelagic fisheries. For these, annual closed seasons for commercial fishing have been implemented with positive results. In 2015, the Philippines also temporarily stopped issuing new licenses for new commercial fishing vessels and fishing gear for three years to conserve its fish stocks. The growing support for ecosystem-approach to fisheries management (EAFM) has laid the groundwork for bringing stakeholders together and strengthening the governance system at an ecosystem scale. Nonetheless, more efforts are needed to strengthen stakeholder engagement and implementation of existing laws and plans both for nearshore (e.g. MPA networks) and offshore fisheries.

Efforts to improve fisheries management capacity have been supported by national government and many donors including almost two decades of USAID support and most recently the FISH and ECOFISH Projects. These projects made significant progress in strengthening governance, building social capital and constituencies among fishing communities, and reversing the decline of fisheries in some of its project areas. Both projects also point to the need of addressing excess fishing effort (right size the fishing effort), because if the number of fishers increase in response to an increase in fish biomass, then the positive effects of a biomass increase will dissipate.

[19] Palomares and Pauly, 2014.

2. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The USAID Fish Right Program is a partnership between the Government of the Philippines and the United States Government through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to influence system change within the fisheries sector by improving resource user compliance with agreed upon fisheries practices resulting in increased fish biomass in the three marine key biodiversity areas (MKBA). This will be achieved by reducing the threats to biodiversity, namely: overfishing, destructive and illegal fishing, and degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems. The primary beneficiaries include the municipal and commercial fisherfolks and their families, provincial and municipal governments, and community organizations including fishing associations, cooperatives, and women's associations.

The Program is implemented by the University of Rhode Island (URI) in collaboration with a team of core implementing partners: PATH Foundation Philippines Inc., Silliman University, Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF), NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR), Resonance, and the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). The Program collaborates closely with the Philippine government through the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and coastal municipalities, as well as local partners, such as the Center for Empowerment and Resource Development, the Tambuyog Development Center, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, the Zoological Society of London, the University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the Culion Foundation, Community Centered Conservation (C3), and SIKAT.

2.1. Goal and Objectives

The overarching goal of the USAID Fish Right Program is to influence system change within the fisheries sector by improving resource user compliance with agreed upon fisheries practices resulting in increased fish biomass in the selected marine key biodiversity areas. At the end of five years, USAID Fish Right Program will result in an average of 10% increase in fish biomass across three sites based on catch-per-unit-effort and observed reef fish biomass. This will be achieved by reducing overfishing, destructive and illegal fishing, and degradation of marine ecosystems. The Fish Right Program has five program objectives that will contribute to the overall goal based upon a baseline to be established at the start of the Program:

> **Objective 1.** Put in place at least 2.5 million hectares of marine area under improved management effectiveness and sustainability based on a suite of regulatory and economic instruments;
>
> **Objective 2.** Improve capacities and accountability of at least 50 institutions to implement resilience and ecosystem-based fisheries management;
>
> **Objective 3.** Establish and/or improve at least 40 policies/regulations that support resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management;

Objective 4. Enhance participation and leadership of at least 100 civil society organizations or networks of organizations (representing women and men) in resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management; and

Objective 5. Increase investments leveraged from at least 8 public-private partnerships that contribute to resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management.

2.2. Geographic Scope

The geographic scope of the Program is the entire Philippines, but priority is given to areas of biological significance where there is a high level of poverty and high dependence on capture fisheries. It will be implemented in the Calamianes Island Group (CIG), Southern Negros (SN), and the Visayan Sea (VS) covering 7 provinces and 44 municipalities (Figure 1) (Table 1). The Program will also scale up its interventions to promote EAFM at the national level and to other MKBAs for expansion and replication.

Table 1. Summary of field site characteristics, ecosystems and fisheries.

Characteristics	Calamianes	Southern Negros	Visayan Sea
# of LGUs/Provinces	4/1	13/2	22/5
Population (2015)	109,656	622,956	1,333,655
Marine Area (sq. km)	10,378	3,932	11,969
Marine Jurisdictions	Mainly municipal	Municipal, 2 BFAR Regions	Municipal, 3 BFAR Regions
# of MPAs/NIPASs	12	38	11
Dominant Ecosystems	Coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses	Mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs	Soft bottom demersal, shallow sea small pelagic, coral reefs, mangroves
Main Fisheries	Mainly a municipal fishery: squid, octopus, crab, anchovies, grouper, jack/scad, pompano, snapper	Municipal and commercial fishery: tunas, bigeye scad, mackerel, herring, sardine, anchovy	Commercial and municipal fishery: mackerel, sardine, anchovy, grouper, tunas, siganid

Calamianes Island Group MKBA

The Calamianes Island Group (CIG) MKBA is in the northernmost portion of Palawan province. It is composed of about 160 islands and divided into four municipalities: Busuanga, Coron, Culion, and Linapacan. This MKBA is one of the most biodiverse-rich groups of islands in the Philippines, endowed with extensive fringing reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass beds, estuaries, sandy beaches, shoreline cliffs, protected bays, coves and inlets. Nearshore fisheries are

primarily reef and mangrove dependent and produce valuable catch for subsistence and live fish trade. The CIG has been a recipient of multiple USAID-funded fisheries management projects, most significantly the FISH and ECOFISH Projects.

Southern Negros Island MKBA

The waters of Southern Negros Island MKBA is geographically part of the East Sulu Sea. It is bound by the southern municipalities of Negros Oriental and the southernmost municipalities of Negros Occidental. The East Sulu Sea is mainly deep water - hence large and small pelagic fishes like tuna, scads, sardines, and anchovies are the main fishery harvest in the area. Mangroves cover about 1,300 hectares, and coral reefs are known to be in generally poor condition with only 10% in excellent condition.[20] Compared to fishing grounds in the Central Visayas, there is a lower concentration of fishers, fishing boats and gears in the Southern Negros MKBA.[21] The Southern Negros MKBA was also a target area under the ECOFISH Project.

Visayan Sea MKBA

The Visayan Sea MKBA, located in the central part of the Philippines, is considered one of the most productive fishing grounds in the country. It is composed of thirty-three municipalities and cities and it is bounded by Panay, Negros, Masbate, and Cebu Islands. It includes five Provinces: Iloilo, Capiz, Masbate, Negros Occidental, and Cebu. These cities and municipalities manage a total area of 1,290,590 hectares. Beyond this area, BFAR manages about 10% of the total area of the Visayan Sea equivalent to 159,400 hectares.[22] The Visayan Sea has coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass ecosystems covering roughly 78,000 hectares of coral reefs, 3,000 hectares of mangroves and 8,000 hectares of seagrass.[23] The Visayan Sea was not a target area during previous USAID supported fisheries projects.

[20] Ong, P. S., L. E. Afuang, et al., Eds. (2002). Philippine biodiversity conservation priorities, PAWB-DENR.

[21] Armada, N. B., J. N. Fragillano, et al. (2004). Municipal capture fisheries profile of Central Visayas, 2003. Final Report. Cebu City, Philippines, University of the Philippines Visayas Foundation, Inc. and Coastal Resource Management Project.

[22] Visayan Sea Management Plan: A plan to manage the fisheries of the Visayan Sea applying the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management. First Draft March 2018.

[23] Ibid.

Figure 1. Fish Right Program field sites

3. THEORY OF CHANGE AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES

3.1. Theory of Change

The Fish Right Program Theory of Change (Figure 2) describes how the Program's six strategic approaches (in yellow hexagonal boxes) will lead to a series of changes and results (blue boxes) to achieve its biodiversity goal (in the green group box) – to increase fisheries biomass by 10% on average across all sites. The logical causal chain of results demonstrates how Fish Right will contribute to the reduction of threats to fisheries and associated ecosystems, resulting in an improvement in biodiversity, which in turn will improve human well-being. The Fish Right Program Theory of Change can be summarized as:

IF significant numbers of resource users and other stakeholders, led by capacitated champions, are actively participating and collaborating in ecosystem-scale management for sustainable fisheries

AND governmental bodies with enhanced technical[24] and consensus-building skills establish functional systems for science-informed, inclusive, transparent, and equitable governance processes, supported by an enabling policy environment that increase commitment to mobilize the needed resources to implement EAFM at different scales

AND supply chain and other relevant private sector actors increase investments in sustainable fisheries that create opportunities for cooperation among stakeholders

THEN an ecosystem-scale governance system will be in place, characterized by:

→ Functional decision-making processes that are science-informed, inclusive, transparent and equitable

→ Increasing stakeholders' engagement and agreement on policies, strategies, incentives, standards, protocols and management measures to address IUU fishing, overfishing and other threats to biodiversity

that **WILL THEN** result in effective implementation of management measures, and increased compliance by resource users and other stakeholders with the agreements to reduce biodiversity threats

And **IN TURN** contribute to reducing threats to fisheries and marine ecosystems, which will increase fish biomass. The improved state of fisheries and marine ecosystems should enhance provision of ecosystem services that improve human well-being and increase resilience of communities and ecosystems.

[24] as a result of delivery of a package of capacity development including mainstreaming resilience (SA 5) and learning from STI models (SA 6)

Based on lessons learned from functional systems of governance, and experience in effective implementation and increased compliance, Fish Right will catalyze actions that result in institutionalizing/strengthening of EAFM implementation platforms for scaling-up and sustainability.

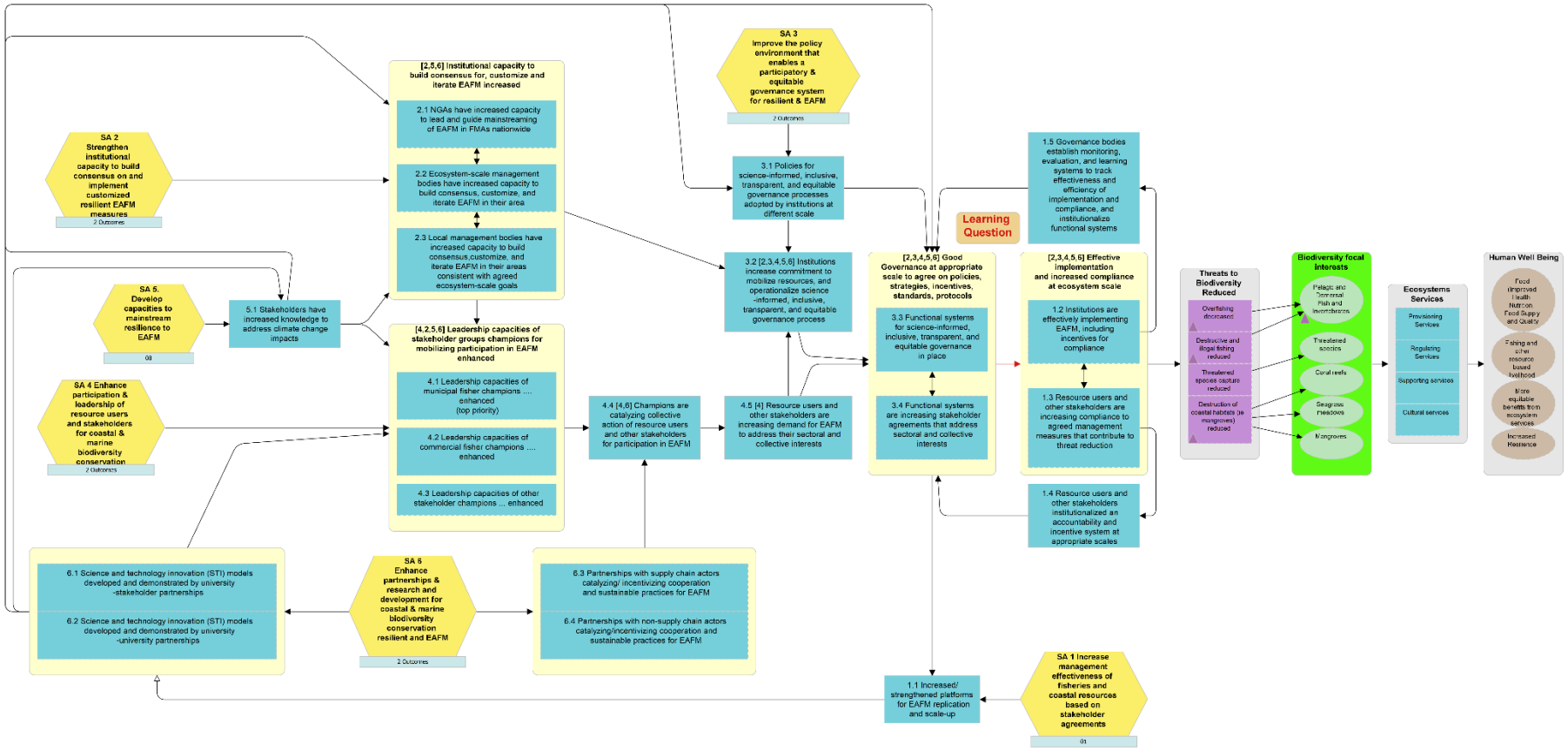

Figure 2. Overall Theory of Change for Fish Right (December 2019).

3.2. Strategic Approaches, Outcomes and Outputs

The Fish Right Program will employ six Strategic Approaches (Table 2) to achieve its biodiversity goal of increasing fish biomass and improving coastal and marine ecosystems through improved compliance with fisheries rules. The Program will support capacity development, provide technical support and mentoring, build social capital through increased stakeholder dialogue, and facilitate strengthened high-level organizational performance (e.g. BFAR) for support, oversight, and scaling up of EAFM. The Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) indicators for the outcomes of each SA are laid out in the Fish Right MEL Plan. The MEL Plan was revisited and refined by the team in the first quarter of Year 2 to ensure that the key results, indicators, and targets are in line with the adaptations identified during the 2019 Pause and Reflect Workshop.

Table 2. Strategic approaches, outcomes and outputs.

Goal	Outcomes
To influence system-change within the fisheries sector by improving resource user compliance with agreed upon fisheries practices and rules, resulting in reduced biodiversity threats (i.e. overfishing, destructive and illegal fishing, and degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems). The reduction of threats will in turn increase fish biomass in select marine key biodiversity areas.	An average of 10% increase in fish biomass across selected sites based on catch-per-unit-effort and observed reef fish biomass
	Reduced threats to marine biodiversity across selected sites, measured by reduced overfishing, decreased destructive and illegal fishing, and increased protection of coastal and marine ecosystems
Strategic Approach	**Objectives/Outputs**
SA 1 Increase management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements	• Put in place 2.5 million hectares of biologically significant areas under improved management effectiveness and sustainability based on a suite of regulatory and economic instruments
SA 2 Strengthen institutional capacity and accountability to build consensus and implement customized resilient EAFM measures	• 4,000 people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation • Improved capacities and accountability of at least 50 institutions to implement resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management
SA 3 Improve the policy environment that enables participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management	• 100 consensus-building forums for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management held • Establish and/or improve at least 40 policies and/or regulations that support resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management (officially proposed, adopted or implemented)

Goal	Outcomes
SA 4 Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management	• Enhance participation and leadership of at least 120 CSOs or networks of organizations representing women & men in resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management • At least 750 people volunteering and/or contributing to improved fisheries management
SA 5 Develop capacities to mainstream resilience into ecosystem-based fisheries management	• At least 10 ecosystem-based adaptation actions mainstreamed into management plans and implemented
SA 6 Enhance partnerships and research and development in support of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and EBFM	• At least $8M in investments leveraged from at least 8 Public-Private Partnerships that contribute to resilient and ecosystem-based management • Four (4) Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) models developed and pilot-tested

Details are provided in the updated Fish Right Program Theory of Change Report dated March 18, 2020.

4. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

4.1. Summary of Year 2 Implementation

In Year 2, Fish Right supported BFAR in rolling out Fisheries Management Areas throughout the Philippines. This included tailored support to the three sites as well as developing systems, methods, and tools that can be replicated country wide. Fish Right was to some extent hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit midway though Year 2. As a response to the March 2019 "enhanced community quarantine" and subsequent permutations of quarantines, lock downs, and isolations, Fish Right adopted work-from-home arrangements. The program team set up a system to ensure minimal disruptions in the program operations. Online meetings with partners and program site teams were organized on a weekly basis to keep everyone coordinated and informed of updates and program adaptations. At the outset of the COVID-19 lockdown, the Program developed a Mitigation and Continuity Plan to provide program teams with guidance and collective reference. The plan was discussed with the site teams and consortium partners and revisited in June to determine the impact on Year 2 deliverables. The Plan was subsequently updated and a request to adjust the major Year 2 Work Plan deliverables was submitted and approved by USAID.

Year 2 summary of accomplishments

Supported BFAR in FMA roll out and enabling the establishment of harvest control measures

- Developed FMA materials, including FMA profiles, maps, presentation materials, frequently asked questions, EAFM toolkit, and Quick Reference Guide.
- Reactivated the National EAFM Technical Working Group.
- Conducted a training needs assessment and developed trainings for EAFM mentors, BFAR, LGU, and PO participants to support consensus building and the establishment of harvest control rules and measures, problem analysis, and results frameworks.
- Drafted an institutional assessment framework and tool for institutions involved in EAFM.
- Assisted BFAR (Regions 5, 6, and 7) in making the FMA 11 functional by establishing a management council, Technical Working Group (TWG), and Science Advisory Group (SAG).
- Engaged individual LGUs to align local fisheries management to the FMA-scale system.

Strengthened capacity and developed outreach materials to champion equitable and climate resilient EAFM

- Drafted and disseminated a program-wide behavior change plan.
- Engaged and strengthened 564 champions advocating for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management.
- Reached 57 CSOs and networks that are actively engaged in planning, influencing, and/or implementing resilient and EAFM actions.
- Improved the capacity and accountability of 17 institutions to implement resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management.
- Developed a gender sensitive vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation tools training module; about 80 individuals coached as trainers in climate vulnerability

assessment and adaptation; trained over 2,000 individuals on resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management.

- A paper summarizing the Fish Right Gender Analysis findings was accepted and finalized for publication in the Journal for International Development.

Improved capacity to document IUU Fishing and strengthen compliance

- Outlined the Fish Right approach to address IUU – defining the concept and providing an IUU fishing index that will aid in measuring and tracking IUU.
- Completed IUU fishing compliance assessments for Calamianes, Southern Negros, Iloilo and Negros Occidental; shared the results in an online forum entitled "Journey to Sustainable Fisheries Forum on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing".
- Implemented the Delphi approach to reach national consensus on the prevalence of IUU fishing nation-wide.
- Established an electronic dashboard that serves as the online platform that enables BFAR to share information, knowledge products, and reporting.

Established three private sector and two university partnerships to support STI models, social safety nets, and sustainable livelihoods – mobilizing US $958,982 in leveraged funding.

- Facilitated partnerships between Banco de Oro Foundation (BDOF) and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) and BFAR to develop and implement a financial literacy program for target stakeholders and fisher communities.
- Engaged with Grameen Foundation and the Meloy Fund to explore impact equity investment through local micro-finance products accessible to fisheries stakeholders.
- Expanded the online fish trading platform (*Fish Tiangge*), originally designed as a temporary solution to the restrictions imposed due to COVID-19, into a permanent online platform for trading sustainable seafood. Initiated partnerships with GRF Hublag and Araneta Group (Novotel / Farmer's Market) in connection with implementation of the online fish trading platform for Capiz.
- Engaged with the University of the Philippines-Visayas Institute of Fish Processing Technology and the Department of Labor and Employment, Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns to develop supplementary livelihood options and technical skills for fishers that are affected by harvest control measures

Inspired local action to implement EAFM, putting 603,037 biologically significant hectares under improved management effectiveness

- MPA network designs are in progress in all sites; the Calamianes Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan was updated, and 20 MPAs are proposed for establishment or expansion in Southern Negros;
- A total of 84 stakeholder agreements and 36 laws, policies and regulations (including local ordinances) were in various stages of development, adoption, implementation across all sites. The local ordinances drew upon Fish Right's model comprehensive municipal fisheries ordinance that includes gender and climate resilience.

Developed online forums for nation-wide outreach on critical topics

- Conducted an online forum on MPAs*, Ensuring Fish for the Future*, which highlighted the impact of MPAs and the significance of community support in sustaining habitat and resilient fisheries.
- Created a three-part online forum entitled "Towards A Bluer Normal" that highlighted the impact of the pandemic on fisherfolks and the fishery sector – exploring opportunities for sustaining productivity and resilience.

Enhanced EAFM monitoring capacity via documentation and specialized trainings for BFAR and NFRDI

- Completed the baseline report, which includes data on fish catch, reef fish abundance, threats, and EAFM benchmarks.
- Updated the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plan.
- Conducted training for NFRDI researchers and NSAP in advanced biostatistics and Ecosystem (ECOPATH) modeling.

4.2. Implementation Status

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements

Result 1.1. Increased/strengthened platforms for EAFM replication and scale-up

Fish Right worked closely with BFAR in the development of key FMA orientation and information materials. This included presentation materials, frequently asked questions (FAQ) brochures, 12 FMA Profile pamphlets, and a set of FMA tool kits. Fish Right also finalized and printed an EAFM Quick Reference and a National Sardines Management Plan. Building upon the issuance of Fisheries Administrative Order 263, Fish Right collaborated with BFAR to organize a workshop to re-orient and train EAFM mentors from all BFAR Regional Offices. These personnel were selected to be the focal persons in the roll out of FMAs in their respective areas. After the main training, BFAR and Fish Right continued regular online mentoring sessions for these EAFM mentors to hone their skills. COVID-19 disrupted the mentor's plans to develop FMA management bodies, scientific advisory groups and FMA plans. Hence, Fish Right will facilitate updating these plans in Year 3. Finally, Fish Right raised consciousness on EAFM concerns through online fora on MPAs, IUU fishing, and rebuilding a Bluer Normal post-pandemic.

Data collected and information gathered from the Visayan Sea experience provides input to policy advice to BFAR on: allowing limited commercial fishing in municipal waters; declaration of overexploited FMAs; and BSC stakeholder engagements, partnership building, and communications to inform national BSC TWG and plan. The Visayan Sea Program team assisted BFAR in shifting to online consultation platforms for commercial and municipal fishers in Visayan Sea following the listening sessions. This mode can be easily replicated in other FMAs and linked up to the NFARMC for more efficient and effective flow of information as well as inputs to national and FMA-level policy formulation. Despite the travel restrictions, BFAR was able to convene the FMA-11 TWG to update and coordinate efforts on response and recovery from the health and economic crises.

Result 1.2. Institutions effectively implement EAFM including incentives for compliance

Since the roll out of the Program's focus on compliance, we have seen an increase in BFAR's, local governments' and other partners' appreciation on Fish Right efforts to broaden fisheries compliance interventions beyond enforcement. The project worked with BFAR to support BFAR's fisheries resources management and compliance training modules, as well as local government initiatives focused on compliance. This is the track that LGU and BFAR follow in strengthening capacity of their FRM teams, including the Calamianes Island Group and Visayan Sea municipalities.

Result 1.3. Resource users and other stakeholders are increasing compliance and contribution to agreed-upon management measures to reduce threats.

This Result will be implemented in Years 3 and 4. Year 2 focused on participation in rule making (see 3.4.) as a foundation for Result 1.3.

Result 1.4. Resource users and other stakeholders institutionalize an accountability and incentive system at appropriate scales.

DILG, DENR-BMB, NFRDI and other organizations have actively cooperated with BFAR, Fish Right and Rare in developing consensus on inter-operable monitoring indicators for LGU-scale and FMA-scale EAFM and coastal management. Considered herein is DILG's Fisheries Compliance Audit and Seal of Good Local Governance. The consensus indicators will form part of the fisheries dashboard to be developed in Year 3.

Result 1.5. Governance bodies establish monitoring, evaluation and learning systems to track effectiveness and efficiency of implementation and compliance; and institutionalized functional systems.

Fish Right's fisheries baseline report was drafted based on fish catch monitoring by the Program and NSAP, reef fish abundance, documentation of threats, and EAFM benchmark. The MEL plan has also been updated and submitted to USAID for review. Planned compliance assessments of Capiz, Masbate and Cebu, secondary data collection from LGUs (e.g., for EAFM benchmarks). The mid-Program MPA monitoring in Calamianes and Southern Negros were delayed because of transport restrictions and the fact that the City/Municipal Agricultural Offices were busy with COVID-19-related concerns. A national consensus on the prevalence of IUU fishing was agreed upon through Fish Right facilitation using the Delphi approach.

Table 3. Strategic Approach 1 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
LOP Target: Put in place 2.5 million hectares of biologically significant areas under improved management effectiveness and sustainability based on a suite of regulatory and economic instruments.										
Result 1.1. Increased/strengthened platforms for EAFM replication and scale-up.										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**%Done**
1.1.1.	Support national scale-up of EAFM and FMAs (beyond program sites)	N	Printed copies of ECOFISH EAFM publications	URI					Drafted, printed and distributed EAFM Quick Reference Guide, FMA calendars, and edited and laid-out the National Sardines Management Plan	100%
1.1.2.	Support national scale-up of EAFM and FMAs (beyond program sites)	N	**FMA presentation, FMA infographic poster including map, printed copies of FAQs on FMA** [N2a]	URI					FMA slide presentations, infographics, and FAQs drafted, printed and currently being used by BFAR; 12 FMA profiles and FMA Toolkit for final review and approval of BFAR	100%
1.1.3.	Support national scale-up of EAFM and FMAs (beyond program sites)	N	Report of FMA EAFM Mentors' training of key BFAR regional staff (non-program sites) in facilitation and mainstreaming EAFM in FMA with annex of Calendar of Target Dates to Develop FMA Plans; Guide for FMA EAFM Mentors.	URI					FMA EAFM mentors composed of 29 BFAR regional and 5 BFAR central staff trained. Currently being continuously mentored online by Fish Right team on additional skills. Target dates to develop FMA plans and guide for mentors revisited due to COVID-19.	100%
1.1.4.	Support national scale-up of EAFM and FMAs (beyond program sites)	N	2 BFAR personnel complete one year of research assistantship at URI	URI-US					Successfully completed and passed first term of studies; now on their second term. Field research interview questionnaires are being refined. [R. Canabe's research work slightly delayed.]	90%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
1.1.5.	Document the process, lessons learned, and recommendations related to the Visayan Seas as a model FMA	V	Report on process, lessons and recommendations from Visayan Sea to date for the benefit of other FMAs [A1g]: Sample agenda on EAFM planning and translation into LGU actions as annexes in FMA Toolkit.	URI					Visayan Sea experience and gathered information used as input to policy advice to BFAR on: allowing limited commercial fishing in municipal waters; declaration of overexploited FMAs; BSC stakeholder engagements, partnership building, and communications to inform national BSC TWG and plan. Assisted BFAR in shifting to online consultation platforms for commercial and municipal fishers in VS and rest of FMA-11.	100%
1.1.6.	Facilitate Journey to Sustainable Fisheries forum series (quarterly) to improve multi-sector alignment at various levels on key fisheries topics	N	Reports of fora on various topics (e.g. IUU fishing, harvest control measures, FMAs, safety nets, FIPs, certification, etc.)	URI					Online fora on MPAs (May 27) and IUU fishing (June 5), online fora on Fisheries 101 including harvest control (July 14) and "Bluer Normal" (fisheries given COVID) (July 16, 20, 22) completed.	100%
Result 1.2. Institutions effectively implement EAFM including incentives for compliance.										
1.2.1.	Develop strategy for strengthening fisheries law compliance and enforcement [Aca]	A	**Strategy document(s) for strengthening fisheries law compliance and enforcement in 3 program sites.** **The document has put emphasis on compliance models that could be implemented by the sites, by simply enhancing existing programs and/or projects.**	URI					Recommendations for improving compliance and enforcement drafted for Calamianes, Southern Negros, Northern Iloilo and Northern Negros. Due to the pandemic, the assessment and workshop for Capiz, Masbate and Cebu will be transitioned to an online mode, where the participants will be sent workshop	70%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
			Proposed readjustment: Consolidated Recommendations based on the Compliance Assessment Activity						packets. The overall output will inform the strategy.	
1.2.2.	Strategy for strengthening fisheries law compliance and enforcement discussed and plan agreed upon in program sites	C,V	Plan for strengthening compliance to fisheries law compliance in at least 1 program site	SFOs					In Calamianes, coastal and fisheries compliance focus plans were developed by Coron, Busuanga and Linapacan (with participation of MFARMCs) and adopted in Linapacan by SB Resolution 81-2020. Coron & Busuanga plans will be considered by their respective SBs or Mayors.	100%
1.2.3.	Organize teams to ensure compliance to fishery laws including establishment of reporting system and hotlines [A2d]	C	Organized teams, cadre of stakeholders reporting and hotlines increased	PFPI++					Linapacan team established through signed Executive Order EO 03-2020; Culion Executive Order and Municipal Ordinance drafted and Bantay Culion established. Formation of Coron watch to support Coron's initiatives on compliance has been endorsed by MFARMC to SB.	100%
1.2.4.	Organize teams to ensure compliance to fishery laws including establishment of reporting system and hotlines [A2d]	V	Organized teams, cadre of stakeholders reporting and hotlines increased	NFR					Capacity building to upgrade compliance in 5 municipalities: Panay and Pres. Roxas (Capiz), Ajuy and Concepcion (Iloilo), and Esperanza (Masbate) conducted	10%
Result 1.3. Resource users and other stakeholders are increasing compliance and contribution to agreed management measures to reduce threats. (Result 1.3. will be the focus of Year 3 and up. In Year 2, emphasis will be on participation in rule making, see 3.4. as a foundation for Result 1.3)										
Result 1.4. Resource users and other stakeholders institutionalize an accountability and incentive system at appropriate scales.										
1.4.1.	Explore cooperation with DILG to increase accountability of LGUs	N	Priority areas of cooperation agreed with DILG and priority actions initiated	URI					DILG has actively cooperated in an inter-operable monitoring system	100%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
	with respect to the potential use of the DILG Fisheries Compliance Audit [SN2a], Seal of Good Local Governance, and mainstreaming resilience [A2f] [A5e] [N1b]								including DILG's Fisheries Compliance Audit) (see 1.5.7. below)	
Result 1.5. Governance bodies establish **monitoring, evaluation and learning** systems to track effectiveness and efficiency of implementation and compliance; and **institutionalized** functional systems.										
1.5.1.	Organize data and complete baseline on both core indicators for fisheries management (e.g. gear survey) as well as key results/MEL indicators including all supporting documents and gender	C	Calamianes data organized	PFPI++					Data submitted but collection of some supporting documents was delayed by COVID-19	80%
1.5.2.	Organize data and complete baseline on both core indicators for fisheries management (e.g. gear survey) as well as key results/MEL indicators including all supporting documents and gender	SN	Southern Negros data organized	SU					Data submitted but collection of some supporting documents was delayed by COVID-19	60%
1.5.3.	Organize data and complete baseline on both core indicators for fisheries management (e.g. gear survey) as well as key results/MEL indicators including all supporting documents and gender	V	Visayan Sea data organized	NFR					Data submitted but collection of supporting documents is still being delayed by COVID-19	50%
1.5.4.	Organize data and complete baseline on key results/13 MEL	A	**Baseline report**	URI					Report completed with data available to date	100%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
	indicators including all supporting documents									
1.5.5.	Organize data and complete baseline on 25 core indicators for fisheries management including all supporting documents	A	**Site profiles**	MERF					48 LGU profiles available but it is based on incomplete data and needs to be validated	90%
1.5.6.	Review/refine logic of learning questions [N1a], MEL indicators (especially those relevant to compliance [A1a,b]) and develop benchmarks for BFAR and FMA management (in contrast to those applicable for LGUs) [A1h,i]	A	**Updated MEL plan**	URI					Updated MEL plan submitted	100%
1.5.7.	Facilitate broader consensus and inter-operability among various EAFM indicators in use especially key indicators used by BFAR (e.g. for MMK and production data from PSA, DILG Fisheries Compliance Audit, etc.) including potential need of a database for BFAR [A5b] [SN2a]	N	Record of meeting on consensus on key EAFM indicators with BFAR, Rare, NFRDI, PSA, others [A1h,i]	MERF					Consolidated list of key EAFM indicators agreed upon across several partner organization representatives (BFAR-FRM, Rare, NFRDI, DENR-BMB, BFAR-FRPG, EDF, DILG, UPMSI)	100%
1.5.8.	Complete compliance and enforcement baseline (including threat maps) in Calamianes	C	Compliance and enforcement baseline of Calamianes [A1d]	PFPI++					Compliance assessment completed and report written up	100%
1.5.9.	Complete behavior survey baseline in Calamianes. Analyze behavior survey to refine research design to analyze the determinants of fisheries	C A	Behavior survey baseline report of Calamianes	URI-US					Main summary results available & presented within Fish Right. Data tables, analysis and manuscript focusing on what the	90%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
	compliance: understand what specific behaviors need to change and what drives compliance [A4b]		**Behavior survey results of 3 sites presented in light of the drivers of compliance**						BMS data can tell us about the drivers of compliance is about (80% done)	
1.5.10.	Complete compliance and enforcement baseline in Southern Negros	SN	Compliance and enforcement baseline of Southern Negros [A1d]	SU					Compliance assessment completed and report written up	100%
1.5.11.	Complete behavior survey baseline in Southern Negros	SN	Behavior survey baseline report of Southern Negros	URI-US					Main summary results available & presented within Fish Right. See 1.5.9. above.	90%
1.5.12.	Complete MPA baseline in Visayan Sea	V	MPA baseline report of Visayan Sea	URI					MPA baseline of Visayan Sea completed	100%
1.5.13.	Complete compliance and enforcement baseline in Visayan Sea	V	Compliance and enforcement baseline of Visayan Sea [A1d]	NFR					Compliance assessment for Iloilo and Negros report written up. Capiz, Masbate and Cebu assessments being re-formatted for implementation given COVID-19 restrictions. Transition to online mode of delivery where participants will be given workshop packets	40%
1.5.14.	Complete behavior survey baseline in Visayan Sea	V	Behavior survey baseline report of Visayan Sea	URI-US					Main summary results available & presented within Fish Right. See 1.5.9. above.	90%
1.5.15.	Gear surveys of all barangays in Coron Bay with NSAP4 inclusive of capacity development for local monitoring team [C1d] [C2a]	C	Gear survey report of Coron Bay	URI					Gear survey completed and encoded.	100%
1.5.16.	Fish catch monitoring in Coron Bay with NSAP4 inclusive of	C	Fish catch monitoring report of Coron Bay	URI					Fish catch monitoring completed. Encoding on-going.	90%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
	capacity development for local monitoring team [C1d] [C2a]									
1.5.17.	MPA mid-program monitoring in Coron Bay (Calamianes) inclusive of capacity development for local monitoring team [C1d] [C2a]	C	MPA monitoring report of Coron Bay	URI					Team to conduct monitoring was contracted, implementation to proceed as soon as COVID-19 restrictions and appropriate weather conditions allow (moved to Year 3)	5%
1.5.18.	Gear surveys of all barangays in Southern Negros updated	SN	Gear survey monitoring report of Southern Negros	URI, SU					Fisheries registration completed and encoded.	100%
1.5.19.	Coordinate CPUE through time in SN from NSAP6/7 or implement fish catch monitoring in SN (if needed beyond NSAP)	SN	CPUE monitoring report of Southern Negros	URI, SU					BFAR Reg 7: Exploitation rate exceeded or equal limit reference points for 3 of 3 species (*A. rochei, S. boops, S. crumenophthalmus*) & decreasing CPUEs for 6 of 7 gears & suggested continued reducing catch of small individuals, & general reduction of fishing mortality. Program's fish catch monitoring being summarized.	85%
1.5.20.	MPA mid-program monitoring in Siaton and potentially beyond (Southern Negros)	SN	MPA monitoring report of Southern Negros	SU					Partnership, methods and schedule agreed upon, but implementation postponed and needs to be revised due to COVID-19. Methods will be adjusted (for COVID-19) and implementation moved to Year 3.	15%
1.5.21.	Continue support for fish catch monitoring in Masbate and secure CPUE through time in VS	V	CPUE baseline report of Visayan Sea	URI					NSAP CPUE consolidation supported and summaries available but some data/ figures need verification. Masbate fish catch	85%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
									monitoring completed and encoding is on-going.	
1.5.22.	Organize monitoring reports of Calamianes and Southern Negros	C,SN	**Mid-Program monitoring report of Calamianes and Southern Negros MPA reef fish and fish catch** Proposed readjustment: Fish Catch Monitoring: CIG and SN – fish catch data collected and encoded MPA Monitoring: CIG – MPA monitoring contract approved and MPA monitoring research design agreed; SN – MPA monitoring Activity Design approved and collaborative agreement on MPA monitoring with partners forged						Processing of fisheries catch monitoring data will be initiated but mid-Program report is moved to Year 3 because MPA monitoring will also be moved to Year 3	0%
1.5.23.	Facilitate regular plan review and M&E [individual LGU fisheries management plans and learning/refinement of inter-LGU fisheries management plans] by ecosystem-scale institutions based upon monitoring data and promote use of shared cloud drives with on-site partners [C1e] [C2c] [CCa] [A3f] [A6b,c]	C	At least 1 monitoring and evaluation report per site including lessons and good practices [A1g,h; A5f]; Draft ordinance institutionalizing the Recognition Awards for Calamianes' Enhanced Ecosystem	PFPI					Brainstorming on preferred indicators for local governance of fisheries management done Move to Year 3 when monitoring data can be summarized	10%
1.5.24.	Facilitate regular plan review and M&E [individual LGU fisheries	SN	Report on monitoring and evaluation systems adopted by LGUs [A1g,h; A5f];	SU					Partnership Lab concept available is mainly for PL3 (conducted January	10%

Strategic Approach 1: Scale-Up/Increase Management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreements										
	management plans and learning/refinement of inter-LGU fisheries management plans] by ecosystem-scale institutions. Facilitate designation of local EAFM monitoring team [A3f] and promote use of shared cloud drives with on-site partners. [A6b,c] [SN2e] Communicate updated Partnership Lab concept		Updated Partnership Lab Concept shared by November 2019						2020) but does not yet include follow through monitoring for the life-of-program System design for a Fisheries and Ecosystems Data Management System **completed** & LGUs to be oriented when COVID-19 regulations allow EAFM benchmarks and supporting documents were organized and uploaded on the Negros Google Drive although many supporting documents are not available	
1.5.25.	Facilitate regular plan review and M&E [individual LGU fisheries management plans and learning/refinement of inter-LGU fisheries management plans (or EAFM Management Framework)] by ecosystem-scale institutions based upon monitoring data. Facilitate designation of EAFM monitoring team [A3f] and promote use of shared cloud drives with on-site partners [V4] [A6b,c]	V	At least 1 monitoring and evaluation report per site including lessons and good practices [A1g,h; A5f]	URI					Basic data across the 5 provinces is still being organized and the Visayan Sea Technical Working Group is not yet focused on M&E (TWG discussing applicability of no active gear provision to commercial fishing in FMAs of FAO 263). This will be moved to Year 3.	0%

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes, SN = Southern Negros, V = Visayan Sea

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus and implement customized resilient EAFM.

Various interviews and the resulting draft institutional analysis of the implementation of FAO 263 points to: (1) the need for BFAR to organize and lead FMA management bodies representing many stakeholders (commercial fishers and post-harvest as well as municipal fishers) across vast areas and (2) the need to strengthen analysis of data (e.g. from NSAP) into reference points and harvest control rules that BFAR and local governments working together in an FMA Management Body can apply as harvest control measures. It furthermore points to (3) a need for local governments and FARMCs to build consensus (with other LGUs and with their constituents) and legislate these harvest control measures. Finally, it points to (4) the need for local motivation and leadership to bring together adequate human and financial resources to mobilize compliance and enforce harvest control measures and associated incentives, alternative options and safety nets.

Result 2.1. NGAs have increased capacity to lead and guide ecosystem-scale management nationwide

Fish Right trained 35 EAFM-FMA mentors from all BFAR regions and has continued mentoring on inputs on harvest control rules, options for harvest control measures, consensus building (see 1.1. above), and other tools needed in FMA planning.

Fish Right has also contributed to NSAP through upgrading tablet-based NSAP data encoding into an Android app and continuing training in ECOPATH ecosystem modelling. Training for NSAP Regions 5, 6 and 7 teams to refine and customize an ECOPATH with ECOSIM Visayan Sea model for use in rightsizing was conducted through webinars.

Result 2.2. Ecosystem-scale management bodies have increased capacity to build consensus, customize and iterate EAFM (e.g. economic instruments, right-sizing, IUU, MPAs, etc.).

The Calamianes inter-LGU fisheries management plan has been updated and is in the process of legal adoption. A couple of Negros Oriental provincial board members have committed to sponsor an ordinance to adopt a Southern Negros Fisheries Development and Investment Strategy which was developed based upon the agreements in Partnership Lab 3. Visayan Sea has adopted its EAFM Framework management body, which is being expanded to encompass the whole FMA 11 (including Guimaras Strait and Tañon Strait Protected Seascape). Inter-LGU Technical Working Groups are operating for Calamianes and for Visayan Sea. Visayan Sea has a scientific advisory group (SAG) that includes scientists from UP Visayas and Fish Right. The scientific advisory group formed for FMA 4 has invited Silliman University as member.

NSAP has prepared summaries of key fisheries and reference points for Visayan Sea. These were shared with key stakeholders. The NSAP recommendations for Visayan Sea have

already been vetted by Visayan Sea's SAG. The TWG of Visayan Sea has met twice on the reference points and proposed harvest control rules but there are still concerns as to the effects on commercial fishing and the need for safety nets for those that will be affected by the proposed harvest control measures. As a result, the rules have not yet been endorsed to the Visayan Sea Management Body. In the CIG, the PCSDS has shown interest in replicating Calamianes' good practices in MPA network design to the rest of the Province of Palawan.

In line with needs expressed during the Visayan Sea institutional assessment, BFAR, provincial LGU and consortium partner facilitators were trained as trainers in consensus building. However, their plans to train the next line of facilitators in Calamianes, Southern Negros and Visayan Sea were indefinitely suspended due to COVID-19.

Fifty-six (56) peer educators in Calamianes, approximately 100 key fisheries managers and stakeholders in Southern Negros, few BFAR staff, provincial LGU staff, and NFR's community facilitators were oriented on harvest control options through an on-line webinar.

Result 2.3. Local management bodies have increased capacity to build consensus, customize (e.g. economic instruments, right-sizing, IUU, MPAs, etc.) and iterate EAFM in their areas consistent with agreed ecosystem-scale goals.

EAFM benchmarks and FARMC ratings are available for nearly all 48 municipalities/cities in the three Fish Right sites. The program team continues to dig into supporting details for some of the ratings (e.g. number of fisheries management staff, annual fisheries management budget, copies of fisheries management plans and ordinances, etc.).

Fish Right staff are finding and developing ways and means to engage with their municipal/city LGU and FARMC partner, adjusting to local COVID-19 regulations and their ability to engage City/Municipal Agricultural Offices and FARMCs given the pandemic-related food supply and livelihood concerns.

Table 4. Strategic Approach 2 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
LOP Targets: 1) 4,000 resource managers trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, 2) Improved capacities and accountability of at least 50 organizations to implement resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/ Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**% Done**
Result 2.1. NGAs have increased **capacity** to lead and guide ecosystem-scale management nationwide										
2.1.1.	Institutional assessment of NFRDI and regional NSAP teams in efficient implementation of NSAP and in support of FMA-level management decision-making (RPs and HCRs) [A2e]	V, N	Records of interviews/surveys (incl. human and financial resources) [A2b]	URI					Institutional assessment framework on BFAR 6 capacity to facilitate management of FMA-11, including NFRDI capacity to provide supporting NSAP data and analysis - prepared and validated with BFAR 6	100%
2.1.2.	Meetings with NFRDI and NSAP on support to be provided by Fish Right potentially include spatial data fields, database queries programming, collection of fish catch and effort data with LGUs and/or using tablets, estimation of harvest control, etc.	A	**Agreement with NFRDI on support to be provided by Fish Right** Proposed readjustment: Agreement drafted and presented to NFRDI	URI					Draft partnership discussed with NFRDI Director and agreed in principle. Further fine tuning the respective roles of BFAR and other NGOs supporting BFAR still needed. Draft MOU is being refined for pilot use with Visayan Sea NSAP (Regions 5, 6, 7).	75%
2.1.3.	Support NSAP and other technical institutions in fisheries monitoring and analysis	VS	Development of ecosystem (EwE) models for Visayan Sea and parts of Visayan Sea (see also 6.1.4.)	URI					Model of Visayan Sea completed. Three (one per region) sub-models and time series (to improve robustness of models) being developed.	90%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
2.1.4.	Support NSAP and other technical institutions in fisheries monitoring and analysis	VS	Estimated responses to policy questions from ecosystem (EwE) models for Visayan Sea [A1c]	URI					BFAR-NSAP to complete sub-models first. Policy analyses using model moved to Year 3.	0%
Result 2.2. Ecosystem-scale management bodies have increased **capacity** to build consensus, customize and iterate EAFM (e.g. economic instruments, right-sizing, IUU, MPAs, etc.)										
2.2.1.	Facilitate legal mandate for inter-LGU cooperation in Calamianes	C	**MOU of the 4 LGUs on implementing the inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan and Business Plan**	PFPI					Updated inter-LGU plan completed. MFARMCs of 4 municipalities have endorsed the plan to SB/Mayor. Linapacan and Coron SBs have adopted the plan.	90%
2.2.2.	Facilitate consultation of stakeholders on a Memorandum of Agreement between Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental governors of a Southern Negros Fisheries Development and Investment Council and/or Fisheries Committees in Provincial Development Councils [SN2b]	SN	**Southern Negros Fisheries Development and Investment Council legalization document** Fisheries Committees created in Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental provincial development councils	SU					Stakeholders in Partnership Lab 3 agreed to urge and support the provincial governors to create a fisheries council and support inter-LGU collaboration. **Provincial legislative board members committed to sponsor Provincial Ordinance** for the establishment of a Southern Negros Fisheries and Investment Council as umbrella framework for inter-LGU alliances and technical advisory groups to existing Provincial, City, and Municipal Development Councils.	70%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
									City/Municipal Agriculture Officers and C/MFARMCs oriented on potential of inter-LGU cluster alliances and creation of fisheries advisory groups within existing Development Councils.	
2.2.3.	Continue assisting legalization of Visayan Sea as sub-FMA of FMA 11 [A3b]	V	**Visayan Sea as sub-FMA of FMA 11 legalization will no longer be pursued** as the VS TWG and SAG expands the management framework to the entire FMA-11. Documentation of technical considerations for inclusion of Guimaras Strait and the Tañon Strait Protected Seascape in the management framework of Visayan Sea is on-going. FAO is drafted and presented for the endorsement of the TWG to the Management Board	URI					BFAR 5, 6 and 7 decided not to pursue declaration of VS as sub-FMA in order to focus on expanding VS management framework to the entire FMA 11 thru the inclusion of Guimaras Strait and Tañon Strait being managed under complementary NIPAS framework. FAO to expand VS Management Framework Plan drafted and presented to the TWG in Jan 2020. A Guimaras representative joined the last TWG meeting in July 2020.	100%
2.2.4.	Institutional/organizational assessment of LGUs and NGAs to implement EAFM [A2e] [C1c]	C	Institutional assessment (report of results including recommendations)	PFPI					Implications of a review of national and provincial organizations relevant to EAFM in Calamianes have been outlined. Summary findings are included in a combined report with other field sites and the tool.	100%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
2.2.5.	Facilitate a strategy/policy recommendation for an institution/organization to scale-up good practices from Calamianes EAFM to the rest of Palawan (or FMA 5) based upon an institutional/ organizational assessment [C1a,b]	C	**Strategy/policy recommendation for scaling-up good practices in Calamianes EAFM to the rest of Palawan or FMA 5**	PFPI					Discussion between Fish Right COP and new PCSDS Executive Director T. Matta regarding plans for scaling-up good practices on systematic MPA network design from CIG to the rest of Palawan scheduled for Year 3.	70%
2.2.6.	Support set-up and operation of management body, TWG, SAG and NSAP of FMA 4 and 5 where there are strategic opportunities [C2b]	C, S N	Results of NSAP consolidation workshops for FMA 4 including reference points & harvest control rules and mechanisms (RPs, HCRs, HCMs) [SN1b] [A1c] Reports of assistance to FMA 4 and 5 in quarterly reports	URI					NSAP Region 9 team designated to lead FMA 4 data consolidation was invited and they agreed to participate in the data analysis workshop originally scheduled for April 2020 but did not push through due to COVID-19. EAFM focal persons of Regions 9 and 4B (leads for FMAs 4 and 5 respectively) participated in EAFM-FMA refresher course and in online mentoring (see 1.1.3. above)	30%
2.2.7.	Support operation of management body, TWG, SAG and NSAP of Visayan Sea sub-FMA (of FMA 11)	V	Results of NSAP 5/6/7consolidation workshops including reference points & harvest control rules and mechanisms (RPs, HCRs, HCMs) [A1c]	URI					Proposed reference points, harvest control rules and measures presented to SAG in Jan 2020	100%
2.2.8.	Support operation of management body, TWG, SAG and NSAP of Visayan Sea sub-FMA (of FMA 11)	V	Records of SAG agreements including RPs, HCRs, HCMs [A1c] [A3a] [A3f]	URI					Reference points, harvest control rules and measures adopted by SAG in Jan 2020	100%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
2.2.9.	Support operation of management body, TWG, SAG and NSAP of Visayan Sea sub-FMA (of FMA 11) Follow up inclusion of NFR in TWG	V	Records of TWG agreements including RPs, HCRs, HCMs Report on NFR inclusion in TWG in quarterly progress reports [V2] [A1c] [A3a]	URI					**Draft FAO on VS** Reference points, harvest control rules and measures presented to and reviewed by TWG NFR is being proposed but not yet officially a member of the VS TWG.	90%
2.2.10.	Support operation of management body, TWG, SAG and NSAP of Visayan Sea sub-FMA (of FMA 11)	V	Records of management body agreements including RPs, HCRs, HCMs [A1c]	URI					HCMs still to be discussed in TWG and not yet ready for Management Body discussion	0%
2.2.11.	Customize institutional assessment tools [A2c,e]	N	Tools for institutional assessment related to EAFM (LGUs, FARMCs, BFAR, NFRDI and NSAP)	URI					Tool available and being tested and used	100%
2.2.12.	Institutional assessment of BFAR regional and sub-regional offices focusing on capacities to support FMA-scale management (including building consensus on EAFM plans and formulating and implementing harvest control measures) [A2e] [N1a]	V,N	BFAR Regional Office institutional assessment report with recommendations and action plan [A2b]	URI					Institutional assessment framework on BFAR 6 capacity to facilitate management of FMA-11, including NFRDI capacity to provide supporting NSAP data and analysis - prepared and validated with BFAR 6	100%
2.2.13.	Summarize, analyze and report on institutional capacities relevant to facilitating consensus and implementing fishing harvest control measures and associated safety nets [A2b,e] [A3c]	A	**Institutional assessment report and suggested strategies for capacity-development.** This consists of NSAP for reference points and estimating effects of harvest control; BFAR [at FMA scale] and LGUs for facilitating consensus on harvest control; FARMC on representing their constituencies	URI					Institutional assessment report with plan for expansion to a standard survey/ assessment of readiness of all other BFAR Regional Offices in organizing FMA and conducting EAFM planning for internal strategy guidance of respective FMAs. See 2.2.14. below.	100%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
			but also consensus building on harvest control, etc.							
2.2.14.	Share/validate results of institutional assessments and outline and agree upon capacity building strategy	A	Agreed strategy for capacity-development	URI					Met with BFAR to discuss framework for capacity building that integrates EAFM, FMA and consensus-building. BFAR agreed and conducted with Fish Right the training of trainers for EAFM in FMAs (see 1.1.3.) Conducted virtual training sessions on topics identified in the capacity-development strategy to supplement the face-to-face training that was cut short by the COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions	100%
2.2.15.	Develop training modules on consensus building and harvest control measures including FARMC strengthening (beginning with NFR modules) [A2d] [A3c]	N	**Training modules on consensus building and harvest control measures**	URI					Consensus-building training modules (online version) completed and used during Training of Mentors conducted in June and September 2020. The modules use harvest control measures as a topic for the consensus building.	100%
2.2.16.	Train and establish action plans for fisheries managers and champions on consensus-building, representation, equity and FARMCs (emphasizing fishing harvest control measures and associated safety nets) [A2d] [C2a]	C	Training reports and action plans	URI					Actions plans drafted with 3 NGO mentors trained but next steps unknown due to COVID-19. Because of the pandemic, site-level trainings were suspended indefinitely	5%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
									because the training requires face-to-face meetings. The training shifted to national-level mentors (see 2.2.15)	
2.2.17.	Train and establish action plans for fisheries managers and champions on consensus-building, representation, equity and FARMCs (emphasizing fishing harvest control measures and associated safety nets) [A2d]	SN	Training reports and action plans	URI					Actions plans drafted with 2 SU mentors trained but next steps unknown due to COVID-19. Because of the pandemic, site-level trainings were suspended indefinitely because the training requires face-to-face meetings. The training shifted to national-level mentors (see 2.2.15)	5%
2.2.18.	Train and establish action plans for fisheries managers and champions on consensus-building, representation, equity and FARMCs (emphasizing fishing harvest control measures and associated safety nets) [A2d]	V	Training reports and action plans	URI, NFR					Actions plans drafted with 5 NFR mentors trained but next steps unknown due to COVID-19. Because of the pandemic, site-level trainings were suspended indefinitely because the training requires face-to-face meetings. The training shifted to national-level mentors (see 2.2.15)	5%
2.2.19.	Training of facilitators on various harvest control measures including ways to improve equitability (gender but also preferential use rights of municipal/ commercial fishing, fisher	C	Training reports with personal action plans; At least 15 trained on HCMs and on equity	URI					56 peer educators/EAFM leaders (16 from Coron and Busuanga and 40 from Linapacan) trained in leadership for sustainable fisheries	100%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
	associations vis-a-vis individual fishers, etc.) and resilience considerations: fisheries reference points, MPA network design principles, climate vulnerability, including safety nets [A2d] [A5a] [C2a]								including overfishing, reference points, harvest control rules, options for harvest control measures, and gender equity.	
2.2.20.	Training of facilitators on various harvest control options including ways to improve equitability (gender but also preferential use rights of municipal/ commercial fishing, fisher associations vis-a-vis individual fishers, etc.) and resilience considerations: fisheries reference points, MPA network design principles, climate vulnerability, including safety nets [A2d] [A5a]	SN	Training reports; At least 25 trained on HCMs and on equity	URI					PL3 convened approximately 100 stakeholders where the basics of needing to balance biological production and fisheries capture was laid down and options for harvest control measures were presented. Moreover, in a small break-out group scientific findings were shared (e.g. CPUE and exploitation rate trends and implications for HCRs), good practices presented (MPAs, seasonal closure) and other HCMs discussed (e.g. right-sizing) and their views on various EAFM elements to act upon was surveyed	100%
2.2.21.	Training of facilitators on various harvest control options including ways to improve equitability (gender but also preferential use rights of municipal/ commercial fishing, fisher associations vis-a-vis individual	V	Training reports; At least 60 trained on HCMs and on equity	URI					Community facilitators were already oriented and still in the process of orienting 5 or more key people per each of the 22 LGUs on FMAs, RPs, HCRs and HCMs.	100%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures										
	fishers, etc.) and resilience considerations: fisheries reference points, MPA network design principles, climate vulnerability, including blue swimming crab and safety nets [A2d] [A5a]								Drafts of updated Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Ordinance of 12 municipalities (2 in Masbate, 4 in Capiz, 4 in Negros Occidental and 2 in Iloilo) were reviewed by their respective MFARMCs to include HCMs. These were submitted for review by their respective Sangguniang Bayan.	
2.2.22.	Proposed facilitators to study real-time negotiations of harvest control measures in the USA including federal and state coordination (including BSC module) [A2d]	A	**Summary report of key findings and recommendations** Proposed readjustment: Concept note completed; Initial arrangements prepared	URI-US					Concept note drafted but postponed indefinitely due to COVID-19. To be moved to Year 3 or cancelled.	5%
Result 2.3. Local management bodies have increased capacity to build consensus, customize (e.g. economic instruments, right-sizing, IUU, MPAs, etc.) and iterate EAFM in their areas consistent with agreed ecosystem-scale goals										
2.3.1.	Institutional assessment of select LGUs including PLGUs focusing on capacity (human & financial resources) [A2b] & motivation to build consensus on HCMs, and ally with other LGUs in the fisheries ecosystem	C,V	Institutional assessment report and capacity development action plans	PFPI, NFR, URI					EAFM benchmarks available but only 45% of human resources & 35% of financial resources data of LGUs has been collected (across 3 sites). Draft institutional assessments for some LGUs in Southern Negros.	40%
2.3.2.	Institutional assessment of select FARMCs focusing on capacity to represent the interests of fishers at various scales of fisheries governance	C,V,N	Institutional assessment report and capacity development action plans [A2b]	PFPI, NFR, URI					FARMCs of Visayan Sea, Calamianes and Southern Negros-Oriental rated (using BFAR rating tool)	95%

Strategic Approach 2: Strengthen institutional capacity to build consensus on and implement customized resilient ecosystem-scale fisheries and habitat management measures									
	(LGU, LGU-alliance, FMA scales), consensus building on HCMs, and the links to NFARMC policy decision-making [A3c]							FARMCs of Southern Negros-Occidental being rated but copy of rating not yet received	

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes, SN = Southern Negros, V = Visayan Sea

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the policy environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management

Result 3.1. Good governance at appropriate scale to agree on policies, plans, strategies, incentives, standards, and protocols.

A Gender Mainstreaming Tool (GenMaT) was developed and pretested within PFPI in Q3. This was followed by a GenMaT workshop in Q4, which aimed to pretest the tool for its completeness and appropriateness and for the participants to learn how to use the tool. Three documents (i.e., IFRMP, Linapacan MFO, and WORTH Program) were assessed using the tool. The tool provides a systematic and comprehensive guide to assess and/or integrate gender in plans, programs and policies. The GenMaT has since been revised and is being packaged for circulation and utilization in other program areas in Year 3.

In Q1 and Q2, the Program supported the municipality of Coron in the review, conduct of public hearings, and eventually passage of the "Ordinance Enacting the Fisheries and Coastal Resources Management Code of Coron, Palawan." Among the pertinent provisions of this ordinance include the following: a) Regulation of Basnig (Bagnet) operation for catching dilis (anchovies) and pusit (squid); b) Regulation on the catching of siganid; c) Regulation on the use of air compressors; d) Regulation of pearl farms; e) Creation of Coastal Resource Management Office (CRMO). The ordinance was approved in January 2020.

Result 3.2. Institutions increase **commitment** to mobilize resources, inclusivity, open and accountable governance

In Southern Negros, the Provincial legislative council members have agreed to sponsor the draft Southern Negros Municipal Fisheries Development and Investment Ordinance. Key elements of the Southern Negros Municipal Fisheries Development and Investment Strategy (based on Partnership Lab 3) was shared and discussed with half of southern Negros Oriental FARMCs (Siaton to Basay) in June 2020. By the end of FY20, the draft ordinance was still under consideration by the legislative council.

At the beginning of the calendar year, Fish Right provided policy advice to BFAR's national office in aligning the approved BFAR national budget to support strategic activities to operationalize FMAs in the country through guidelines (draft FGMO) for allocating resources for FMA roll-out. While the EAFM mentorship program of FMA focal points was pursued even during the COVID-19 lockdown, the actual roll-out of FMA implementation has been hampered by the pandemic.

Beginning in Q2, Calamianes stakeholders finalized their updated Calamianes Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan. The respective municipalities conducted validation processes in Q3-Q4. The validated plan has been presented to the respective legislative councils. To date, the municipalities of Coron and Linapacan have passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to enter in a MoU for the implementation of the CIG IFRMP.

Result 3.3. Functional systems for science-informed, inclusive, transparent and equitable governance in place.

The MPA network design of CIG continues to be favorably reviewed in the various barangays where MPAs will be established or expanded. The municipalities of Coron, Culion, and Linapacan have already completed the MPAN validation processes which yielded recommendations to the CIG MPAN design including minor adjustments in the boundaries and zones classification of existing and proposed MPAs in Coron and Culion.

Twelve new MPAs and eight expansions of existing MPAs were proposed for Southern Negros and an initial MPA network design was outlined for the eight coastal LGUs of the Northern Iloilo Alliance for Development (NIAD) in Quarter 2. However, further refinements are considered too difficult to advance due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.

In Visayan Sea, the Program established a closed Facebook group for municipal and commercial fishers in collaboration with BFAR 6. These platforms are designed to support the consensus-building that will be needed for the harvest control rules and measures currently being discussed at the Visayan Sea EAFM Technical Working Group. Listening sessions were conducted with commercial fishers in the Visayan Sea, a step towards building confidence among stakeholders to participate in the right-sizing negotiations planned for Year 3.

A Fish Right-developed proposal based on inputs of local FARMCs for the NFARMC work agenda was communicated to the national FARMC NGO representative. This mechanism will be pursued with the new set of NFARMC officers.

Result 3.4. Functional systems are increasing stakeholder **agreements** that address sectoral and collective interests

The respective municipal fisheries ordinances of Coron and Linapacan have been enacted following a series of public hearings. Both ordinances incorporate gender-equity and climate resilience considerations. Cawayan (in Masbate), San Remigio and Santa Fe (in Cebu) have also legislated municipal fisheries ordinances that draws upon Fish Right's model comprehensive municipal fisheries ordinance.

A shellfish, *Placuna ephippium* (locally known as "cachipay"), gathering and trading was pilot tested by Calawit women in CIG. This will be supplemented with a community savings scheme pursuant to the agreement among WMA members. In support of the safety net implementation, the Program conducted a series of financial literacy and enterprise development training workshops.

In SN, selected fisher association leaders were oriented on how to 1) engage in online fish trading (*Fish Tiangge*), 2) pilot systems to provide safety nets, and 3) supplementary income for those who would be affected by the implementation of harvest control measures. Initially

implemented in Dumaguete in response to the COVID-19 lockdown, the *Fish Tiangge* initiative has been expanded to include nine fishers' association in the municipalities of Negros Oriental. The last batch of *Fish Tiangge* trainings were completed in Q4. Fish Right has since conducted an initial review of the current operations and made necessary adjustments.

Table 5: Strategic Approach 3 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
LOP Targets: 1) 100 consensus-building forums for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management held; 2) at least 40 policies and/or regulations that support resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management officially proposed, adopted or implemented										
Result 3. Good governance at appropriate scale to agree on policies, plans, strategies, incentives, standards, and protocols										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/ Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**% Done**
Result 3.1. Policies for science-informed, inclusive, transparent, and equitable governance processes adopted by institutions at different scale										
3.1.1.	Development of specific ways to improve gender equitability in fisheries management [AG]	A	**Guide outlining specific ways to improve equity (especially gender) in fisheries**	PFPI					Gender Mainstreaming Tool (GMAT) shared, tested with LGUs and NGO partners, and being refined based on learnings.	100%
Result 3.2. Institutions increase **commitment** to mobilize resources, inclusivity, open and accountable governance										
3.2.1.	Summarize current fisheries management plans including municipal/city plans in CIG	C	**Summary of updated Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan (to date) vis-à-vis collected per municipality/city fisheries plans**	PFPI++					Inter-LGU plan updated; the old version and this new version is essentially what is being used at the LGU level.	100%
3.2.2.	Summarize current fisheries management plans including municipal/city plans in Southern Negros	SN	**Summary of plan outline from Southern Negros Partnership Lab 2 meeting vis-à-vis old Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan and per municipality/city fisheries plans [SNCa]**	SU					Summary of PL1 & 2 available; Southern Negros-Occidental plans and alliance plan available; individual LGU plans of Southern Negros-Oriental not yet all collected.	60%
3.2.3.	Summarize current fisheries management plans including municipal/city plans in Visayas	V	**Summary of each VS provincial EAFM plan (outputs from meetings) vis-à-vis VS EAFM Framework Plan and per municipality/city fisheries plans and/or alliance plans**	URI					Outlines of 4 provincial plans (Masbate, Capiz, Negros Occidental, Iloilo) from alignment with Visayan Sea framework activity available.	80%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.2.4.	Fisheries Leadership Program for champions across the system to apply leadership skills for initiating joint action (i.e. implementation)	A	**Report with action plan** Proposed readjustment: Training modules drafted for Year 2 followed by in-person event in Year 3.	URI					Canceled due to COVID-19. Modified for year 3 as an online training program.	10%
3.2.5.	Facilitate enhancement of human and financial resources for implementation building upon Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Business Plans, etc. [A2g] [C3a]	C	**Simple version of Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Business Plan** for consideration by MDCs and SBs for purposes of municipal annual plans & investment plans Proposed readjustment: Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan validated and adopted	PFPI					Justification: because of the lockdown, the validation process of the plan was interrupted, subsequently, formulation of business plans was delayed. To be moved to Year 3	0%
3.2.7.	Facilitate enhancement of human and financial resources for implementation building upon VS EAFM Framework Plan, VS provincial EAFM plans, etc. [A2g]	V	Review of human and financial resources for implementation of Visayan Sea EAFM Plan Framework	NFR, URI					On-going (currently 50% of VS LGU staffing available and 18% of VS LGU budget data available)	30%
3.2.8.	Complete updating of Calamianes inter-LGU fisheries management plan incorporating resilience [C5]	C	**Updated Calamianes inter-LGU fisheries management plan and a simple popularized version**	PFPI					Updated inter-LGU plan completed. Popularized version to be prepared after Plan has been adopted.	80%
3.2.9.	Complete updating of Calamianes inter-LGU fisheries management business plan [A2g]	C	**Updated Calamianes inter-LGU fisheries management business plan** Proposed readjustment: Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan validated and adopted	PFPI					Justification: because of the lockdown, the validation process of the plan was interrupted, subsequently, formulation of business plans was delayed. Postponed to Year 3.	10%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.2.10.	Facilitate development of Southern Negros Fisheries Development & Investment Strategy	SN	**Strategy document**	SU					Southern Negros Municipal Fisheries Development and Investment Ordinance drafted (using inputs from PL3)	80%
3.2.11.	Facilitate adoption of Southern Negros Fisheries Development & Investment Strategy	SN	**Policy instruments for adoption of strategy** (potentially provincial and some municipal/city resolutions/ordinances)	SU					SNMFDI ordinance discussed and handed over to Provincial Legislative Board sponsors	10%
Result 3.3. Functional systems for science-informed, inclusive, transparent and equitable governance in place.										
3.3.1.	Facilitate agreement on MPA network design objectives and design principles (Negros Occidental side of SN)	SN	MPA network design objectives (Negros Occidental side of SN)	SU					Completed for Southern Negros-Occidental	100%
3.3.2.	Facilitate agreement on MPA network design objectives and design principles (one section of Visayan Sea potentially Iloilo)	V	MPA network design objectives (one section of Visayan Sea potentially Iloilo)	MERF, URI					Completed for Northern Iloilo (NIAD)	100%
3.3.3.	Facilitate series of discussions between NFARMC and MFARMCs on alignment between national plans (e.g. BSC, sardines, galunggong; and Fisheries Code Sec. 94 on "overexploited" areas) vis-à-vis local harvest control rules and measures [N3b]	A, N	Records of agreements	NFR, URI					Initial meeting between NFARMC and Visayan Sea M/CFARMC representatives Document suggesting that NFARMC work agenda be developed from inputs of local FARMCs, communicated to national FARMC NGO representative and to be submitted to BFAR Central.	25%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.3.4.	MPA network design refined for Southern Negros (Negros Occidental side of SN)	SN	Biophysical-based MPA network design refined based on socioeconomic considerations (Negros Occidental side of SN)	SU					MPAN design (and report) completed but climate resilience not yet incorporated	80%
3.3.5.	MPA network design refined for Visayas (one section of Visayan Sea potentially Iloilo)	V	Biophysical-based MPA network design refined based on socioeconomic considerations (one section of Visayan Sea potentially Iloilo)	MERF					Biophysical-based design was scheduled to be refined in an April 2020 workshop but was postponed to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions.	0%
Result 3.4. Functional systems are increasing stakeholder **agreements** that address sectoral and collective interests										
3.4.1.	Develop strategy and systematic criteria for safety nets for fishers who may be affected by harvest control measures (e.g. closed season and BSC regulations) [Aca]	A	Agreement within Fish Right on strategy and potential roles (e.g. NGAs and private sector partners) for safety nets for harvest control measures (e.g. closed season, BSC, etc.)	RG					Broad strategy presented and discussed within Fish Right team but there is no agreement within Fish Right	70%
3.4.2.	Develop strategy and systematic criteria for safety nets for fishers who may be affected by harvest control measures (e.g. closed season and BSC regulations)	A	Agreement with key site partners on strategy and potential roles (e.g. NGAs and private sector partners) for safety nets for harvest control measures (e.g. closed season, BSC, etc.)	SFOs					Fish Right in Southern Negros is facilitating fishers' membership into a cooperative (DCCCO) paid by a private-sector donor (electric cooperative) partner and exploring potential profit from Fish Tiangge Fish Right, through Resonance Global, has engaged Meloy Funds and Grameen Foundation on potential partnerships and explored with SU, PFPI, and	40%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									CFI specific partnership activities related to safety nets through microfinance and small-scale conservation enterprises. In a meeting between BFAR and DOT, DOLE, TESDA, DTI, DOST and DSWD, it was agreed that BFAR would provide the identities of those directly affected by the seasonal closure of Visayan Sea for possible assistance, priority of which are those who are organized	
3.4.3.	Develop strategy and systematic criteria for safety nets for fishers who may be affected by harvest control measures (e.g. closed season and BSC regulations)	A	Draft Design of safety nets for harvest control measures (e.g. closed season, BSC, etc.)	SFOs					*Fish Tiangge* (online fish market) initiated in 3 sites, operating, and evaluated in 1 site. (Mechanism to screen fish traded for compliance with biodiversity-friendly practices is being developed) Package of financial literacy trainings and improved access to microfinance and micro-enterprise piloted in Calauit for potential contribution to a broader safety net model. (See 3.4.4.)	35%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.4.	Financial management & conservation enterprise facilitated among fisher associations as a safety net (e.g. women-managed areas)	A	Financial management and conservation enterprise piloted in women-managed area	PFPI					15 women joined the Business Planning cum Product Development Workshop and Pilot Activity of livelihood initiatives in Calauit - Women Managed Area on June 2020. Gathering and trading of shellfish, *Placuna ephippium* (locally known as cachipay) was used as the pilot activity by the Calauit women and found out that the activity may be profitable in the long run, especially if large volume trade is done. Enterprise development and financial literacy trainings were likewise conducted.	100%
3.4.5.	Adoption of harvest control rules and MPA network design principles [C1e] ensuring harmony with ECAN and marine spatial plans	C	Records of discussions and HCRs agreed upon	PFPI					MPA network design principles (to increase coverage of key habitats to 20 to 30%) agreed upon and adopted by Calamianes MPA Network. These are to be incorporated into the ECAN. No HCRs agreed yet (see 3.4.11. below for HCMs).	50%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.6.	Adoption of harvest control rules and MPA network design principles	SN	Records of discussions and HCRs agreed upon	SU					MPA network design principles (to increase coverage of key habitats to 15%) agreed upon and adopted by key SNCDMC representatives and recently some Negros Oriental municipalities No HCRs agreed yet (see 3.4.12. below for HCMs).	30%
3.4.7.	Adoption of harvest control rules and MPA network design principles	V	Records of discussions and HCRs agreed upon	NFR					MPA network design principles (to increase coverage of key habitats to 15 %) agreed upon and adopted by Northern Iloilo municipalities. HCRs being considered for sardines, BSC and other small pelagics but no HCR agreements yet (see 3.4.13. below for HCMs).	25%
3.4.8.	LGUs, MFARMCs, champions, municipal and commercial fishers oriented on harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing), based on participation, equity and resilience as a means to potentially recover stocks and sustain future catch [A5a] [AG]	C	Orientation module on various harvest control measures; at least 40 fisheries managers and fisher leaders oriented on possible harvest control measures and their potential benefits, and draft HCMs based on HCRs and MPA network designs based upon principles, biophysical & socioeconomic considerations. Records of negotiations and directions agreed upon	PFPI++					Module developed. 56 peer educators/EAFM leaders (16 from Coron/ Busuanga and 40 from Linapacan) trained in leadership for sustainable fisheries including overfishing, reference points, harvest control rules, options for harvest control measures, and gender equity.	90%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.9.	LGUs, MFARMCs, champions, municipal and commercial fishers oriented on harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing), equity and resilience as a means to potentially recover stocks and sustain future catch [A5a] [SN1a] [SN2d] [AG]	SN	Orientation module on various harvest control measures; at least 30 fisheries managers and fisher leaders (including at least 5 commercial fishers) oriented on possible harvest control measures and their potential benefits, and draft HCMs based on HCRs (including MPA network designs based upon principles, biophysical & socioeconomic considerations); Records of negotiations and directions agreed upon	SU					Modules still being refined but already used during the PL3 which convened approximately 100 stakeholders where the basics of needing to balance biological production and fisheries capture was laid down and options for harvest control measures were presented. Moreover, in a small break-out group at least 17 were present (including at least 3 commercial fishers) where scientific findings were shared (e.g. CPUE and Exploitation rate trends and implications for HCRs), good practices presented (MPAs, seasonal closure) and other HCMs discussed (e.g. right-sizing) and their views on various EAFM elements to act upon was surveyed. These topics were also discussed with MFARMCs of Southern Negros-Oriental.	90%
3.4.10.	LGUs, MFARMCs, champions, municipal and commercial fishers oriented on harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing), equity and resilience as a means to potentially	V	Orientation module on various harvest control measures; at least 330 fisheries managers and fisher leaders (including at least 30 commercial fishers) oriented on possible harvest control measures and their potential benefits, and draft HCMs	NFR, URI					NFR community facilitators oriented on HCRs and options for HCMs. Activity to orient 5 or more key people per LGU on FMAs, RPs, HCRs and HCMs initiated but engagement with	20%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management									
	recover stocks and sustain future catch [A5a] [V3a] [AG]		based on HCRs (including MPA network designs based upon principles, biophysical & socioeconomic considerations); Records of negotiations and directions agreed upon; Information campaign on harvest control measures					majority of the audience delayed to Year 3. Closed Facebook group developed for commercial fisher engagement in Visayan Sea and first online meeting between commercial fishers and BFAR conducted. Drafts of updated Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Ordinance of 12 municipalities (2 in Masbate, 4 in Capiz, 4 in Negros Occidental and 2 in Iloilo) were reviewed by their respective MFARMCs to include HCMs. These were submitted for review by their respective Sangguniang Bayan. Incorporated in the proposed CMFOs is the HCMs based on the draft Visayan Sea FAO still to be approved by the VS Technical Working Group.	

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.11.	Support champions in facilitating science-informed, inclusive and equitable consensus (consultation and negotiation) across various constituencies on harvest control measures: MPA network designs and right-sizing options from EwE models [C1e]	C	At least 3 consensus building forums conducted on harvest control measures [A1f]. Summary notes of negotiations and directions agreed upon [A3a]	PFPI					Several consultations on the updated Coron municipal fisheries ordinance including the increase of the number of licenses allowed for bagnets. Several consultations on whether or not to allow commercial fishing vessels into the 10.1-15 km area of Linapacan. MPAN validation completed in Busuanga (25 MPAs), for 10 out of 13 Coron MPAs, 5 out of 7 Culion MPAs.	100%
3.4.12.	Support champions in facilitating science-informed, inclusive and equitable consensus (consultation and negotiation) across various constituencies on harvest control measures: MPA network designs and right-sizing options from EwE models	SN	At least 2 consensus building forums conducted on harvest control measures [A1f]. Summary notes of negotiations and directions agreed upon [A3a]	SU					Various harvest control options discussed at Partnership Lab 3 Representatives of Southern Negros-Occidental, and some Southern Negros-Oriental municipalities have agreed to work on MPA networks (Dumaguete, Bacong, Zamboanguita, Bayawan, Sta. Catalina) and some Negros Oriental municipalities have agreed to work on close	100%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									seasons (Basay, Bayawan and Sta. Catalina)	
3.4.13.	Support champions in facilitating science-informed, inclusive and equitable consensus (consultation and negotiation) across various constituencies on harvest control measures: MPA network designs and right-sizing options from EwE models	V	At least 5 consensus building forums conducted on harvest control measures [A1f]. Summary notes of negotiations and directions agreed upon [A3a]	NFR					Harvest control measures discussed at VS TWG Drafts of updated Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Ordinance of 12 municipalities 2 (Esperanza & Balud) in Masbate, 4 (Panay, Pilar, Pres. Roxas & Pontevedra) in Capiz, 2 (Ajuy & Concepcion) in Iloilo, 4 (Victorias, Manapla, Sagay & Escalante) in Negros Occ. were reviewed by their respective MFARMCs to include HCMs. These were submitted for review by their respective Sangguniang Bayan. Incorporated in the proposed CMFOs is the HCMs based on the draft Visayan Sea FAO	>100%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									still to be approved by the VS Technical Working Group.	
3.4.14.	Facilitate agreement among and leadership by fishers on harvest control measures for blue swimming crab (BSC), which agreement will be supported by a legislation and/or a plan by local government	V	**At least 2 LGU fisheries management ordinances and/or plans relevant to BSC** [A1f] [A2f] in line with updated national BSC management plan (see 3.4.17.)	NFR, URI					National BSC plan adoption has been postponed due to COVID thus there is still no updated basis for municipal BSC legislation. Regulations to control blue swimming crab fishing are being considered in Concepcion (Iloilo), Pres. Roxas (Capiz) and Bantayan (Cebu). Ongoing support for Baod Fisherfolks Association (BAFA) to finalize their recommendation for a closed season of the blue swimming crab to be submitted to the MFARMC in Bantayan (Cebu).	50%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.15.	Facilitate/support development of gender sensitive and resilient LGU fisheries management ordinances and plans incorporating appropriate harvest control measures and safety nets in cooperation with FARMCs and fishers	C	**At least 1 gender sensitive and resilient LGU fisheries management ordinance drafted and a plan incorporating harvest control measures** [A1f] [A2f] developed (at least 1 WMA recognized by indigenous peoples and 1 MPA ordinance see 3.4.18. below) [N3a]	PFPI					Updated/amended Coron municipal fisheries ordinance approved (containing a gender element, definition of climate change adaptation actions and a revised maximum limit on number of bag nets). Maximum number of bag nets in Coron increased by 10% but is still capped. *Bolpen* squid closed season is proposed in Linapacan. Linapacan Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) incorporating the importance of gender, climate change, Women Managed Areas, and HCMs (general provision on science-based limits to licenses to be specified by Executive, rabbitfish closed fishing days, and prohibition on gravid crabs, lobsters and mantis shrimps) legislated (MO 137-2020). Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan being considered by all 4 LGUs	100%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
3.4.16.	Facilitate/support development of gender sensitive and resilient LGU fisheries management ordinances (or FAO) and plans incorporating appropriate harvest control measures and safety nets in cooperation with FARMCs and fishers (municipal and commercial)	V	**At least 2 gender sensitive and resilient LGU fisheries management ordinances and plans incorporating harvest control measures** [A1f] [A2f] developed (at least 2 ordinances on BSC see 3.4.14.)	NFR					MFO of Cawayan (Masbate) [MO 06-2020] includes a reference to the number of licenses to be in line with reference points to be assisted by BFAR and to gender equity. Updated Fisheries Ordinance including reference to climate resilience, rabbitfish close season and Marine Managed Access Area in Sta. Fe in Bantayan [MO 03-2020 and 17-2020] (Cebu)	100%
3.4.17.	Facilitate development and/or expansion of MPA networks through establishment and/or expansion of MPAs (and/or marine spatial plans)	A	**At least 2 MPA ordinances and management plans agreed upon** (contributing to 3.4.15 above) [A1f] [A2f] **including at least 1 women-managed area established and management plans developed**	PFPI, NFR					WMAs established in Barangonan (Linapacan) through Barangay Ordinance 05-2020 and in Calauit (Busuanga) through IP Resolution No 09-2020. Sta. Fe in Bantayan (Cebu) passed fisheries ordinance [MO 03-2020] on fisheries management with Managed Access Area + Sanctuary. In addition, a total of 1,434.95 hectares comprising of 3 MPAs were newly established in Silagon, Ajuy	>100%

Strategic Approach 3: Improve the Policy Environment that enables a participatory and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									(Iloilo); Igbon, Concepcion (Iloilo) and Balud (Masbate). Silagon MPA w/ 707.5 has; Igbon MPA w/ 601 has and Balud MPA w/ 126.45 has.	

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes Island Group, SN = Southern Negros, V = Visayan Sea

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.

Result 4.1. Leadership capacities of municipal fisher champions enhanced for EAFM

In Year 2, the Program in CIG supported the municipal fishers through FARMC strengthening in collaboration with the champions of respective LGUs. Champion municipal fishers were engaged through FARMC where representative of municipal fishers participated in IFRMP consultations and adoption processes, in the validation processes of the MPAN design, and in the activities of the local fisheries monitoring team in CIG.

In SN, Fish Right's support to municipal fishers is through organizing FARMCs and fishers' associations. Beginning in Q2, the Program built on the initiatives of eight LGUs in organizing and strengthening the FARMCs. These FARMCs have since been engaged in planning and n the implementation of program activities in the respective LGUs, focusing on fisherfolk registration, IUU fishing reduction initiatives, and local fisheries policy review.

In Visayan Sea, the Program continued to engage Peoples Organizations (POs) as EAFM champions. In Year 2, the Program has mobilized a total of 883 champions, who have participated trainings and consultations (i.e., MPA, IUU fishing, proposed harvest control measures, COMSCA, MFARMC updating of CMFOs aligned with RA 10654, and the Visayan Sea 10-point agenda). In Masbate, PO leaders and MFARMC representatives were able to influence 37 new champions with 22 previously engaged in illegal fishing. In the Capiz province, the champions were involved in PCRA, MPA consultations, review and drafting of the proposed CMFOs as well as in CRM/EAFM planning.

In Iloilo province, the champions were engaged in COMSCA, aside from their involvement in MPA and IUU fishing reduction activities and supported the FARMC and PO leaders at the LGU level. The champions in Negros Occidental have participated in FARMC advocacy work with the LGUs and the province, in the harvest controls consultations for BSC, and in the review of PO policies and plans. In northern Cebu, the Program engaged champions and their respective organizations in financial literacy, cooperative formation involving the PO alliance in Bantayan Island and a group of blue swimming crab fishers. These champions participated in the monthly discussion on fishery laws, policies and related laws and assessed organizational issues and concerns with the leaders of the PO alliance.

Beginning in Q4, the Program set up a closed Facebook group for municipal fishers in collaboration with BFAR 6. The purpose of this is to provide a platform for municipal fishers across Visayan Sea to engage in a dialogue and to provide feedback on EAFM actions concerning municipal fishing sector. While the facility was established, an actual dialogue or session has yet to commence.

Result 4.2. Leadership capacities of commercial fisher champions enhanced for EAFM

The Program supported engagement with commercial fishers in Year 2. In Southern Negros, Fish Right facilitated new memberships in a 52-member commercial fishers association. This is expected to improve the representation and participation of commercial and industrial fishers in local, regional, and national industry policy discussions.

Over in the Visayan Sea, Fish Right is supporting BFAR to establish closed Facebook groups to engage commercial fishers (and municipal fishers) for later consensus-building on harvest control measures. Listening sessions were held with commercial fishers through the Visayan Sea Commercial Fisheries Network Facebook group. This provided the commercial fishing sector with a platform to engage in a dialogue with BFAR and Fish Right. This engagement will be continued in Year 3 as building block for the fisheries right-sizing negotiations for stakeholders in the Visayan Sea.

Result 4.3. Leadership capacities of other stakeholder champions enhanced for EAFM

To build capacity of other stakeholders for EAFM, the Program engaged and strengthened the leadership capacities of youth and women peer educators as well as students. In CIG, the Program continued to strengthen the peer education program by conducting PE orientation and leadership training and monitoring meetings. Due to COVID-19, the team used a blended approach, mixing online and face-to-face meetings whenever the situation allowed. In Q4, the follow through activities of the Peer Educators have mobilized a total of 54 individuals. These individuals through the PE-led orientation training formalized entry into the roster of CIG eco-warriors, agreed to provide monthly updates of their PE actions and assisted in organizing and facilitating CIG Fish Right activities. By end of Year 2, Fish Right has recorded that 79 additional volunteer advocates were recruited by the existing Program-trained (i.e. peer educators) volunteer advocates.

In regards to the awareness-building program with school children, the Fish Right in Southern Negros began drafting early learning modules for public school science teachers in Grades 3, 5 and 11. The modules have since been redesigned to conform with the Department of Education COVID-19 “no face-to-face” teaching protocol and translated to local dialects. Reproduction and distribution of the modules will commence in October.

Result 4.4. Champions catalyzing collective action of resource users and other stakeholders for participation in EAFM

Some 1,876 individuals have participated in harvest control measures/sustainable fisheries consensus-building efforts in Calamianes. This includes approximately 700 fishers mobilized by peer educators to sign a petition against allowing commercial fishing within 10-15kms of Linapacan. This demonstrates an increasing demand from fisherfolks for better EAFM.

The results of focus group discussions with key BSC value-chain stakeholders in Manapla and E.B. Magalona (Negros Occidental) in Quarter 2 were used to inform design of an information-

education-communications campaign, which was completed and accepted by the BFAR 6 Director (and lead of the National BSC Management Plan development) in June 2020. The key desired behavior is to refrain from taking undersized, juveniles, and berried crabs.

In Masbate, the champions are starting to catalyze collective efforts and increase demand for EAFM to address coastal and fisheries issues. Some former illegal fishers have joined the PO and participated in IUU fishing reduction initiatives in the municipality. The Program will monitor this progress going forward.

Result 4.5. Resource users and other stakeholders are increasing demand for EAFM to address their sectoral and collective interests

Fish Right engaged several fishers and fisher associations in advocating their agendas to be included into the comprehensive municipal fisheries ordinances under development in Visayan Sea. This started with Pres. Roxas (Capiz) fishers who recommended harvest controls for BSC and lampisaw shells, and establishment of more MPAs. Pursuant to this initiative, the PO prioritized MPA consultations and management planning processes and would later pursue with baseline data collection to inform the proposed size regulations.

Respective FARMCs of several municipalities in Visayan Sea are pushing for specific harvest control measures such as closed seasons for siganids and blue swimming crabs as well as regulation of small commercial operators within their municipal waters. The ordinance on closed season for siganid in Sta. Fe, Bantayan Island in Cebu has been passed. This was the result of series of training and advocacy work initiated by fisherfolks and the FARMC. The local harvest control measures are still being pursued.

Table 6. Strategic Approach 4 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
LOP Target: 1) Enhanced participation and leadership of at least 120 CSOs or networks of organizations representing women & men in resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management 2) at least 750 key individuals volunteering and/or contributing to improved fisheries management										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/ Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**%Done**
Result 4.1. Leadership capacities of municipal fisher champions enhanced for EAFM										
4.1.1.	Organize lists of champions, FARMC members (including commercial fishers and trader representatives) and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Calamianes Island Group [A3c]	C	Organized lists of champions and target partners in Calamianes Island Group [A2a] [A4a,f]	PFPI++					List developed, populated and being organized to monitor changes and progress.	80%
4.1.2.	Organize lists of champions, FARMC members (including commercial fisher and trader representatives) and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Southern Negros [A3c]	SN	Organized lists of champions and target partners in Southern Negros [A2a] [A4a,f]	SU					List developed, populated and being organized to monitor changes and progress.	80%
4.1.3.	Organize lists of champions, FARMC members (including commercial fisher and trader representatives) and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Visayan Sea [A3c]	V	Organized lists of champions and target partners in Visayan Sea [A2a] [A4a,f]	NFR					List developed, populated and being organized to monitor changes and progress.	80%
4.1.4.	Organize representation of municipal fishers preferably through FARMCs [A4e]	C	Organized lists of FARMC members and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Calamianes Island Group	PFPI+					FARMCs assessed with BFAR rating tool. Coron and Busuanga MFARMCs operational. Assisted organization of all Linapacan BFARMCs.	75%

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
									56 peer educators/EAFM leaders (16 from Coron/ Busuanga and 40 from Linapacan) trained in leadership for sustainable fisheries including overfishing, reference points, harvest control rules, options for harvest control measures, and gender equity.	
4.1.5.	Organize representation of municipal fishers preferably through FARMCs where still needed [A4c]	SN	Organized lists of FARMC members and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Southern Negros	SU					FARMC levels of development and initial lists of FARMC leaders. Assisted 2 out of the 3 lowest scored LGUs (Basay and Sta. Catalina) to form, and Siaton to re-organize their MFARMCs. Bacong formed their MFARMC as well. Dumaguete City FARMC and fishers' association leaders trained on leadership and EAFM FARMCs of Siaton to Basay oriented on key elements of SN fisheries strategy as	70%

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
									per Partnership Lab 3 directions and encouraged to collaborate as an inter-LGU cluster Modules and recorded videos on fisheries for use in Grades 3, 5 and 11 prepared and submitted to Department of Education offices in the cities of Dumaguete, Bayawan and Sipalay.	
4.1.6.	Organize & strengthen appropriate representation of municipal fishers preferably through FARMCs where it is still needed [A4e]	V	Organized lists of FARMC members and fisher associations; and FARMC level of development in Visayan Sea	NFR					FARMC levels of development and partial list of FARMC members collated. Implemented strengthening activities for 17 FARMCs: San Remigio, Madridejos, Daanbantayan and Medellin (Cebu); Esperanza, Placer and Balud (Masbate), Panay, Pontevedra, Pres. Roxas and Pilar (Capiz); Ajuy & Concepcion; Victorias, Manapla, Sagay & Escalante (Negros Occ.)	70%

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
4.1.7.	Organize and maintain list of champions and potential champions at national level [N4]	N	Organized list of champions and potential champions at national level	URI					List of champions collated and available	100%
Result 4.2. Leadership capacities of commercial fisher champions enhanced for EAFM										
4.2.1.	Engage commercial fishers (in Navotas) to encourage their representation and active participation in management	C	Organized lists of commercial fisher representatives & members	URI					Fish Right is still finding pathways to engage commercial fishers based in Navotas who fish in Calamianes	0%
4.2.2.	Facilitate commercial fishers organize their representation	SN	Organized lists of commercial fisher representatives & members	SU					Officers elected but legal registration of organization cannot be processed due to COVID restrictions	80%
4.2.3.	Engage commercial fishers and ask them to organize their representation	V	Organized lists of commercial fisher representatives & members	RG					Updated directory of commercial fishers registered with BFAR and Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Capiz. Selected commercial fishers engaged in listening session and interviewed. Facebook page for VS commercial fishers have been set-up in cooperation with BFAR 6. First virtual meeting of commercial fishers with BFAR conducted.	100%
Result 4.3. Leadership capacities of other stakeholder champions enhanced for EAFM										
Result 4.4. Champions catalyzing collective action of resource users and other stakeholders for participation in EAFM										

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.										
4.4.1.	Develop Behavior Change Plan for fishers and fisheries managers to build consensus on and implement harvest control measures and associated safety nets. [A4c,g]	A	**Behavior Change Plan** including elements to address emphases of each of the 3 program sites and potential joint products with BFAR	PFPI					Completed (but needs to be updated in Year 3)	100%
4.4.2.	Monitoring meetings to guide champions recruiting/building more champions including monitoring their contribution in consensus building for HCMs	C	Quarterly champion (peer educator) monitoring logs [A2a] [A4a]	PFPI					1,217 individuals reached by 44 peer educators	100%
4.4.3.	Facilitate and support ecosystem-scale alliances of champions, fishers (municipal and commercial), civil society organizations, etc.	A	40 civil society organizations, including fishers' and women's organizations that participate in legislative proceedings or engage in advocacy with local legislature and committees	SFOs					57 community organizations involved in consultations on MPAs Peer educators have mobilized 700 fishers to sign a petition against allowing commercial fishing within 10-15kms of Linapacan	100%
Result 4.5. Resource users and other stakeholders are increasing demand for EAFM to address their sectoral and collective interests										
4.5.1.	Fishers (associations) (municipal and commercial) oriented and advocating for harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing also in the context of resilience) and their benefits to facilitate broader understanding and stakeholder participation, leadership and contribution to these measures.	C	5 municipal and/or commercial fishers associations advocating for harvest control measures and safety nets [A1f]	PFPI++					Community organizations involved in consultations on MPAs and other HCMs Mobilized 1,876 individuals to participate in harvest control measures/ sustainable fisheries/ consensus building efforts	25%

Strategic Approach 4: Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.									
4.5.2.	Fishers (associations) (municipal and commercial) oriented and advocating for harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing also in the context of resilience) and their benefits to facilitate broader understanding and stakeholder participation, leadership and contribution to these measures.	SN	3 municipal and/or commercial fishers associations advocating for harvest control measures and safety nets [A1f]	SU					Fish consumer organizations willing to partner to influence fish quality (including sourcing) standards 19 community organizations have been involved in consultations on fisheries regulations	100%
4.5.3.	Fishers (associations) (municipal and commercial) oriented and advocating for harvest control measures (with respect to destructive fishing, MPAs, right-sizing also in the context of resilience) and their benefits to facilitate broader understanding and stakeholder participation, leadership and contribution to these measures.	V	25 municipal and/or commercial fishers associations advocating for harvest control measures and safety nets [A1f]	NFR					78 to 90 fisher organizations involved in consultations on HCMs 2 commercial fisher organizations advocating for clarity on municipal water delineation in municipalities with offshore islands and reconsideration of 15 km minimum for commercial fishing	>100%

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes Island Group, SN = Southern Negros, V = Visayan Sea

Strategic Approach 5: Develop capacities to mainstream resilience into ecosystem-based fisheries management

Result 5.1. Stakeholders have increased knowledge to address climate change impacts

The session plan for teaching fisheries vulnerability assessment (VA-TURF) has been revised for online delivery. Various online meetings have been conducted with Busuanga and Linapacan (CIG) staff, Southern Negros staff, and Pilar (Capiz in Visayan Sea) staff to prepare for online guidance of climate vulnerability assessments.

Thirty-five BFAR EAFM mentors have been oriented on climate resilience. Twenty-eight (28) Fish Right staff in Calamianes, Southern Negros and Visayan Sea have been trained as trainers in climate vulnerability assessment and 61 local facilitators in Busuanga, Linapacan, Dumaguete (Southern Negros) and Capiz (in Visayan Sea) have been trained. Initial vulnerability assessment data for Busuanga and Linapacan (Calamianes) have been organized and will be validated in Year 3.

A research team from URI Coastal Research Center, put together by Dr J.P. Walsh, is in the process of ground-truthing satellite images of Fish Right sites to determine the extent of various habitat systems (mangrove, seagrass and coral reefs) in the area to enhance information needed for conservation and management. In addition to project's use, the information is to be made available to local government units. Calibration of instruments used for ground truthing was conducted in CIG and Southern Negros in the previous quarters and processing of data is on-going. Similar calibration will also be conducted in the Visayan Sea.

Table 7. Strategic Approach 5 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 5: Develop capacities to mainstream resilience into ecosystem-based fisheries management										
LOP Target: At least 10 ecosystem-based adaptation actions mainstreamed into management plans and implemented.										
Result 5.1. Stakeholders have increased knowledge to address climate change impacts										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/ Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**%Done**
5.1.1.	Initiate and provide guidance on participatory climate vulnerability assessments [V5b]	V	At least 20 people oriented on climate information, CCA vulnerability assessment tools, and options to improve resilience	MERF					26 NFR staff and 2 SU staff trainers trained; these are expected to train others on-site 35 BFAR staff oriented on resilience for fisheries management Site-level people expected to be oriented by trainers trained. Session plan for teaching fisheries vulnerability assessment (VA-TURF) revised for online delivery Online training of representatives from SN (44), VS (2 from Capiz), CIG (15) = 61 people completed the training in vulnerability assessment.	100%
5.1.2.	Data collation and collection for climate vulnerability assessments [A5c]	C	Climate vulnerability assessment data collected/collated	PFPI					Climate vulnerability scoring done for Busuanga (for validation) while data initially filled for Linapacan (for scoring and validation)	75%

Strategic Approach 5: Develop capacities to mainstream resilience into ecosystem-based fisheries management									
5.1.3.	Provide guidance on/recommend appropriate ecosystem-based adaptation measures to improve the resilience of each program site	C	Filled-in **climate vulnerability assessment data sheets and identification of 2 ecosystem-based adaptation measures**	MERF				Climate VA scored for Busuanga (still for validation) (Calamianes)	35%
5.1.4.	Provide guidance on/recommend appropriate ecosystem-based adaptation measures to improve the resilience of each program site [V5a]	V	Guided filling-in of actual climate vulnerability assessment data sheets and identification of 6 ecosystem-based adaptation measures identified	MERF				10 Capiz stakeholders oriented on vulnerability assessment in preparation for VA of Pilar municipality in Year 3	15%

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes Island Group, SN = Southern Negros, V=Visayan Sea

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management.

Result 6.1. Science and technology innovation models developed and demonstrated by university-stakeholder partnerships

Ecosystem (trophic) models have been completed for the broader Coron-Busuanga-Culion ecosystem (expanded from Coron Bay), Linapacan, and Visayan Sea using the fishing vessel and gear inventories collected by Fish Right in Year 2 and Year 1 respectively. The local monitoring team of Calamianes has also been surveying MPAs and monitoring fish catch in Calamianes.

The IUU fishing compliance reports of Calamianes, Southern Negros, northern Iloilo and northern Negros will be used to compute IUU fishing indices for these areas. A Delphi (expert-based) estimation/consensus of IUU fishing prevalence in the Philippines was completed. Results indicate that, compared to official statistics of registered municipal fishing boats, there are probably 30-47% more municipal fishing boats that are not registered. Moreover, compared to official statistics of registered commercial fishing boats, there are estimated to be 28-39% more commercial fishing boats that are not registered. It was also estimated that 27 to 42% of municipal fish catch and 28-39% of commercial fish catch are illegally caught.

Result 6.2. Science and technology innovation models developed and demonstrated by university-university partnerships

An outline of courses for an EAFM track/specialization for the Silliman University Coastal Resource Management degree has been developed in collaboration with the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute.

In connection with the ground truthing work, online maps and estimates of mangrove change in Calamianes through each year from 2010-2019 are now available at https://code.earthengine.google.com/2f535cdbdfbe05de113d63c66cda17d4.

Result 6.3. Partnerships with supply chain actors catalyzing cooperation and sustainable practices for EAFM

FishSource.org profiles for Philippine snappers and *Uroteuthis* squids are now available online. The contents for an online course "Seafood Sustainability: A Growing Global Trend" (4 modules and 12 lessons) and 6 online sessions to exchange lessons learned and experience with more advanced domestic buyer engagement programs (Mexico, Peru and Chile) have been completed. An online fisheries trading platform is being developed, integrating a mechanism to check that traded seafood is responsibly harvested. Work on a domestic ecolabel, catch documentation and traceability, and coordination with USAID's DELIVER-E were incorporated into this online platform initiative. A post-harvest loss reduction study has also been initiated in Visayan Sea.

As part of Fish Right's contribution to the public-private partnership to improve Visayan Sea blue swimming crab's rating on Seafood Watch, a draft report was prepared, describing the interaction (e.g. by-catch) of BSC with endangered, threatened and protected species in six provinces, and designs for a communication campaign on more responsible BSC capture.

Result 6.4. Partnerships with non-supply chain actors catalyzing cooperation and sustainable practices for EAFM

An innovative finance whitepaper has been drafted, which identifies 2 opportunities for each of the following two major fisheries-focused financing objectives: 1) ensure the resilience and productivity of marine habitats, and 2) drive responsible investing through agriculture value chain financing.

BFAR, Banco De Oro Foundation, and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas signed a Memorandum of Agreement on a Financial Literacy module for fishers, to be rolled out nationally via BFAR's technical training programs. It will focus on: (1) realizing savings, (2) debt freedom, and (3) growing small investments. A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed by Fish Right with Grameen Foundation and the Meloy Fund for a potential Impact Equity investment through local micro-finance institutions (MFIs) accessible to fisheries stakeholders. The MoU is an internal mechanism for parties to be able to collaborate in assessing interested financial service providers' capability to access and manage investment from The Meloy Fund and technical assistance from Grameen Foundation and USAID Fish Right.

Partnership development has also been initiated with (1) GRF Hublag and Araneta Group (Novotel / Farmer's Market) in connection with implementation of the online fish trading platform for Capiz, and (2) University of the Philippines-Visayas Institute of Fish Processing Technology and the Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns for supplementary livelihood options and technical skills for fishers to be affected by harvest control measures.

Table 8. Strategic Approach 6 Activity Status

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
LOP Targets: 1) At least $8M in investments leveraged from at least 8 Public-Private Partnerships that contribute to resilient and ecosystem-based management; 2) Four (4) Science and Technology Innovation (STI) models developed and pilot-tested										
	Activity	**Level**	**Year 2 Outputs (in bold)**/ Milestones (in plain text)	**Lead**	**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Progress to Date/Comments**	**%Done**
Result 6.1. Science and technology innovation models developed and demonstrated by university-stakeholder partnerships										
6.1.1.	Gear surveys of all barangays in CIG by CIG monitoring team with NSAP4 [C1d]	C	Gear survey report of rest of CIG	PFPI++					Gear survey field data completed	100%
6.1.2.	Simple fish catch monitoring in CIG by CIG monitoring team with NSAP4 [C1d]	C	Fish catch monitoring report of rest of CIG	PFPI++					Fish catch monitoring completed and being encoded	90%
6.1.3.	MPA monitoring in CIG by CIG monitoring team [C1d]	C	MPA monitoring report of rest of Calamianes	PFPI++					5 proposed or existing MPAs surveyed	80%
6.1.4.	Support ecosystem-scale management body in fisheries analysis: expansion of Coron Bay ecosystem model to whole of CIG[C6]	C	**Ecosystem model of CIG fisheries ecosystems for potential use in right-sizing** (see also 2.1.3.)	URI					Ecosystem models of Busuanga-Coron-Culion and Linapacan developed	100%
6.1.5.	Estimate IUU fishing index based on field patrol reports, participatory threat maps, and VIIRS observations	A	**Estimated IUU fishing index in 3 program sites** [A1d]	MERF					VIIRS work (remote sensing) 100% completed and compliance assessment (workshops) completed in around 50% of field sites. Materials for remote guidance of remaining assessments being developed. Parameters for setting up the IUU fishing index is	10%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									continuously refined. Journey to Sustainable Fisheries forum on IUU fishing and quantification using Delphi method for country estimates was conducted. Results will become part of the IUU fishing index.	
6.1.6.	Test IUU fishing index reliability to track changes	A	**Results of test on tracking trends**	MERF					Monitoring not sensitive enough to detect short term change. Needs to be postponed to future year.	0%
Result 6.2. Science and technology innovation models developed and demonstrated by university-university partnerships										
6.2.1.	Develop technical analysis to estimate scale of combined MPAs and right-sizing required to achieve 10% increase in fish stocks considering climate change	A	Add ECOSPACE spatial module parameters to ECOPATH with ECOSIM model	URI, MERF					Estimate to be tried in a different manner (still using ECOPATH but not ECOSPACE) in Year 3.	0%
6.2.2.	Develop technical analysis to estimate scale of combined MPAs and right-sizing required to achieve 10% increase in fish stocks considering climate change	A	Estimate modeled increases in fish stocks of combined MPA and right-sizing scenarios	URI, MERF, SU					Postponed in lieu of higher-priority right-sizing of VS and CIG. Estimate to be tried in Year 3.	0%
6.2.3.	Develop technical analysis to estimate scale of combined MPAs and right-sizing required to achieve 10% increase in fish stocks considering climate change [A6a]	A	Estimate of scale of combined interventions required to achieve 10% increase in fish stocks when climate effects are incorporated	URI, MERF					Postponed in lieu of higher-priority right-sizing of VS and CIG. Estimate to be tried in Year 3.	0%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
6.2.4.	Support workshop to develop TMEM-EAFM track (Iloilo)	N	First draft syllabi of 4 TMEM-EAFM track courses	URI with UPV					Outline brainstormed and developed. Contents being elaborated. Work led by UP-Visayas has stalled so work has shifted to an SU-UP partnership: EAFM has been incorporated to the already established Silliman University CRM Master's degree program as a specialized track.	100%
6.2.5.	Support workshop to develop TMEM-EAFM track (Iloilo) including shorter training versions of parts of the EAFM track	N	Improved draft syllabi of 4 TMEM-EAFM track courses and inputs for TMEM core courses for submission to UP tri-campus panel	URI with UPV incl. SU					TMEM-EAFM delayed. SU developing its own modules with inputs from UP-Diliman.	15%
6.2.6.	Support workshop to develop TMEM-EAFM track (Quezon City) including shorter training versions of parts of the EAFM track	N	Draft syllabi of 4 TMEM-EAFM track courses and inputs for TMEM core courses improved by tri-campus panel and draft SU-URI joint degree course curricula	URI with UPV incl. SU					Delayed	0%
6.2.7.	Support workshop to develop TMEM-EAFM track (Quezon City) including shorter training versions of parts of the EAFM track [N2b]	N	**Final syllabi of 4 TMEM-EAFM track courses and inputs for TMEM core courses and/or SU-URI joint degree course curricula** submitted to respective academic authorities for approval	URI with UPV incl. SU					Delayed	0%
6.2.8.	Rapid classification and spot ground-truthing of satellite images to develop	A	Improved maps of ecosystems as foundation for developing MPA network designs	URI					Draft maps of CIG & SN have been made and ground-truth data (boat imagery, drone	65%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
	improved maps of ecosystems in the 3 sites								and acoustic mapping, some sampling) has been collected in CIG & SN. Estimates of mangrove change through each year from 2010-2019 are now available at https://code.earthengine.google.com/2f535cdbdfbe05de113d63c66cda17d4	
Result 6.3. Partnerships with supply chain actors catalyzing cooperation and sustainable practices for EAFM										
6.3.1.	Engage value-chain actors and encourage their representation and participation; Organize supply chain roundtables and inform, explore and facilitate local supply chain-based FIP	C	Organized lists of processors/ trader representatives & members; Documentation of discussions and recommendations on ways forward for a local FIP	SFP					Fish Source profile for Philippine snappers (*Lutjanus*) (https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2501) & *Uroteuthis* squids (https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2505) completed. Fish Source profiles for scads, sardines, mackerel and groupers being prepared. Contents of version 1 of training course "Seafood Sustainability: A Growing Global Trend" (4 modules and 12 lessons) completed Online lessons learned and experience sharing sessions	35%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
									with more advanced domestic buyer engagement programs (Mexico, Peru and Chile) Concept of an online fisheries trading platform which integrates a mechanism to check that seafood traded are more sustainable Two companies expressed interest in responsible sourcing of seafood products	
6.3.2.	Conduct campaign to focus on adult and non-gravid blue swimming crab	V	Supply chain actors supporting behavior change campaign for BSC fishers in line with BSC management plan and harvest control	SFP					Communication materials completed in cooperation with BFAR. Webinars on biology and harvest controls (e.g. closed season) for BSC in Ajuy and Concepcion (Iloilo) and Santa Fe (Cebu) conducted	35%
6.3.3.	Determine the level of by catch of endangered, threatened and protected species in blue swimming crab fisheries so that action can be taken to reduce by catch if practical	V	**Report on local knowledge on interaction (e.g. by-catch) of BSC fisheries with endangered, threatened, protected species if any**	URI					Field work in 8 municipalities and 6 provinces completed. Data cleaned & maps being produced. Draft report available and being refined. Results review workshop postponed to Year 3.	90%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
6.3.4.	Finalize and present value chain analysis results to inform leadership decisions on fisheries management strategies and development of other partnerships with supply chain and non-supply chain actors	A	**Value chain analysis results and recommendations** (e.g. responsibly-caught seafood species certification, reducing post-harvest loss as a safety net / conservation enterprise, etc.)	RG					CIG, SN & VS value chain analyses results presented. Report being refined. Value chain assistance being explored through *Fish Tiangge* (online market).	80%
6.3., 6.4.	Formalize 2 partnerships (see the following for details)	A	**At least 2 partnerships formalized with private sector** by Quarter 4 (in connection with the 3 draft partnership agreements below)	RG					MOA among BFAR, BSP and BDO Foundation MOA with electric cooperatives for membership fees of Southern Negros fishers	100%
6.3.7. a.	Organize e-CDT event	A	**Activity report of USAID Oceans Catch-Documentation-Traceability technology showcase with recommendations on CDT for Fish Right** by Quarter 2;	RG					eCDT showcase implemented in Feb 2020. The online platform for sustainable seafood will be designed to share certain data elements to responsible seafood buyers as well as to management bodies. In addition, activities were identified during the Year 3 planning process where the learnings and some technology options presented at the eCDT Technology Showcase may be considered to be adapted.	100%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
6.3.7. b.	Engage with public (DA, DTI) and private (Pristine Solutions, seafood buyers, NGOs) partners to develop concept, roles, resources for domestic certification of responsible fisheries; sign agreement and provide on-going support	A	**Draft partnership agreement**	RG					Domestic ecolabel (criteria and governance) integrated into concept for an online platform for sustainable seafood trade concept to be further developed and implemented in Year 3 Coordinating with USAID Deliver project to replicate the program's supply chain pilot intervention in Iloilo.	35%
6.3.8.	Conduct assessment to identify key opportunities for post-harvest loss reduction for Year 3	A	Post-harvest loss reduction assessment	RG					Assessment framework developed, interviewers and interviewees identified, some interviews done.	25%
Result 6.4. Partnerships with non-supply chain actors catalyzing cooperation and sustainable practices for EAFM										
6.4.1.	Engage potential partners in financial literacy and microfinance; facilitate Partnership Agreements	A	**Financial literacy toolkit**; draft partnership agreement	RG					BFAR, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Banco de Oro Foundation MOA signed for Financial Education module for BFAR implementation with approximate US$893,082 value leveraged. Signed tripartite MoU with Meloy Fund and Grameen Foundation on microfinance.	100%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
6.4.2.	Pilot safety net (e.g. establishment of community savings and loan association)	A	Activity reports on partnership activities	RG					Proposal with GRF Hublag and Araneta Group (Novotel / Farmer's Market) drafted for integrating finance, logistics, market access for sustainable seafood trading intervention for Capiz fishers closely linked to the ecosystem support of online fish trading platform. Initiated partnership discussion with University of the Philippines-Visayas Institute of Fish Processing Technology and the Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns to provide alternative livelihood options and technical skills to selected fishers affected by fisheries management measures and harvest control rules/measures. Drafted and circulated initial bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with these institutions to proceed with further development.	100%

Strategic Approach 6: Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management										
6.4.3.	Engage with public (DA) and private (ad/PR agencies, media outlets) partners to develop concept, roles, resources, sign agreement, and provide technical inputs	A	**Communications product**; Draft partnership agreement	RG					Fish Right internal communication strategy workshop facilitated by EON (private firm).	30%
6.4.4.	Explore potential private sector partnerships on ICT for compliance and financing for EAFM and/or MPAs	A	EAFM financing assessment; Assessment of potential private sector partnerships in quarterly progress reports	RG					Explored various options for ICT for compliance (Coast Watch, USAID Haquathon, College of St. Benilde Hub of Innovation for Inclusion, Vericatch). Current direction is to focus on reinforcing compliance including eCDT, incentives, and intelligence-based support for compliance. Completed innovative finance whitepaper which identifies priority financing opportunities: results-based finance for MPA networks, blended-finance for co-management, agriculture value chain financing (supply chain finance and expanded microfinance services).	100%

NOTE: Levels are N = national, A = all, C = Calamianes Island Group, SN = Southern Negros, V= Visayan Sea

5. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING PRIORITIES

5.1. Gender Action and Development

The Fish Right Program's strategy for gender mainstreaming is outlined in the Gender Action and Development Plan, which was submitted to USAID and approved in Year 1. Rather than organizing gender activities under a separate strategic approach, Fish Right integrates gender throughout all six strategic approaches. Gender integration and communications activities implemented in Year 2 were informed by a gender analysis, undertaken in Year 1.

An important gender integration activity was Fish Right's participation in a two-year USAID learning initiative that aims to identify effective fisheries interventions and build evidence around how improved access to finance will help achieve fisheries and gender equality goals. This initiative, which is described under SA1, focuses on the Calamianes Island Group and it is led by PFPI.

In Year 2, Fish Right finalized a baseline survey conducted to inform analysis of gender roles in fishing communities in the Program implementation areas. The analysis looked into gender productive and reproductive roles in fishing communities, men's and women's engagement in fisheries, gendered access and control over coastal and marine resources, women's influence in fisheries management, and barriers and bridges to more equitable roles. In general, the results suggest that the roles of women and men in fishing communities are deeply integrated, but unequal, especially when it comes to leadership and decision-making. An ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) needs to be at a scale that encompasses the nearshore areas that are largely where women play a bigger role. Men have a stronger voice in the fisheries space. However, as value chain actors and wives who are responsible for household finances, women have strong incentives to engage in EAFM moving forward.

Based on the results of the gender analysis, the Program through PFPI and URI prepared a manuscript entitled "Analysis of gender roles in Philippine fishing communities." The paper was accepted for publication by the Journal of International Development and should be available in print in Q1 of FY21. Site-based gender analysis summaries were also prepared, which are ready for distribution.

The Fish Right Gender Team is exploring the potential of developing a Gender Integration in Fisheries certificate training program. The proposed program is anchored on the principle that building the capacity of women and men leaders, managers, decision and policymakers will improve management efficiencies, especially in fisheries management. The certificate program envisions that trained and capacitated women and men will be empowered to demand for and able to implement gender integration as a good fisheries management practice to address issues in the sector. PFPI has held discussions with the University of Philippines, the Palawan State University, and the Philippine Professional Regulatory Commission. One potential option is to link the gender in fisheries training program to BFAR's fisheries extension officer certification program. This will be explored in Year 3.

Building on the initial plan to conduct a gender assessment of the BSC value chain players, the Program developed a Gender Assessment tool to integrate gender in the BSC initiatives in the Visayan Sea. The gender assessment would investigate the context, power dynamics, socio-economic, political, demographic, historical, ecological, institutional, and cultural realities in coastal communities. This was initially planned to be a face-to-face exercise for Q2 but due to COVID-19, the methodology for the gender assessment was adjusted to an online platform, but the implementation was put on hold as the BSC industry was badly hit by the pandemic and most businesses were closed.

Meanwhile, the Program continued with its work to establish Women-Managed Areas (WMA) in Calamianes. In Coron, PFPI and Culion Foundation Inc (CFI) facilitated a field visit at Siete Pecados Marine Park (SPMP) to assist in the mapping of an expansion site. After the field visit, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women in Shalom Vegetables and Fruit Stand Livelihood Association was conducted to discuss women-managed areas. The women were very supportive and expressed willingness to be part of this initiative.

Lastly, the gender team developed Gender Mainstreaming Tool described under activity 3.1.

5.2. Communication, Advocacy and Behavior Change Plan

In Year 2, Fish Right recruited a three-member communications team. The team was quickly mobilized to participate in the behavior change communication planning workshop, to take stock of Year 1 accomplishments and to initiate implementation of Year 2 communications plan. The communication team's support in Year 2 centered on two elements: 1) development of communication materials to support Program priority messages towards ecosystem-scale management, harvest control measures, reducing destructive fishing, and sustainability, and (2) media engagement to support appropriate public awareness of US government contributions to current events and concerns.

Communication materials development

One of the key communication support activities was the production of two animated videos to popularize the concept of IUU fishing: "Dipping into the Barrel" that dwells on the topic of overfishing while "How's My Fishing" presents the concepts of illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing. Over the course of Year 2, the communications team prepared the concept note and script, engaged an animator, pre-tested draft materials and sought inputs from across the program teams and coordinated the timing to release the materials during the key program events.

Another communication material to reinforce IUU fishing initiatives is the short video documentary of Helen Balajadia from Concepcion Municipality, Iloilo Province. The video documentary highlights her story as a female fish warden working towards reducing IUU fishing in her community in Tambaliza, Concepcion Municipality. The story has also been picked up by online news outlets.

These videos are publicly available through the *Kumusta Mangingisda* Facebook page and YouTube. The videos garnered 24,700+ impressions and 2,600+ engagements on *Kumusta Mangingisda* page alone. These have also been shared via USAID Philippines' Facebook page and Youtube.

Work on the Governance Innovations in Fisheries for Today and Tomorrow (GIFTT) which was initiated in Q3 continues, as the online resource library has been updated. At least two course authors— sustainable seafood (SFP) and consensus-building in EAFM— have begun importing their learning modules. This website is envisioned to house all online resources of the Program. The materials that would be hosted in this website include modules on ecosystem approach to fisheries management designed throughout the life of the program, as well as webinars and other published material. The website can be accessed at www.fish-right-program.thinkific.com.

The communication team also facilitated pre-interviews for case studies in Visayan Sea and Southern Negros as part of the material development for an IUU fishing documentary video. However, the production schedule was stalled due to pandemic restrictions. This initiative was being revisited and target outputs were redesigned.

In collaboration with BFAR and the Program technical staff, the communication team also provided support in layout and copy-editing of the National Sardines Management Plan developed collaboratively by BFAR and the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (NFARMC), and with technical inputs from Fish Right technical staff, among others. The plan aims to broaden awareness of potential conservation actions that can be taken by commercial and municipal fishers, and compliance to the recommended catch limits. Fish Right's assistance builds on USAID's decades-long work towards an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. The plan was launched in May 2020.

The communication team in collaboration with BFAR also provided support in the development and layout of 12 FMA Profiles and FMA Toolkit. These profiles provide foundational information that will assist BFAR and local government units to develop plans, policies, and strategies for their shared fisheries and habitats. The profiles hope to also increase awareness and encourage participation from the broader public to roll out the FMAs across the country. These materials have since been made publicly available by BFAR through its website beginning Q4.

Other communication support activities in support to the Program priorities included the development of standard presentation material; layout of the gender analysis executive summary; design of advocacy billboards, among others.

In addition, several briefs and brochures which are as follows:

- Produced the Blue Swimming Crab (BSC) one-pager. The material provides a brief background of the BSC situation in the Philippines and the initiatives supported by Fish

Right Program to improve BSC fishery. The BSC one-pager has been distributed in key events in the Visayan Sea beginning in Q2.

- Produced IUU Fishing materials including a one-page briefer and version zero of the IUU Fishing Index and Assessment Tool. These materials were utilized in meetings with national and local stakeholders.
- Produced Fish Tiangge briefer giving a background on its deployment in all three MKBAs. This briefer has been utilized in meetings with national and local stakeholders.
- Designed and produced the Fish Right Program mobile backdrop with Inday Dolls, an enterprise with Iloilo female inmates. These handwoven displays have been distributed to all program sites in Q3 to be used as backdrops for events

Online platform and events management

Prior to the lockdown, the communications team provided planning and event management support to several special events including the IUU Fishing Summit in Coron, the Learning Visit to Blue Swimming Crab (BSC) resource users in the Municipality of Ajuy, and the Electronic Catch Documentation Technology (eCDT) Showcase held in Iloilo City with USAID Oceans during the first half of Year 2.

However, at the onset of the pandemic, the Program shifted gears by organizing online events beginning the second half of Year 2. Through the establishment of several platforms such as *Fish Tiangge* and Kumusta Mangingisda, the Fish Right Program has increased its online reach. For example, by the end of Year 2, the *Kumusta Mangingisda* Facebook page has garnered 1,165 followers averaging 1,000+ impressions and engagements daily. Similar high-level online engagement was noted with the three Fish Tiangge Facebook pages which were launched in Q3 as an adaptive response to the value chain challenges brought about by the pandemic. The communication team continues to support messaging and content materials to the Fish Tiangge public Facebook pages to bring into the forefront critical biodiversity messages to the followers.

The Communications team provided communication and event management support to the following online fora beginning the second half of Year 2. These fora used Zoom as the main online platform and were made public through the partner Facebook pages.

- Marine Protected Areas: Ensuring Fish for the Future. The forum highlighted the impact of MPAs and the significance of community support in sustaining habitat and resilient fisheries. Filipino scientist and considered the Father of MPA, Dr. Angel C. Alcala was the main speaker. The team provided support in developing materials and coordinating the event itself which was streamed in all three Fish Tiangge FB pages and reached over 15,000 individuals.
- Fish Watch: Emerging Tools and Strategies in Fighting IUU Fishing in Philippine Waters. The online forum commemorated the International Day to fight IUU fishing as well as World Environment day. The event showcased the importance of harnessing technology, innovating policies, using data and analytics and transforming human

behavior to curb illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the country reaching over 17,000 individuals in an online forum.

- Three-part forum entitled Our Fish, Our Life: Towards A Bluer Normal Forum held last July 16, July 20 and July 22, 2020. The high-level discussion participated by government and private sector leaders highlighted the impact of the pandemic (and similar calamities) to the fisherfolks and the fishery sector. The three-part forum focused on opportunities for sustaining fishery productivity and resilience. Social media campaigns and media coverage resulted in an estimated 28,000+ reach, with 3,700+ engagements on Facebook.
- Community Conversations for Conservation, part of the Silliman University Founder's Day celebration. Held last August 20, 2020, the event was attended by US Ambassador Sung Kim and USAID Philippines Environment Office Chief John Edgar and other US government representatives. They were able to interact with SU students, faculty, alumni and officers on ways to protect the Philippine fisheries and marine ecosystem.
- Two-day IUU Fishing Quantification Workshop held last September 2-3, 2020 with US Deputy Chief of Mission John C. Law and USAID Mission Director Lawrence Hardy II as guests during the opening program. The event was further highlighted with DCM Law's Twitter account mention and USAID Philippines Facebook account feature story. Social media campaigns and media coverage around the event resulted in some of the program's most widely shared content, resulting in an estimated 29,100+ reach, with 3,100+ engagements on Facebook.

These activities also helped increase public awareness and engagement on fishery-sector issues. Aside from viewing, the public was able to participate through the Comments section of Facebook. They were able to post questions and opinions on the subject matter.

The Communications Team also provided support to the following Fish Right Program activities, contributing significant input to the program's technical strategy and management:

- Fish Right Pause and Reflect that enabled the team to review and assess the program Year 2 initiatives and accomplishments. The sessions served as a valuable input to the Fish Right Year 3 Work Planning. The team also built and populated the Pause and Reflect Year 2 website as a reference for the program. It can be found at bit.ly/FRPR2020

- Discussion on IUU Fishing and Poaching, held on September 18,2020 attended by the US government representatives and select USAID implementing partners in the Philippines.

Media engagement

The communications team initiated the Program's online presence with the launch of the closed Fish Right Facebook group. The platform highlighted on-the-ground activities. The facility has also allowed the team to cover major program events and create multimedia materials beginning Q2.

The communication team has facilitated the online publication of a thought piece on women in the fisheries sector written by Dr. Joan Castro (PFPI) for Women's month in March 2020. "Consider the Fisherwomen" has been published by Inquirer.net. The team is coordinating with other specialists for more thought pieces for Q3 onwards.

Beginning Q4, media relations support to the Fish Right Program was enhanced with the engagement of EON - a media agency tapped by the Program. With the help of the communications team, EON coordinated media attendance and participation in major Fish Right events. EON also facilitated the distribution of media releases about the events, coordinated the necessary support for media interview requests to Fish Right experts as well as monitored media reports on targeted topics. As a result, an increased number of stories and mentions in the media were accomplished beginning Q4. Together with EON, the communications team has garnered at least PhP 3 million in media and PR values for Q4 alone.

Another initiative to increase media engagement and public awareness is the development and production of the Fish Right Newsletter to inform and update key audiences on the program's initiatives. Launched in July, the online bi-weekly newsletter contains site-level highlights, consortium-led initiatives, and Program-level reports. The newsletter has been a useful source of important Program updates for USAID and USG. The Fish Right newsletter currently has a circulation of more than 200, with plans to increase to 500 in Year 3.

5.3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Fish Right developed a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan in Year 1. The plan was approved by USAID in April 2019, updated in Year 2 and subsequently approved in May 2020. The plan is a living document that will be revised on a needs basis as Fish Right revisits its theory of change and learning agenda. The MEL plan includes a description of the Program's learning agenda and appropriate learning questions. It also outlines the 13 indicators that will be used to track to what extent the Program is achieving its goals and objectives. Table 4 shows the relationship of indicators to the strategic approaches and the targets for the Life of Program.

Table 9. Performance Indicators and Monitoring Targets for Year 2

No	Strategic App Roach	Indicator	Year 2	LOP target
1	**Program Goal**	Percentage increase in the biomass of selected fisheries in the focal areas across field sites		10%
2		Reduced threats to marine biodiversity across selected sites, measured by reduced overfishing, decreased destructive and illegal fishing,		Reduced threats

No	Strategic App Roach	Indicator	Year 2	LOP target
		and reduced threats to coastal and marine ecosystems		
3	**SA 1 Increase management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreement**	Area (hectares) of biologically significant areas put in place under improved management effectiveness and sustainability based on a suite of regulatory and economic instruments	500,000	2,500,000
4	**SA 2 Strengthen institutional capacity and accountability to implement resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries-management**	Number of people trained in resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	1,000	4,000
5		Number of institutions with improved capacity and accountability to implement resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	5	40
6	**SA 3 Improve the policy environment that enables a participatory, and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management**	Number of stakeholder agreements for resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	40	100
7		Number of laws, policies, or regulations on EAFM drafted, adopted and/or implemented	5	40
8	**SA 4 Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation**	Number of CSO or network of organizations involved in planning, influencing, and/or implementing resilient and EBFM actions	40	120
9		Number of champions advocating for resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	300	750
10	**SA 5 Develop capacities to mainstream resilience to EBFM**	Number of Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions proposed, adopted and/or implemented	2	10
11	**SA 6 Enhance partnerships and research and development support for**	Number of Public Private Partnerships established and/or strengthened and operational	2	8

No	Strategic App Roach	Indicator	Year 2	LOP target
12	**coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and EBFM**	Amount of funds ($) mobilized or leveraged in biodiversity conservation or natural resources management due to USG assistance	$ 1M	$ 8M
13		Number of STI Models developed, pilot-tested and/or adopted	1	4

In Year 2, Fish Right focused on checking appropriateness of indicators (vis-à-vis TOC), wrapping up all baselines and delving into addressing Fish Right's learning questions and conducting the Year 2 Pause and Reflect Workshop. The key accomplishments in Year 2 for the MEL team were as follows:

Baseline Report

- Provided support in completing the baseline assessment report in Q3. The MEL team supported this effort by organizing and providing data sets needed for the report. In order to address the challenges confronted by the Program in securing the information needed for the development of the baseline report, Fish Right initiated the hiring of a MEL Assistant for the Visayan Sea in Q2. The MEL assistant was assigned to the BFAR NSAP 6 to support the collation of data for the baseline.

Mid Program Review

- Provided support in the internal mid program review with consortium partners in Q3. As part of the process, the MEL Team took the lead in the stock taking of outputs and deliverables of consortium partners including the validation of supporting documents for the Mid-Program Review. The results of the validation/verification process were made as the basis in drafting the Mid-Program Review summaries for each partner organization relative to each SOWs and contributions to the FY2 work plan commitments. MEL performance tables were generated for each organization for the Mid-Program Review. Related to this, the MEL team also supported the assessment and provided inputs of partner contributions to results boxes of the Program Theory of Change based upon the accomplishments since the Program's inception.

MEL Protocols, Reporting and Capacity Building

- Finalized and officially communicated the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Standard Operating Procedure (MEL SOP) to all consortium partners and staff. The MEL SOP was a product of the series of workshops conducted across program partners in FY 1. The final draft, incorporating suggestions and recommendations, was presented to the consortium partners in FY 2 Q1 for acceptance and implementation. The SOP contains the data capture

forms and step-by-step procedures on accomplishing the data capture forms, conducting of initial data quality assessment, and submitting and reporting to the MEL System the achievements and delivery of targets. The SOP serves as a checklist of all proof of evidence materials to support submitted and reported data to the MEL System. The SOP also serves as a guide to all staff and partners on the timing of submission and reporting.

- Developed and implemented measures to ensure quality and timely reporting of deliverables that support MEL Indicators in Q2. This was developed due to the backlog in reporting of indicators due to the delays in submission of supporting documents. The following steps were taken: a) developed a weekly tracker of activities to support the development of the Program calendar as well as monitoring tracker for the submission of supporting documents. This tracker will be used in monitoring activities and reminding each Activity Lead to submit activity designs, activity reports, attendance sheets, and other supporting documents. The lead time is one to two weeks to ensure that the submission is timely; b) developed a field activity and conducted a mini workshop with consortium partners to discuss the quarter's activities, deliverables, outputs, and documentation. However, this plan was derailed by the lockdown. The MEL team was only able to carry out the workshop in South Negros prior to the implementation of the "Enhanced Community Quarantine." Beginning the second half of Year 2, the MEL team conducted the data quality assessment virtually based on the quarterly reports and source documents submitted by the consortium partners.

- Supported BFAR in the development of the M&E framework and plan for the implementation of the Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs). This has been presented in FY2 Q1 to BFAR. The MEL framework is incorporated in the FMA Toolkit launched in Q4.

- Supported the development and preparation of ODA reports to NEDA through DA-BFAR and DA-SPCMAD Team in Q2. The ODA report for FY1 was prepared by the MEL Team and reported to the Annual Monitoring and Planning of all foreign and locally funded special projects of the Department of Agriculture. The MEL Team will regularly update the results and report this to DA-SPCMAD through DA-BFAR. A similar report is being prepared in Q4 in response to SPCMAD's reportorial requirements.

Review of MEL Plan and TOC

- In Q2, the Program submitted an updated MEL Plan based on the MEL review workshop in December 2019. The updates included refinements for MEL Indicators 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 such as definitions, disaggregation, data collection method and data analysis sections of the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS). Assessment tools for some indicators were updated to include the following: (1) use of IUU fishing index in monitoring Indicator 2b (Reduction of destructive and illegal fishing - IUU Fishing); (2) identified specific EAFM benchmarks (8, 5, 4, 9) as basis of considering areas under improved management in Indicator 3; and (3) achieving Level 2 in benchmark 2, 4, and 7 in monitoring improved capacity of MLGUs and other qualitative measures in monitoring improve capacity and

accountability of BFAR, NFRDI, FMA Management Board, NFARMC, and FARMC in monitoring Indicator 5. The updated MEL plan was approved in May 2020.

- Updated Theory of Change Report. The update was based on the results of discussion in the MEL workshop in Batangas in December 2019. The main update was grouping the Strategic Approaches into three broad categories: SAs 2 and 4 were grouped as *Equipping Leaders and Institutions on EAFM*, considered as foundational approaches; SAs 3 and 6 were grouped as *Accelerating EAFM through Policies and Partnerships*; and SAs 1 and 5 were grouped as *Scaling and Replicating Resilient EAFM*. The description of every component of the results chains (program scope, biodiversity focal interests, human well-being interests, threats to biodiversity) were improved to include recent information and references. The updated TOC report was made as a basis of the 2020 Pause and Reflect conducted in August 2020.

- As recommended in the 2020 Pause and Reflect, updated the results chain of the SA tandems and the overall TOC to clarify the enabling conditions and the results boxes, and integrate sustainable landscape elements. The updated TOC is used as a basis in the development of the Program Year 3 work plan.

- In Q3, participated in a M&E workshop-series conducted online by USAID Manila M&E Team from May 14 to July 2. The workshop aimed to increase the capacity of all M&E Specialists of implementing partners in aligning the Activity MEL Plan to new Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2019-2025 (CDCS) and to report accomplishments to Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS), Portfolio Performance Review (PPR), and Women's Global Development Priority Initiative (W-GDP).

  In light of the new CDCS, the alignment of FR Program's AMELP performance indicators was discussed and finalized with the AOR and the senior management. These changes will be reflected in the next iteration of the MEL plan in Year 3. The FR Program identified two development objectives (DO 1 Democratic Governance Strengthened and DO 3 Environmental and Community Resilience Enhanced) to which the program outputs/deliverables directly contribute with. The FR Program also identified the following performance indicators as aligned to the new CDCS and was communicated officially to the USAID M&E Team:

  - (Development Objective 1, Intermediate Result 1.4 Sub-Intermediate Result 1.4.3) Number of CSOs participating in local governance mechanisms
  - (Development Objective 1, Intermediate Result 1.4 Sub-Intermediate Result 1.4.4) Number of local policies proposed or deliberated with inputs from USAID supported analyses/databases
  - (Development Objective 3, Intermediate Result 3.2 Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2.1) Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
  - (Development Objective 3, Intermediate Result 3.2 Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2.1) Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation

and/or other environmental themes officially proposed and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance
- (Development Objective 3, Intermediate Result 3.2 Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2.2) Amount of investments mobilized for biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and sustainable landscapes as a result of USAID assistance.

The series of discussions with the FR management as a result of the USAID M&E workshop series yield the identification of the following performance indicators in advancing USAID's Strategic Approach to the USG's Vision for a Free and Open Indo Pacific:

- EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (CDCS DO3, FR AMELP Indicator 3)
- EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance (CDCS DO3, FR AMELP Indicator 7)

In compliance to the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP), the FR program identified performance indicators which will be incorporated in the AMEL Plan for FY 3. The following performance indicators will be reported starting FY3:

- EG.4.2-4b - Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development. (Female)
- EG.4.2-7b - Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (Female)

The MEL team also supported the development of indicators for the anticipated funding on sustainable landscapes (SL). The following indicators were identified:

- EG.13-1 Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance
- EG.13.3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance
- EG.13-6 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance

Leahy Vetting

- In Q2, the MEL Specialist participated in a training on Leahy Vetting conducted by USAID. Based on the updates on the Leahy Vetting process, the Fish Right Program has been communicating to partners to ensure that no individuals that require Leahy Vetting participated in Fish Right training activities. This guidance has been in effect all throughout Year 2. Fish Right is not intending to pursue fisheries enforcement training

but instead provide technical support to increase stakeholder compliance by working directly with fisheries officers and other LGU technical staff to improve standards and protocols on implementing the rules and regulations related to EAFM and in enhancing IUU fishing reduction plans. As such, Fish Right will not request for an issuance of a Notwithstanding Memo.

5.4. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The Program complies with USAID Environmental Procedures (22 CFR Reg. 216). With an IEE in place for this Program, an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) was prepared and approved in Year 1. The EMMP outlines:

1. The mitigation actions that Fish Right will take to satisfy any IEE conditions.
2. The indicators or criterial that will be used to monitor whether mitigation actions have been implemented and if they are effective and sufficient.
3. The responsibility and schedule for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting.

The MEL specialist also serves as the Program's environmental compliance officer and has overall responsibility for implementation of the EMMP. He is responsible for backstopping partners in complying with these procedures and ensure each partner has a designated person in charge of environmental compliance and reporting. If needed, the MEL specialist would work with partners proposing activities not covered under the IEE to prepare an environmental screening and assessment for review and approval by USAID prior to any non-covered activities being implemented.

Building on from the measures (i.e., SOW special condition, EMMP as part of Activity Design template) to put in place to ensure compliance with the Program EMMP, the MEL Team actively participated in the review and evaluation of activity designs to ensure that the program activities complies with the USAID Environmental Procedures. The activity design template incorporates a checklist of policies including EMMP.

Beginning Q4, the MEL team has started reviewing activities in Calamianes that potentially require EMMP. Environmental Screening Reports for activities like gathering of *Cachipay* was reviewed. Based on the ESR, MEL team determined that these activities do not require EMMP. The MEL team will continue to evaluate and monitor the program's compliance on this in Year 3.

5.5. Sustainability

For the whole of Year 2, the Program initiated efforts to institute sustainability measures during the year-long program implementation. These measures included the following:

- Strengthening of BFAR regional mentors on consensus building, problem analysis and results framework development. These are individuals who will lead the application of EAFM through FMAs (e.g. through organizing FMA management bodies and FMA

management plans) across the country. Parallel to this effort, the program also engaging BFAR in policy work and developing FMA materials i.e., profiles, toolkit, etc. to be able to accelerate rollout and replication of EAFM processes and practices in FMAs across the country.

- Strengthening NSAP in their relatively new role to provide scientific guidance for FMA harvest control rules: Guided Visayan Sea (Region 5, 6 and 7) NSAP teams in the development of an ecosystem model for their area for later use in right-sizing. During the first half of Year 2, the Program developed a modern (easier to edit) Android app so that NSAP encoding work currently bottlenecked with the few encoders/analysts per Region can be decentralized among the more numerous enumerators. In similar vein, the Program supported the development by NSAP and SAG, and facilitated the presentation and adoption of reference points, harvest control rules and harvest control measures by the Visayan Sea Technical Working Group.
- Building capacity and technical know-how of more champions and stakeholders (e.g. peer educators, FARMCs, and fisher association leaders) on reference points, harvest control rules and options for harvest control measures thus preparing them to lead and participate in negotiations for a more effective fisheries management (as per FAO 263 on FMAs). In fact, some peer educators themselves mobilized some 700 signatures against a proposed ordinance to allow commercial fishing in 10.1-15 kms, and fishers in Pres. Roxas (Capiz) advocated harvest controls for blue swimming crab and *lampisaw* shells. Parallel to this, the program supported the formation and networking of commercial fishers' association in South Negros and the Visayan Sea to enable them to participate in the negotiation processes for EAFM.
- As part of the institutionalization and sustainability, the Program facilitated completion of Calamianes Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan and supported adoption of updated Coron Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Ordinance. Similar initiatives are being carried out in other sites through the Program's work with the inter-LGU alliances, local government units, MFARMCs and peoples' organizations. Mobilizing local champions and partnerships among these champions/stakeholders (e.g. organization of commercial fishers in SN, municipal fishers in VS, and peer educators in CIG) that can provide mutual support including listing and planning for communication structures among champions with a focus on supporting existing mechanisms e.g. M/CFARMCs.
- Initiating the development of online fish trading platform and supporting fisher association leaders to use the platform. This platform is being enhance by integrating financial and logistic services in the future. This can potentially increase transparency in trading prices as well as provide incentives for responsibly caught fisheries products.
- Capacity-building of Fish Right implementing partners were also pursued. These are in the form of technical training i.e., climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation options, consensus building, IUU fishing and compliance assessment as well as in program management aspects such as mentoring partners to be compliant with USAID

requirements in monitoring and evaluation, financial management, procurement policies among others.

6. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

The program management activities were largely a continuation of efforts to improve overall coordination in light of the work-from-home arrangements brought about by the pandemic and tighten processes for effective delivery of outputs while at the same time building program management capacities of partners. Here are the highlights in Year 2:

Partner Coordination

Prior to the implementation of COVID-19 lockdown measures, the Fish Right Program held monthly technical coordination meetings and one program management committee meeting. The technical coordination meetings provided platform for partners to collectively plan and coordinate program activities and discussed program technical concerns such as the MEL plan review, communication protocols, SA-specific strategies and guidance and priority policy agenda. Other topics being tackled in these meetings included EAFM, reference points, and harvest control rules and measures as applied to the scale of operation of Fish Right Program sites. These meetings resulted in the adoption of the MEL protocol, adoption on the communications protocol, agreement on the key messages in communicating the Program TOC, updating of the MEL plan tied up with the TOC, among other things.

COVID-19 Adaptive Response

Following the declaration of the "Enhanced Community Quarantine" in mid-March, the meetings with partners and program teams have been organized on a weekly basis to keep everyone coordinated and informed of updates and any adjustments brought about by the health emergency. The Program also developed a Mitigation and Continuity Plan to provide program teams with guidance and collective reference, while the enhanced community quarantine is in effect. The plan was discussed with each site teams and consortium partners, was further refined with site-based scenarios between April and May, and further assessed in June to determine the impact on Year 2 deliverables. The Mitigation and Continuity Plan has since been updated. A subsequent request to adjust the major Year 2 Work Plan deliverables was submitted to USAID by end of Q3. The Mitigation and Continuity Plan and corresponding adjustments ensured that work plan activities would continue to the extent possible, mitigated impacts on key deliverables caused by the COVID-19 crisis, and laid out measures to enable the Fish Right team and partners to rapidly re-mobilize when the situation eases up.

Review of Monthly Invoices and Quarterly Reports

Fish Right continued assisting partners to expedite the review and approval of monthly invoices all-year round. The monthly partners' invoice review processes are aimed to ensure expenses are allowable and properly backed up with source documentation and issues if any are quickly identified and addressed, while at the same time building capacities of partners to comply with USG-related financial regulations. One of the improvements implemented in Year 2 is tying up the review of invoices with quarterly technical reports. The technical review process provided

partners with feedback on progress and concerns vis-à-vis their respective SOW deliverables. As a result, financial and technical implementation progress were kept in tracked. Expeditious processing of monthly invoices was also noticeably improved in the first half of Year 2 until the lockdown was declared. Submission and processing of invoices during this period experienced delays as some partners were caught unprepared with the impact of lockdowns in timely transmitting source documents. For example, receipts were left at their offices unscanned, hence processing of these specific expenses were set aside, until they have access again to their offices and were able to submit sufficient source documents in June. This situation improved when Philippine travel restrictions eased in July 2020.

Mid-Program Review

In Q3, the Program conducted an internal Mid-Program Review which focused on assessing inputs/outputs of activities from start up to Q2 of Year 2. The objectives of the exercise were to: a) review overall progress against Year 2 workplan/SOW deliverables and budget; b) assess partner's contribution to program deliverables and TOC; c) review program management processes and identify areas to improve program implementation efficiency and effectiveness; and d) recommend corrective actions to improve program implementation effectiveness and enhance partners' organizational capacity to set the stage for sustainability. The results of the review were used as basis in adjusting the SOW deliverables for each partner. Review and approval of partner's SOW adjustments was initiated in the latter part of Q3 and early Q4. Data collated from the mid-program review exercise also was also utilized to inform the Program's Pause and Reflect analysis conducted in August and to shape the LOP and Year 3 workplan.

2020 Pause and Reflect

In Q4, Fish Right conducted the Annual Pause and Reflect virtual workshop. The event was joined by over 80 participants representing program team members and partners from BFAR, DENR, PCSD, LGUs and NGOs. The workshop had the following objectives: 1) understand the contextual changes since July 2019 and identify adaptive program management actions undertaken based on learning; 2) reflect on the TOC, results chain, strategic approaches and progress towards indicators; 3) review the learning questions; and 4) Apply the learning and recommendations for Year 3 Program Planning. The five-day virtual event was designed with a two-hour daily plenary session and intermittent breakout workshops in between. The activity has generated several recommendations such as clarifying and updating the results boxes of the program TOC. The updated TOC has since been incorporated in the Year 3 Work Plan.

Year 3 Work Planning

Following the 2020 Pause and Reflect, the Program conducted a series of work planning workshops. The workshops also done virtually, were convened in plenary and site-based breakout groups to tease out the Year 3 priority strategies, outputs and activities that will enable the Program to accelerate achieving threat reduction and biodiversity improvement. Among the key priorities identified across all sites are implementation of rightsizing, MPA network and IUU fishing reduction measures. These strategies and other support activities were further spelled out outlining the specific roles each consortium partner and defining the

timeframe of key activities. The draft Year 3 work plan was submitted to USAID on September 25.

Processing of Renewals of Contracts and Sub-agreement
In line with the draft work plan, the program prepared contract renewals for project staff and STTAs as well as the partners' sub-agreements in Q4. The timeline of these contracts is for three months designed to be administratively compliant with the approved Year 2 spill-over activities that will be implemented in Q1 of Year 3. These contracts will be amended once Fish Right's Year 3 Work Plan is approved.

Technical and Administrative Support to Online Events
The program management also provided significant effort in supporting the public events and forums conducted in the second half of Year 2. Aside from providing technical guidance to the substantive aspects of the forum, the Program also had to support in events and communications planning, facilitating invitations, and logistics, processing of contracts of resource persons and other administrative requirements to be able to execute the events properly. These efforts ensure the events to be successful and followed through appropriately.

USAID Financial Review
The finance and admin team also facilitated the preparation and submission of relevant documents pursuant to financial review process conducted by USAID. The team participated in the interviews conducted by the reviewers on the second week of March – incidentally, the week when the 'community quarantine' in Metro Manila was declared. The team also facilitated submission of additional documents requested by USAID pursuant to financial review process. The Program is still awaiting feedback of the results of the financial review process.

7. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Year 2 program implementation challenges are characterized into two: first is the general implementation challenges and the second is the challenges due to COVID-19.

7.1. Implementation Challenges

The negotiation and approval process of the Year 2 partners' scopes of work (SOW) extended into October. The back-and-forth in the SOW negotiations was caused by a number of factors, including some restructuring of activities in response to the refinement of the Theory of Change, misalignment of partners' proposed activities with the Program work plan, proposed activities were beyond the agreed budget ceiling, and the like. As a result, approval of SOW and budget dragged on, and subsequently, fund transfer was delayed. Learning from this experience, URI issued partners' sub-agreement amendment for Q1 Year based on the approved Year 2 spill-over work plan. This will allow the partners to continue with implementation of approved Year 2 activities pending approval of the Year 3 Work Plan.

The Fish Right MEL team is unable to immediately verify the quarterly accomplishment reports submitted by the partners as either source documents are missing or there is short amount of time available between submission of source documents and the verification process to take place. In instances where source documents are missing, Fish Right sets the reported accomplishments aside and report these in the succeeding period, after the validation process is completed. Only the achievements that can be verified in the same reporting period are included in the consolidated quarterly accomplishment report. However, to address this perennial problem, the MEL team conducted separate meetings to review the source documentation of the respective MEL accomplishments prior to submission of partners' quarterly reports. This process helps avoid back-and-forth clarification on unsubstantiated MEL accomplishments.

Development of the PM-TMEM EAFM Curriculum with the University of the Philippines-Visayas has not made any significant progress partly due to long bureaucratic process within the UP system. This is further complicated by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a corrective measure, Fish Right through MERF pursued the development of an EAFM Curriculum through Silliman University which would provide a greater chance achieving the targets within the LOP.

The implementation of BSC activities is behind schedule. This was largely due to the late selection of pilot LGUs and local NGO partners' inability to timely recruit community facilitators (CFs) as the hiring decision was dependent on the selection on the BSC pilot areas. To accelerate selection of the LGUs, the Program through SFP and Resonance have organized several meetings with partners to find ways to speed up process and recruitment of community facilitators. However, just when the LGUs and community facilitators had been selected, COVID-19 caused postponement of several field activities scheduled in March. The implementation of BSC partnership hit a major snag as the export-dependent industry necessitates ongoing major product and market shifts. Implementation planning, partners' commitments and target setting needed to be adapted accordingly. Meanwhile, Fish Right pushed through with devising IEC program to move forward with the BSC stakeholder engagement processes.

7.2. Challenges due to COVID-19

At the outset of the pandemic in March 2020, the Program instituted a flexible work-from-home arrangement and coordinated program activities using all digital platforms possible to facilitate communications and coordination between and among the team, the consortium partners and for local NGO partner. While the health emergency inevitably caused delays in number of activities as noted in the previous sections of this report, the program management made use of the Mid-Program Review conducted in Q3 to assess the impact of the Year 2 major deliverables, made corresponding adjustments to the Year 2 Work Plan and inform the 2020 Pause and Reflect and Year 3 Work Plan.

The restrictions brought about by COVID-19 response measures prevented the program staff from conducting group activities and doing field work particularly those that required face-to-

face interactions. This resulted in postponement of field activities, adaptation of modalities to continue with providing technical support, and adjustment of program deliverables. Some of major activities and deliverables affected by the lockdown measures were as follows:

- The formulation of site-specific fisheries compliance and enforcement strategies would be based on the results of the compliance assessment workshop conducted with the stakeholders in each site. However, the compliance assessment activities were not fully completed. The schedules for Cebu, Masbate, Capiz were run over by the COVID-19 lockdown. As a result, Fish Right instead came up with consolidated recommendations based upon the Compliance Assessment Activity in four provinces (CIG, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, and Iloilo). Going forward, the Compliance Assessment will be redesigned to be done virtually in Q1 Year 3 to complete this task.
- The mid-program monitoring events (fish catch monitoring and MPA monitoring) for CIG and South Negros were affected by the lockdowns. The fish catch monitoring (FCM) in South Negros, Masbate and CIG had to be stopped for the greater part of Q3 due to the lockdown. The data collection activities only resumed in a calibrated manner when local travels and mass gathering restrictions were eased in June and completed in Q4. As a result, data collected during this monitoring event might not fully be aligned with the period (months) when the baseline data was collected. The Program will mitigate this limitation in the design of the final Fish Catch monitoring.

  The other component of the mid-program monitoring event significantly affected by the lockdown was the MPA monitoring for South Negros and CIG. This monitoring event will be moved to Year 3 as this activity requires field presence and face-to-face interaction with local partners. Air travel requirements continue to be stringent. Given these constraints, the Program will move this activity to between Q2-Q3 in Year 3.
- The plan to do vulnerability assessments was hampered by the lockdown. The resilience activities which were mostly face-to-face VA and CCA trainings and workshops warranted a major modification in the mode of delivery (i.e. to online) of these activities. For example, for CIG, the technical support was provided remotely. VA processes (i.e., initial desktop VA, VA scoring and filling out VA-TURF questionnaires were completed in Busuanga and Linapacan with the assistance of the local NGO partners in Q4.
- The work on Commercial Fishing Sector engagement initially planned to be done through a face-to-face listening session has been shifted to a Facebook-based platform. Since the launch of the Facebook group, listening sessions with the network of commercial fishers in the Visayan Sea has been carried out. This was made possible in collaboration with BFAR-6.

8. FINANCIAL UPDATE

Table 9: Fish Right FY 20 Program Expenses

Fish Right Program Expenses October 2019 to September 2020				
Cost Element	Program	Subawards	Indirect	Total
October	512,775	290,859	42,648	846,282
November	117,986	366,482	26,544	511,012
December	88,959	508,753	73,327	671,039
January	17,405	86,907	69,551	173,864
February	**444,340**	**38,366**	**19,256**	501,962
March	**68,456**	**92,616**	**61,957**	223,028
April	85,513	99,736	22,233	207,482
May	47,328	99,622	32,446	179,396
June	133,045	121,676	67,406	322,127
July	201,308	11,594	29,453	242,355
August	85,594	124,516	37,082	247,191
September	87,450	90,385	35,018	212,853
FY20 Total	**1,890,161**	**1,931,511**	**516,921**	**4,338,592**
FY20 Budget	3,299,188	2,585,167	841,201	6,725,556
FY20 TOTAL % of budget	**57%**	**75%**	**61%**	**65%**

Note: The University of Rhode Island reports on the cash basis of accounting, therefore the expenses reported in the table above exclude accruals.

Table 10: Report of expenses per work plan year

Year		Total expenditures
Start Up	$	753,478.25
FY19	$	4,317,032.65
FY20	$	4,338,592.28
Total as per SF424 9.30.2020	**$**	**9,409,103.18**

Table 11: Cost share report

Time period	Cost share	% of funds expended
FY20 Quarter 4	179,738	25.60%
Award to date	974,602	10.40%

ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE RESULTS

No	Strategic Approach	Indicator	FR FY 2 Accomplishments						
			FR Y2 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY2	Total LOP target
1	**Program Goal**	Percentage increase in the biomass of selected fisheries in the focal areas across field sites							10%
2		Reduced threats to marine biodiversity across selected sites, measured by reduced overfishing, decreased destructive and illegal fishing, and reduced threats to coastal and marine ecosystems							Reduced Threats
3	**SA 1 Increase management effectiveness of fisheries and coastal resources based on stakeholder agreement**	Area (hectares) of biologically significant areas put in place under improved management effectiveness and sustainability based on a suite of regulatory and economic instruments	500,000	-	391,219.68 (Coron & Ajuy)		211,816.00 (Busuanga)	603,036.67[25]	2,500,000
4			1000	482	469	217	853	2021	4000

[25] The accomplishment for this indicator is equivalent to 21% over the Year 2 target. While the cumulative result appears to be higher than expected given the pandemic, the achievements in each of the three municipalities were products of program implementation from previous years. For example, significant progress was made in scaling up of MPAs with the municipality of Coron providing additional budget allocation in Year 2. In the case of Ajuy, the establishment of MPAs, their improved management, and setting them to form a network of MPAs has been on-going since the start of the program. These MPA focused initiatives are further enhanced through the establishment of community-managed savings and credit association (CoMSCA) as a safety net strategy for fishing communities. This encouraged the establishment of local ordinances that strengthened management of MPAs in the network and harvest controls (e.g. for BSC) for implementation of EAFM within its municipal waters. In Busuanga, the municipality has beefed its IUU fishing reduction efforts with the activation of the municipal fisheries compliance team. Program support for these initiatives began in Year 1 and source documents were collected and made available during the COVID-19 lockdown.

No	Strategic Approach	Indicator	FR FY 2 Accomplishments						
			FR Y2 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY2	Total LOP target
	SA 2 Strengthen institutional capacity and accountability to implement resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries-management	Number of people trained in resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management		**M-239, F-243**	**M-276, F-193**	**M-100, F- 117**	**M-486, F-367**		
4a		Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development	6	-	-	-	5	5	22
5		Number of Institutions with improved capacity and accountability to implement resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	5	-	2	-	15	17	40
6	**SA 3 Improve the policy environment that enables a participatory, and equitable governance system for resilient and ecosystem-based fisheries management**	Number of stakeholder agreements for resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	40	2 **Adopted-*0*, Implemented-*2***	16 **Adopted-*16*, Implemented-*0***	8 **Adopted-*6*, Implemented-*2***	58 **Adopted-*57*, Implemented-*1***	84	100
7		Number of laws, policies, or regulations on *EAFM* drafted, adopted and/or implemented	5	6 **Proposed-2, Adopted-4**	5 **Proposed-3, Adopted-2**	6 **Proposed-3, Adopted-3**	19 **Proposed-4, Adopted- 15**	36	40
8	**SA 4 Enhance participation and leadership of resource users and stakeholders for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation**	Number of CSO or network of organizations involved in planning, influencing, and/or implementing resilient and EBFM actions	40	7	9	2	20	38	120
9		Number of champions advocating for resilient and ecosystems-based fisheries management	300	-	**353** (M-223, F-130)	108 (M-70, F-38)	103 (M-65, F-38)	564	750

No	Strategic Approach	Indicator	FR FY 2 Accomplishments						
			FR Y2 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY2	Total LOP target
10	**SA 5 Develop capacities to mainstream resilience to EBFM**	Number of Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions proposed, adopted and/or implemented	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
11	**SA 6 Enhance partnerships and research and development support for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation resilient and EBFM**	Number of Public Private Partnerships established and/or strengthened and operational	2	2	-	-	1	3	8
12		Amount of funds ($) mobilized or leveraged in biodiversity conservation or natural resources management due to USG assistance	1 M	27,500	30,000	7,400	894,082.38	958,982.38	$ 8M
13		Number of STI Models developed, pilot-tested and/or adopted	1	1	-	-	1	2	4
14		Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs	25	-	-	-	71	71	100