



Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period October 2013 – September 2014

1. Updates on your activities.

Project 1

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program (SCREMP)
Location	Marine Protected Areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) nationwide and identified marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs) with potential for establishment as MPAs
Dates	2014-2020
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Main Stakeholder(s)	Coastal Communities, MPA Managers
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The program implements several projects leading towards the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources. The program covers resource and habitat conservation, protection, and rehabilitation. The program takes into consideration not only the coral reef ecosystems but the associated habitats as well. It aims to contribute to the food security and improved human well-being of the coastal communities by building capacities to enhance their livelihood while managing the production of the natural resources. It promotes public awareness and instil social and environmental consciousness on the value of coral reefs and associated coastal and marine ecosystems, especially on mitigating the effects of climate change and enhance the formation of positive values among the youth and other partners through shared responsibilities in sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and habitats. The program also develops sustainable financing mechanism through the establishment of system of payment for ecosystem services.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitat and Vulnerability Assessments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resource assessment conducted in all coral reef areas to determine their conditions and their vulnerability to the effects of climate change b. Boundaries of the coral reef ecosystems mapped and delineated c. Delineated boundaries of coral reef ecosystems marked with appropriate buoys and markers d. Database on coral reef ecosystems established and managed e. Coral reef ecosystems management plans that address problems identified in letter (a) prepared by concerned field offices

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Protection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reefs with better chances for recovery and rehabilitation identified b. Protection measures on coral reef ecosystem established c. Appropriate rehabilitation measures, such as stock enhancement of marine species, deployment of appropriate artificial reef structure, and even strict protection schemes etc. are in place d. Implementation of activities on the management, protection and rehabilitation of the coral reef ecosystem regularly documented and reported e. UNEP-initiated project “Green Fins Code of Conduct” on Responsible Diving and other science-based information and technologies for coral reef protection and rehabilitation is widely implemented nationwide f. Conduct of maintenance and reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the protection and rehabilitation measures implemented. 3. Social Mobilization and Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information, Education and Communication campaigns conducted b. Technical and organizational capability-building activities conducted 4. MPA Strengthening and Networking <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishment, strengthening and networking of MPAs on a regional scale b. Benefits from sources and sinks within a network of MPAs clear to all MPA managers and stakeholders 5. Sustainable Livelihood Interventions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community-centered, community-driven, practical, sustainable and environment-friendly livelihood projects identified and established
Lessons learned	n/a
Related websites (English preferred)	n/a

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	National Coral Reef Visualization and Assessment
Location	National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) Marine Protected Areas
Dates	2014-2016
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Main Stakeholder(s)	Coastal Communities, MPA Managers
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project)	The project aims to (1) build a consensus among existing researchers on the systematic monitoring of reefs using easily accessible tools; (2) map and assess the current state of the reefs, and other associated

implements the FFA cornerstones)	habitat; (3) map and evaluate the associated demersal fish in these site as it relates to biodiversity and potential fisheries; (4) map the current state of the associated shoreline up to a depth of 200m; (5) develop high resolution currents and connectivity model for the Philippine coastal ocean; (6) use the data to make initial inferences on the vulnerability and resilience of these coral sites and; (7) capacitate government institutions to engage in long-term coral monitoring activities.
Outcome (including expected outcome)	Status of the coral reefs and associated habitats in the NIPAS MPAs visualized in maps.
Lessons learned	n/a
Related websites (English preferred)	n/a

Project 3

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project
Location	The Project originally targeted 68 municipalities covering five (5) Regions and six (6) provinces of Cagayan, Zambales, Masbate, Cebu, Siquijor and Davao Oriental. In CY 2010, the Governor of Romblon requested for the inclusion of Romblon Province. Per DENR assessment of Region 4B Biodiversity Values and Status of Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Initiatives, the Department endorsed the inclusion of Romblon in the list of participating provinces. With the ADB approval of eight (8) LGUs in Romblon and four (4) other LGUs in Cebu and Masbate, the total LGUs increased from 68 to 80.
Dates	June 28, 2007 - June 30, 2014
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Main Stakeholder(s)	Coastal Communities, MPA Managers
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The Project supported the Government's efforts in addressing the critical issues of sustainable management of marine and coastal resources. The salient activities of the Project included (i) development of an institutional framework for integrated coastal resources management (ICRM), addressing policy weaknesses and legal gaps, clarifying roles of national government agencies concerned and local governments, and addressing their capacity-building needs; (ii) assessment of resources in the coastal zone of participating municipalities; development and implementation of ICRM plans and participatory law enforcement; and development of eco-certification mechanisms for trade in coral-associated species; (iii) implementation of biodiversity conservation in priority marine biodiversity corridors supported by focused research on critical ecosystems and threatened species; (iv) assistance to municipal fisher folk in the development of sustainable enterprises and livelihoods, reducing their reliance on fishing; and (v) improvement of water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management for disadvantaged coastal communities.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	1. Policy and Institutional Strengthening and Development 2. ICRM and Biodiversity Conservation

	<p>3. Enterprise Development and Income Diversification</p> <p>4. Social and Environmental Services and Facilities</p>
Lessons learned	<p>During the implementation of the ICRMP, the support of the LGUs was crucial in the success of the project as it facilitated the preparation of necessary documents, provided technical and administrative assistance and support to the beneficiaries. The opening of new opportunities for our communities to find alternative sources of income while enforcing resources rehabilitation and conservation through eco-tourism had also assured the continued and sustainable protection of the natural resources.</p> <p>Another important lesson obtained from this project was the high cost of coral transplantation as rehabilitation strategy. Because of this outcome, strict protection to allow coral communities/reef to recover by itself or the use of cheaper techniques such as those developed in Silliman University in the Visayas may be more practical over the long term.</p>
Related websites (English preferred)	icrmp.denr.gov.ph

2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM.

a. Engaging other sectors

The implementation of the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project relied heavily on the participation of the Local Government Units. The project was able to capacitate local fisheries and aquatic resources management committees, marine watch teams, and NGOs on participatory enforcement mechanisms for fisheries laws and regulations and was provided with basic equipment and facilities. The LGUs were likewise instrumental in the identification of Marine Protected Areas and in the facilitation of coordinating these MPAs into priority biodiversity corridors and marine ecosystems. Aside from protecting the reefs through the establishment of MPAs, targeted bio-conservation was also undertaken which includes species restocking of giant clams, and coral transplantation. MPA bodies were also organized into MPA networks and furthermore, ICRM centers were established at existing marine science institutions as hubs for biodiversity monitoring and research, and training and demonstration activities and further served as focal points for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaigns.

Recognizing the local government's crucial role in ICRMP implementation, LGU participation and cooperation was greatly encouraged through the conduct of series of coordination meetings, consultative planning activities, orientation workshops, seminars and trainings. The 80 LGUs were provided with workshops and training which focused on development planning, governance, project implementation, coastal management, resource management, biodiversity conservation, social facilities project development and feasibility study preparation, among others. Through these activities, the Project was also able to institutionalize the ICRM practices.

b. Reef zoning for multiple use

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Masinloc Oyon Bay Marine Reserve
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2013
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

As part of the ICRMP implementation for Region 3, nine (9) MPAs were established / assisted following a series of activities and workshops attended by representatives of concerned LGUs. As a result, a total of 3,414 hectares were designated as no-take or core-zone of the MPA and 5,969 hectares for the buffer zone or sustainable use zone. A portion of which is within the Masinloc Oyon Bay Marine Reserve in Zambales declared under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act. In year 2011, all preparatory activities were conducted and biophysical resources were monitored in 2013.

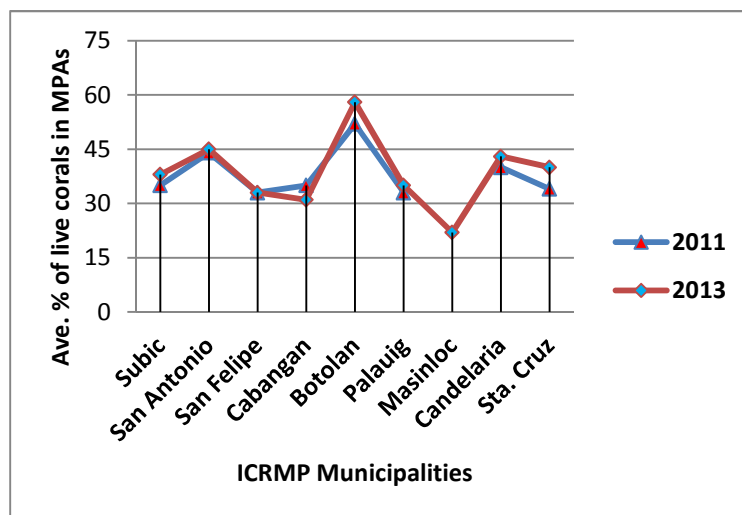


Figure 1. Average% of live corals in ICRMP MPAs (2011 and 2013)

As observed, it is notable that the municipality of Botolan has the highest percentage of live corals in 2011 which further increased in 2013. It is due to the fact that there is less pressure in the reefs compared to other MPAs. It is also seen that Cabangan’s live coral decreased in 2013 despite the establishment of the MPA and issuance of municipal ordinance. Illegal and unsustainable fishing practices in the municipality are still rampant due to complacent attitude of Bantay Dagat members. One reason may be due to inadequate social and financial incentives.

The implementation of the project brought in the realization that LGUs and PO implementers have inadequate technical knowledge/skills in handling, management, and monitoring biodiversity conservation projects. For biodiversity conservation undertakings, the national agencies should provide adequate time and series of ladderized training for institutional capability building. This should be a continuing activity to ensure sustainability. LGU-managed projects also take lengthy process of procurement/disbursement due to tedious guidelines. Based on experience, it may still be best to implement the biodiversity conservation activities under People’s Organizations management.

3. Publications.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
State of the Coral Triangle Report	http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/news/state-coral-triangle-reports-ready-download	Report
Manual on Environmental Law Enforcement in Coastal and Marine Areas	http://www.haribon.org.ph/index.php/download/282-manual-on-environmental-law-enforcement-in-coastal-and-marine-areas	Manual
Sustaining our Coasts: The Ridge-to-Reef Approach Compilation of Technical and Policy Papers	n/a	Paper
Determining baseline condition of coral communities inside and outside MPAs in Candelaria, Zambales and Sta. Ana, Cagayan: Opportunities for improving management strategies Vincent V. Hilomen ¹ , Victor S. Ticzon ¹ , Renmar Martinez ² , Fleurdeliz M. Panga ² , Badi R. Samaniego ³ and Melchor Deocadiz ²	n/a	Paper
Are conditions of associated reef fish communities inside MPAs better than outside? Vincent V. Hilomen ¹ , Renmar Martinez ² , Melchor Deocadiz ² , Badi R. Samaniego ³ , Victor S. Ticzon ¹ and Fleurdeliz M. Panga ²	n/a	Paper

4. General Information.

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