



COSTING OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPOA) OF THE PHILIPPINES

**COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN THE CORAL
TRIANGLE-SOUTHEAST ASIA**



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY
PHILIPPINES

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March 2015

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Abbreviations

ACCCOAST	Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARCDEV	Archipelagic Development
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BMU	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCC-MPA	Coastal Climate Change Adaptation: MPA Networks as a Platform for Building Community, Ecological, and Social Resilience among Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines
COASTFISH	Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative
CI	Conservation International
CMMO	Coastal and Marine Management Office (currently Coastal and Marine Division)
CMRM	coastal and marine resources management
CNFIDP	Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan
CT3	Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security
CTI-SEA	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle–Southeast Asia
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
EAFM	ecosystem approach to fisheries management
ECOFISH	Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries
FAD	fish aggregating device
FISHCORAL	Fisheries, Coastal Resources, and Livelihood Project
FMS	Forest Management Services
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMSA	Global Marine Species Assessment
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
IAS	invasive alien species
ICECREAM	Integrated Evaluation of Coastal Research Enhancement and Adaptive Management
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICRMP	Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project
IEC	information, education, and communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture
IKI	International Climate Initiative

IUU	illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing
IW:LEARN	International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network
KM	knowledge management
LGUs	local government units
LMEs	large marine ecosystems
LRFFT	live reef food fish trade
MCS	monitoring, control, and surveillance
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEAT	Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
mKBAs	marine key biodiversity areas
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MPANs	Marine Protected Areas Network
NCCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NFRDI	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NPOA–MT/D	National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Dugongs
NSAP	National Stock Assessment Program
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PHILMARSaSt	Philippine Marine Sanctuary Strategy
PMU	Project Management Unit
POs	people’s organizations
PPPs	public-private partnerships
PTFCC	Presidential Task Force on Climate Change
ReSILiENT SEAS	Remote Sensing Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipelagic Seas
RETA	regional technical assistance
RPMO	Regional Project Management Office
SCREMP	Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program
SCS	Sulu-Celebes Sea Regional Fisheries Management
SEER	Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division
SF	sustainable finance
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SSS	Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPMSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMS	vehicle monitoring system
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Foreword

The national pursuit of great causes like food security, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable growth would not be possible without sufficient funds consisting of government outlays, multilateral development assistance, private investments, and grants by benefactors.

Indeed, while it is relatively easy to build consensus for environmental causes, problems in mobilizing the resources for their organized, multi-year pursuit often result in programs that fall short of their goals. We cannot afford to let this befall our country's National Plan of Action (NPOA) under the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI).

The Coral Triangle has been aptly described, by the Conservation International, as “the global center of marine biodiversity,” although it comprises less than 1.6% of the world ocean's surface area. To save this irreplaceable nursery from unsustainable exploitation, the Philippines joined Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste in 2009 in launching the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

Progress since then has not been as rapid as we had wanted, largely because of the lack of certainty as to how much funding across a given timeline our NPOA would require and could reasonably expect to raise from specific sources. We thus had to undergo a NPOA costing exercise, with technical and financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The result of that exercise is the Costing of the NPOA of the Philippines, which is now the key to formulating the budget for NPOA implementation from 2015–2020. This Report organizes knowledge on baseline costs of implementation and presents substantial estimates of the necessary investments, funding gaps, and long-term recurrent costs, which are important in determining the range of the internal and external support that we need.

For this Report, we are deeply grateful to ADB, GEF, and all the agencies and organizations that contributed to its making. May this Costing Report accelerate the implementation of our NPOA by generating the sustainable financing that CTI commitments demand and deserve.

Mabuhay!



RAMON J.P. PAJE

Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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We want to recognize the reviewers for their effort in polishing this report—the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Philippines, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);

National Economic Development Authority (NEDA);

League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP);

Marine Science Institute of the University of the Philippines (UPMSI);

Conservation International (CI) Philippines;

Fishbase Information and Management Group (FIN);

WorldFish Center;

RARE;

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Philippines;

German Development Cooperation–Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas (GIZ–ACCCOAST);

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Philippines;

Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project, USAID; and

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



Going up. A greens sea turtle swims near the surface in preparation to breathe while a diver swims underneath it. *Photo: Andre Snoopy Montenegro/Month of the Ocean Photography Contest 2013*

Rationale

On its fifth year since the World Oceans Conference in Manado and the official “birth” of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI–CFF), more commonly referred to as CTI in 2009,¹ the Philippines National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC) is now geared to expedite the implementation process towards the substantial achievement of the goals, targets, and actions in the country’s Ten-Year CTI NPOA, 2010–2020. Integrated coastal management (ICM) serves as the guiding framework for the Philippine NPOA in pursuing the five regional goals of the CTI (Box 1).

The Costing of the Philippine NPOA² organizes and analyzes knowledge on baseline costs of implementation and committed funding of the CTI program. It completes a basic step towards sustainable financing to ensure the continuity of program implementation.

The Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle–Southeast Asia (RETA 7813 or CTI–SEA), a regional technical assistance funded by ADB and GEF, aims to assist Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines (CT3) in implementing actions under their respective NPOAs. The RETA will result in increased resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and human communities in the CT3 through improved management of coastal and marine resources established in the Sulu–Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) priority seascape within the Coral Triangle.

Under CTI–SEA, the Philippines recommended the inclusion of a sustainable financing (SF) component to develop mechanisms for the long term funding of its NPOA including:

- assistance to the NCCC in costing the country’s NPOA, including the establishment of SF mechanisms for marine protected areas (MPAs);
- assistance in the preparation of the terms of reference (TOR) and bidding documents for the procurement of services for the economic evaluation of MPAs;

Box 1. CTI Overall Goals

Goal No. 1	Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.
Goal No. 2	Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.
Goal No. 3	Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed.
Goal No. 4	Climate change adaptation (CCA) measures achieved.
Goal No. 5	Threatened species status improving.

1 The CTI was launched during the 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bali as a six-country (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor–Leste) program of regional cooperation to protect their economic and environmental assets.

2 Prepared by CTI–SEA in close collaboration with the Philippine NCCC

- preparation of progress reports on the implementation of pilot projects on SF of MPA management; and
- reporting on the estimated cost of implementing the NPOA.

Various attempts were made to cost the Philippine NPOA. These include the following:

- The Tri-National Committee for the SSME and Conservation International (CI) collaborated to publish the work plans of the SSME sub-committees in a three-volume thematic Action Plans of the SSME through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-supported Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). These action plans articulate the broad areas of activity under the SSME Ecoregion Conservation Plan, 2009–2012. Subsequently, the action plans were developed into Comprehensive Action Plans in 2010, through ADB support, to include the costing of priority activities and possible sources of revenue focusing on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPAs, and threatened species.³
- In late 2011, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) retained Mazars Starling Resources to conduct an initial scoping exercise for SF of MPAs in the SSME.⁴ These include five MPAs, two of which were managed by local government units (LGUs), two are marine/nature reserves, and one, a protected seascape/landscape.
- The ADB Regional Cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy, and Institutional Support to the CTI (RETA 7307) supported a training activity on costing the NPOA using a costing template (Annex 1). The template was used to prepare five priority proposals of the Philippines for the High Level Financial Roundtable held in Manila in May 2012.⁵
- CTI–SEA supported the Planning and Costing Workshop upon suggestion of the Philippine NCCC because of the following reasons:
 1. potential new funding streams in support of CTI, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), USAID, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ);
 2. completion of the USAID CTSP in December 2013;
 3. the need to implement a broad-based and more inclusive planning framework that includes local governments and other agencies; and
 4. the need to provide inputs to the ongoing CTI financial architecture and strategy.

This report provides a bird's eye view of the major players in the CTI space, including the national government and donors, their priority themes among the goals of the CTI, as well as the funding pipeline.

3 <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ssme-action-plans.pdf>

4 http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ssme_phils_report_june_2012_final_msr_.pdf

5 <http://sites3.iwlearn3.webfactional.com/cti/knowledge-hub/document-library/member-countries/philippines/ncc-funding-priorities>

Methodology

This report and the data contained herein benefited from processes endorsed and supported by the Philippine NCCC. CTI-SEA organized a workshop on 4–5 June 2013 in Tagaytay City, Philippines to consolidate information required for costing of the Philippine NPOA. A series of small meetings with the NCC were organized to discuss the workshop design and assess the usefulness of the cost spreadsheets prior to the workshop proper. The workshop had participants from national government agencies and partner institutions involved in the implementation of the NPOA as well as those involved in national planning and budgeting processes. The workshop agenda and list of participants are attached as Annexes 2 and 3.

The NPOA Costing Workshop was structured along three major outputs:

- agreement on the status of NPOA implementation;
- articulation of NPOA actions and/or identification of activities that can be costed; and
- estimation of costs.

The workshop participants were asked to examine the NPOA actions and identify sub-actions that would allow for appropriate costing. This step was necessary because some of the actions in the NPOA were either lumped (i.e., containing several or sequential actions), while others required a thorough interpretation and translation into activities that can be costed. The workshop participants identified specific activities and determined inputs to the activities, including specified quantity and unit costs.

Part of the workshop methodology is the recognition of previous efforts to cost priority actions of the NPOA. This included a list of priority NPOA actions that were submitted to the CTI High Level Financial Roundtable. Estimates for the Comprehensive Action Plans of the SSME are now fully embedded in the costing for Goal 2, while the proposal on the implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management Policy is now integrated in Goal 1.

All costing spreadsheets and learning note⁶ may be downloaded from the archive of the RETA 7813 website at <http://sites3.iwlearn3.webfactional.com/cti/knowledge-hub/knowledge-products/learning-notes/sustainable-financing-sf/generic-costing-template/view>. The level of detail provided in the costing spreadsheets depends on the specific cost information provided by the workshop participants as there was no prior agreement on standardized unit costs. Post-workshop processes consisted of one-on-one meetings between CTI-SEA and the NCCC members and email exchanges. In March 2014, a special meeting was organized to revisit the cost estimates for Goal 2.

⁶ This learning note aims to communicate a common understanding of how to use the costing template. It enables all stakeholders participating in a costing meeting—either from the communities, NGOs, and government departments, to grasp the entirety of each topic to be costed and the whole costing process and allows for an “on the spot peer review” by these different groups.

Scope and Limitations

The costs reflected in this report provide only a ballpark figure of funding needs, funding commitments, and funding gap in implementing the Philippine NPOA. Some of the limitations that confronted the costing process are:

- Inability to include all ongoing projects that contribute to the implementation of NPOA actions, e.g., projects implemented by nongovernment organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), the academe, the LGUs, and other government agencies;
- Failure to conduct site-level costing exercises due to funding constraints;
- Inclusion of only those projects with confirmed funding at the time of the workshop (June 2013);
- Limited information on the contributions by the academic community, especially for the research/study components of the NPOA—what were available were only those that are linked to the core programs of the national government agencies, e.g., Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)–Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)⁷ and the Department of Agriculture (DA)–Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);
- Limited cost information on allocations of LGUs for CTI actions; and
- Costing based on 2013 prices.

⁷ Formerly known as the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)

Status of NPOA Implementation

The Philippine NPOA contains 60 actions that correspond to the five CTI goals. Of these actions, 12 have been completed, while 39 are still ongoing and nine have not started implementation (Table 1). This is not surprising since some actions have actually been initiated prior to the finalization of the NPOA and/or have already been part of the regular programming of concerned national agencies. The detailed list of the goals/targets/actions and corresponding status is presented in Annex 4.

Table 1: Summary Status of Implementation of NPOA Actions

	Goal	Total Actions	Completed ⁸	Ongoing	Not Started
1	Priority Seascapes	9	3	3	3
2	EAFM	24	5	18	1
3	MPAs	8	0	8	0
4	CCA	11	2	8	1
5	Threatened Species	8	2	4	2
	Total	60	12	39	9

Owing to the formulation of some action statements, which bundled several items, there were actions that were partially “completed”, partially “ongoing”, and “not started”—as in the case of EAFM policies. This is also the case for climate change actions, where sub-actions were identified and for which some were deemed completed while others were in various stages of implementation. In such cases, where completion of any component of the action has been attained, the status which was given priority and which is reflected in the summary table is that of “being completed.”

For example, Goal 4, Target 1, Action 1, “Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments due to climate change impacts such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, etc.” is indicated as being both “completed” and “ongoing” because some sites have undergone this process while other coastal areas have yet to be studied. In counting the number of actions completed, though, this particular entry would merit being “completed”.

Under **Goal 1**, among the achievements is the selection of the West Philippine Sea as the second priority seascape of the Philippines and the documentation of best practices in seascape management through the preparation of a guidebook.⁸ The target, preparation of a master plan cum investment plan, has been construed as referring to the first priority seascape which is the Sulu–Sulawesi Seascape (SSS), also referred to as the Sulu–Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME). Thus, this action merited both

⁸ http://www.conservation.org/Documents/CI_Seascapes_Guidebook_select_develop_implement_seascapes.pdf. Accessed on 2 January 2014

a “completed” and “ongoing” status because the SSS has already completed a series of Action Plans for the three subcommittees (Trinational Committee for the SSME, 2009), followed by a Comprehensive Action Plan containing business plans and attendant costs in 2011.

Of the 24 actions under **Goal 2**, 18 are ongoing, five actions are considered as both “completed” and “ongoing”, and only one remaining action under Target 4 has yet to commence (Annex 3). The first action point for Target 1 identifies at least four policies requiring a thorough review and update, which varies across policy targets. The status shows partial completion of the review of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act and partially ongoing is the review of Fisheries Code and Local Government Code. Review of policy on Archipelagic Development Framework (ARCDEV) has yet to commence.

Several research initiatives contributing to EAFM policy have been completed (i.e., sardine research in Zamboanga and Visayan Sea and dulong and small pelagics in the Verde Island Passage). The BFAR’s National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) is implementing research on tuna genetics, and the USAID-supported Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project is likewise engaged in various researches in their project sites. Partial completion was also noted for value chain research, where plans for current action have been articulated by ECOFISH and the NGO, RARE. The design and implementation of Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative (COASTFISH) is also partially completed with both the WorldFish Center and ECOFISH achieving some milestones. Among the items classified as “ongoing” (presumably including those which were started prior to CTI) are illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; information, education, and communication (IEC); enforcement; vessel registry; institutional support (e.g., live reef fish council); and implementation of existing management plans.

Under **Goal 3**, all eight actions are “ongoing” (i.e., at least three MPA actions require implementation of existing plans (e.g., Philippine Marine Sanctuary Strategy [PHILMARSASt], the SSME Sub-Committee Action Plan for MPA, and the National Seagrass Conservation Strategy and Action Plan). Other actions are considered continuing activities, e.g., capacity building programs for local governments and national agencies that are currently supported through the implementation of the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) and site-level work courtesy of RARE, ECOFISH, CI, and many other projects implemented by NGOs and POs, as well as through individual capacities of LGUs. The estimation of MPA fees for revenue generation and regulation was started by ECOFISH. One of the MPA actions is the identification of marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) and the consolidation of existing MPAs into networks. Although started, this action seems unsustainable; nonetheless, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) mKBA project will try to address it.

Under **Goal 4**, two of the 11 actions have been completed, eight are ongoing, and only one has yet to commence. The two completed actions under Goal 4 can also be considered as “ongoing.” These include the (i) conduct of vulnerability and risk assessments; and (ii) identification, documentation, and implementation of climate change adaptation (CCA) measures. Some vulnerability assessments (VAs) have been completed, e.g., those by Conservation International (CI), WWF, Integrated Evaluation of Coastal Research Enhancement and Adaptive Management (ICE CREAM)/Remote Sensing Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipelagic Seas (ReSILiENT SEAS), other ongoing projects likewise contribute to this effort

(e.g., those by ECOFISH, RARE, GIZ).

Climate adaptation measures have been identified and documented (thus, the rating “completed”), but the implementation of these measures is either ongoing or still needs to be accomplished.

The mainstreaming of early warning systems is ongoing through GIZ-ACCCOAST, while the National CCA Plan has been completed, and implementation is ongoing. The CI-International Climate Initiative (IKI) project and ECOFISH are both engaging with the private sector in disaster risk management and providing economic incentives for climate friendly technologies. Other ongoing initiatives include CI’s Mentoring Program, which embeds integrated coastal and marine management and climate change as research topics by formal educational institutions.

Under **Goal 5**, of the eight actions, two have been completed, viz., red list assessments of priority marine species in the Philippines under Global Marine Species Assessment and the establishment of the National Red List Committee on cetaceans and adoption of an NPOA for the Conservation and Management of Cetaceans. Two actions have yet to start, i.e., the preparation of the plan of action for sharks and marine turtles and dugongs. Ongoing activities include the survey and monitoring of seabirds, fisheries stock assessments (c/o BFAR-NFRDI), and completion of the NPOA for invasive species.



Little hands can help protect the Coral Triangle. A young boy plants mangrove propagules during the Coral Triangle Day Celebration in Lian, Batangas. *Photo: Raul Roldan/CTI-SEA*

Profiling of Projects Contributing to the CTI NPOA

Projects Contributing to NPOA Implementation

There are currently nine major projects implemented by partners and the national government that have contributed to this costing activity⁹ (Table 2; Annex 5). Two projects are targeted for completion by 2020, both of which are administered by the national government, i.e., FISHCORAL of BFAR and the Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystems Management Program (SCREMP) of DENR-BMB. Two regional projects are listed (i.e., CTI-SEA and Sulu-Celebes Sea Regional Fisheries Management [SCS]), which include the two other CTI countries, Indonesia and Malaysia. Of the nine projects, eight are technical assistance in nature, while one (i.e., FISHCORAL) is a combined technical assistance and loan project. Only one project, SCREMP, is funded by the government. RARE has multiple roles in NPOA implementation as it is both a funding agency and an implementing agency, with the latter covering site-based work with selected LGUs.

Table 2: Listing of Projects Contributing to NPOA Implementation, 2014–2020

Project Name	Funding Agency	Executing Agency	Total Funding	Project Duration
Strengthening the MPA System to Conserve mKBAs	UNDP/GEF	DENR-BMB	\$8 million	2014–2019
CCC-MPA	RARE/USAID	Selected LGUs	\$4.5 million	Sep 2012–Jun 2016
CTI-SEA	ADB, GEF	DENR	\$12.1 million	2012–2016
ACCCoast	German Federal BMU	GIZ	€4,397,000	Jan 2011–Jun 2014
Support to the Implementation of the Tri-National SSME Comprehensive Action Plan	German Federal BMU	GIZ	€7 million	Oct 2012–Mar 2017
FishCORAL	IFAD	BFAR	\$29 million	2014–2020
ECOFISH	USAID	BFAR, LGU	\$10.4 million	2012–2017
SCS	UNDP-GEF	BFAR	\$2.89 million	2010–2014
SCREMP	Philippine Government	DENR-BMB	\$1.65 million	2013–2020

⁹ A parallel tool that provides a more comprehensive listing and characterization of projects in the Philippines is the CTI Mapping Tool (<http://www.ctimap.org>)

Projects Supporting NPOA Implementation

With regard to projects supporting the five CTI goals, Goal 3 has the highest number of support projects with six. Goal 2 comes second with five support projects, while Goal 4 has three. Goals 1 and 5 have the least support with only two support projects each (Table 3).

Table 3: Projects Supporting the NPOA Implementation, by Goal

Project Name	CTI Goals				
	Goal 1: Priority Seascapes	Goal 2: EAFM	Goal 3: MPAs	Goal 4 : CCA	Goal 5: Threatened Species
CTI-SEA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ACCCoast			✓	✓	✓
SSME	✓	✓	✓		✓
MKBA			✓		
CCC-MPA			✓		
SCS		✓			
FishCORAL		✓			
ECOFISH		✓			
SCREMP			✓	✓	

CTI-SEA and the GIZ project are involved in Goal 1 activities focusing on: (i) policy reform (i.e., harmonization with the NIPAS Act); (ii) IEC incorporating best practices in the SSME corridors; (iii) implementation of the SSME Conservation Plan and other priority seascape plans; and (iv) promotion of seascape plans to attract support and funding.

Under Goal 2, common EAFM actions include those on policy reform (Target 1, Action 1), research on EAFM processes (Target 1, Action 3), and information campaigns (Target 1, Action 6). Various actions in support of Target 2, such as the “Improved income, livelihoods and food security of an increasingly significant number (trend) of coastal communities across the region through a sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative (COASTFISH)” are supported by four projects: CTI-SEA, GIZ, ECOFISH, and FISHCORAL. Of these four projects, FISHCORAL has the clearest mandate relative to poverty reduction, considering its expected impact of 22% increase in household asset index of 188,130 poor households located in the 1,098 coastal barangays, plus a decrease in incidence of child malnutrition from 24.4% to 5%. Meanwhile, ECOFISH targets a 10% increase in the number of people gaining employment from sustainable fisheries management, while eight other public-private partnership (PPP) projects support its objectives.

While all eight of Goal 3 actions are ongoing, there are three which the current listings of projects do not support:

1. networking of centers of excellence, which was previously covered by the Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project (ICRMP) and CTSP, under some mentoring/capacity building efforts;
2. rehabilitation and management of mangrove forests; and
3. implementation of the national seagrass strategy.

Items 2 and 3 may very well be components of the PhilMarSaST or Action 1 or Action 3, the establishment of MPAs and MPA networks, but presently, there are no projects directly supporting this action. GIZ, through both the ACCCOAST and SSME projects, and CTI-SEA support the implementation of PhilMarSaSt and the SSME plan of action in site-based work in Balabac and Tañon Strait, respectively. CTI-SEA also supports national-level MPA activities such as the MPA Awards Program.

Four projects collaborate on Action 3, i.e., identify priority mKBAs in the Philippines with at least one operational MPA network in each MKBA, including the MKBA project of UNDP, which started in 2014, and SCREMP. CTI-SEA and RARE have also indicated support for Action 3. CTI-SEA and SCREMP are contributing to Action 8, i.e., development of economic instruments for regulatory and revenue generation.

Goal 4 actions are supported by three projects, viz., CTI-SEA, ACCCOAST, and SCREMP. SCREMP's contributions are towards habitat and vulnerability assessments, which are also being done by CTI-SEA for two sites (Dumanquillas Bay and Taytay, Palawan). The ACCCOAST project is assisting in NPOA implementation through the development of knowledge materials, CCA registry, and provision of small grants in support of CCA.

Only GIZ, through the SSME and ACCCOAST project, is supporting Goal 5, which focuses mainly on Napoleon wrasse and sharks. The Philippines has submitted a budget request for consultant fees for 2013, but nothing follows thereafter.

Costing of NPOA Implementation

Estimate of Budget Requirements by Goal

A little more than \$300 million is required to fully implement the Philippine NPOA from 2014–2020, or an average of \$43.35 million per year. Of the total amount, 46% or \$139 million, is required by Goal 2, with a significant portion of total costs accounted for by the implementation of the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP), specifically the projects for postharvest facilities and aquaculture (Table 4; Fig. 1). The cost of implementing the CNFIDP (Target 1, Action 2) is based on costs estimated for the projects developed under Post-harvest and Aquaculture, two of the five medium-term program components of the CNFIDP.

The rest of the projects consist of municipal fisheries, commercial fisheries, and policy and institutional strengthening, which are embedded in one way or another across the Goal 2 actions. The estimates were originally applied to the five-year medium-term period (2006–2010), with inflation adjustment made with the assumption that the first year of implementation coincides with year 2014 and subsequent inflation was held constant at 5% per year up to 2020. In addition, estimates for implementing livelihood activities were generated, including costs of technical assistance (community organizing, financial/business consultant, product development, marketing, socio-economics, and monitoring and evaluation [M&E]), seed capital, and equipment for a cluster of five LGUs.

Table 4: Estimated Implementation Cost of the Philippine NPOA, 2014–2020
(\$ million)

Goals	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Requirement from 2014–2020
Goal 1: Priority Seascapes	11.67	11.52	11.27	11.03	11.03	11.02	11.08	78.63
Goal 2: EAFM	15.82	18.94	19.60	20.09	20.80	21.35	22.13	138.72
Goal 3: MPAs	8.64	10.59	9.09	2.51	1.02	2.42	1.00	35.29
Goal 4: CCA	1.31	7.08	7.59	6.57	6.59	5.86	2.41	37.41
Goal 5: Threatened Species	2.03	1.72	1.45	1.62	1.39	0.99	1.87	11.07
Total	39.47	49.85	49	41.82	40.83	41.64	38.49	301.1

Figure 1: Relative Share of Budget Requirements of the CTI NPOA Goals, 2014–2020

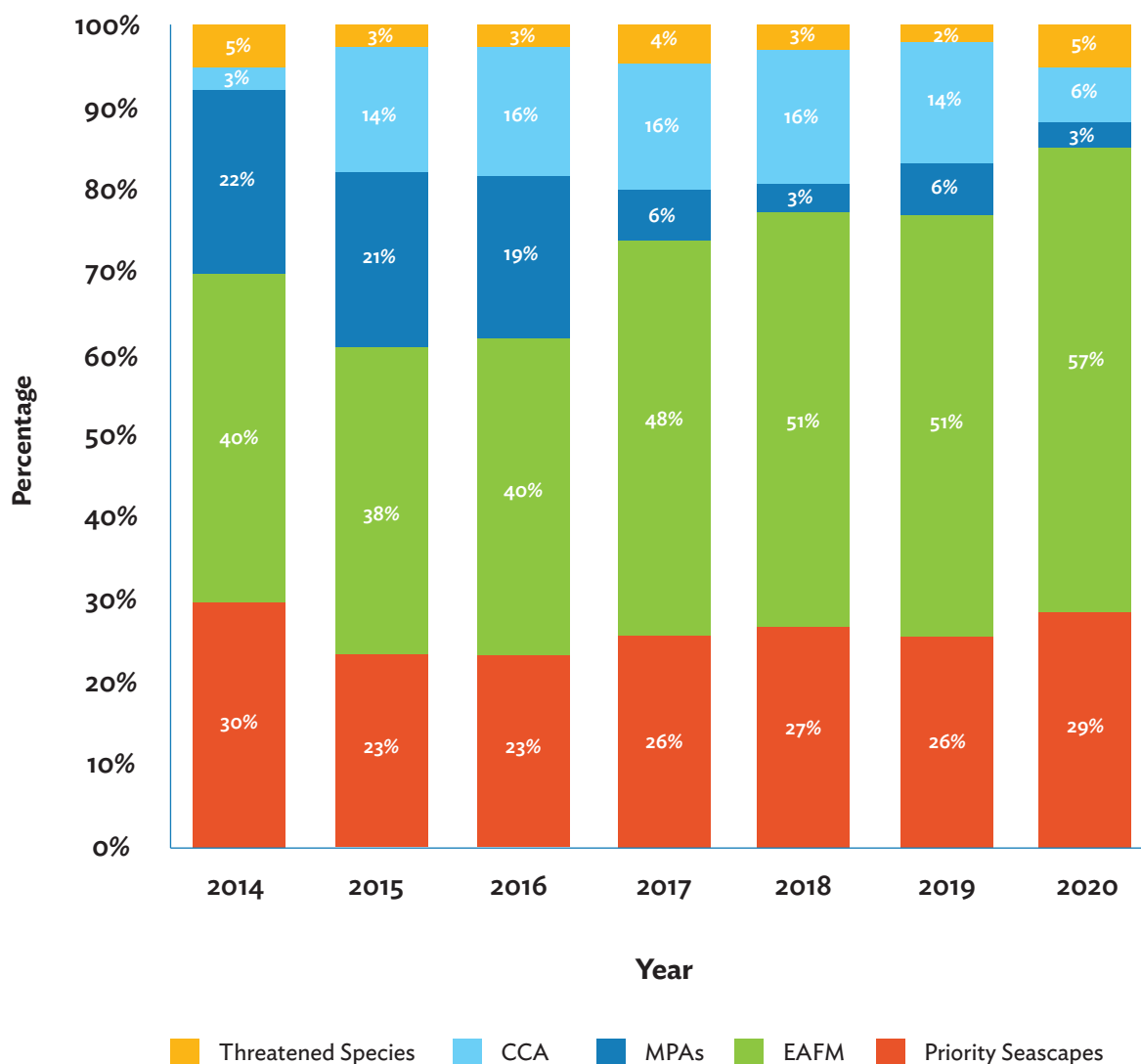


Figure 1 shows the budget requirements across the five CTI NPOA goals from 2014–2020. Consistent with Table 4, Goal 2 posted the biggest share of budget requirements for the seven-year period, followed by Goal 1, then Goals 3 and 4 getting the third and fourth shares. Goal 5 had the least share at only 3.57% of the budget requirements.

Other cost estimates for Goal 2 were based on the EAFM component of the SSME Plan of Action, which were the most recent estimates available. When the cost component refers to activities with national significance, such as policy reform or knowledge management, the cost estimates for SSME were taken as national costs; otherwise, the notes indicate the limitations.

Goal 1 requires the second highest budget requirement at \$78.6 million, owing to the implementation

of Executive Order 533, the National Integrated Coastal Management Plan, the budget for which was submitted by the Philippines as a proposal to the High Level Financial Roundtable. Goals 3 and 4 each require 12% of the total budget, i.e., \$35 million and \$37 million, respectively, with the years 2014–2016 requiring a total budget of \$9.4 million per year and then tapering off to less than \$2 million per year up to year 2020, specifically for Goal 3.

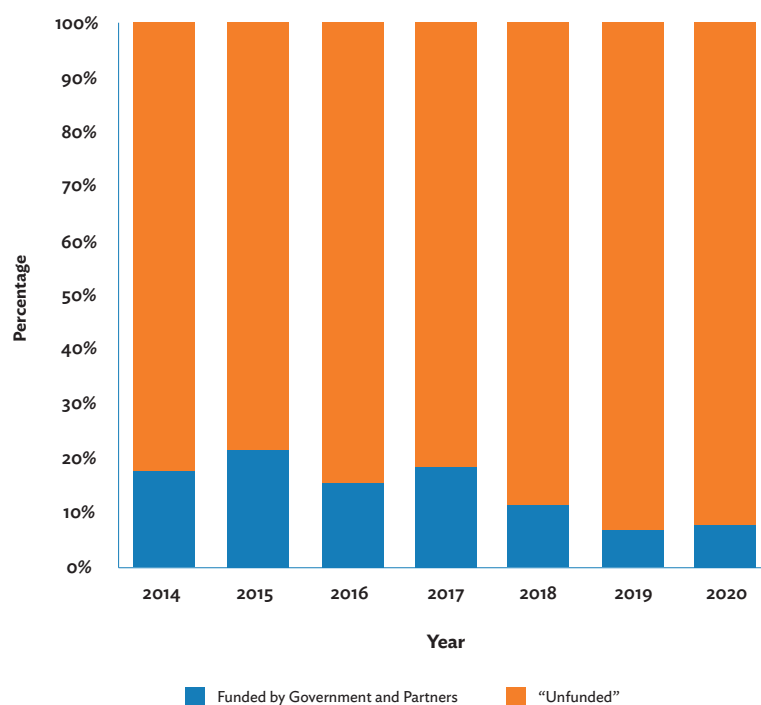
Budget requirements for Goal 4 start to pick up in 2015, averaging \$7 million per year up to 2018. The budget will be spent for livelihood training, conduct of vulnerability assessment in new areas, disaster risk management training, and resettlement of communities. Budget requirements taper off towards the remaining two years of implementation.

Goal 5 requires less than 5% of the total budget up to 2020 or about \$1.5 million per year.

Committed Funds for NPOA Implementation

Committed funding¹⁰ yielded an average of \$6 million per year up to 2020. The average is larger for the period 2014–2016 due to the simultaneous implementation of CTI-SEA and ECOFISH. Committed funding from government and partners contributes at least 18% to the total cost of NPOA implementation in 2014, tapering off to about 7% by 2020 (Fig. 2). Over the seven-year period, committed funding averages 14%, while the balance is largely unfunded (or funding gap¹¹).

Figure 2: Distribution of Funded and Unfunded Allocations for CTI NPOA Implementation



¹⁰ This comprises funding provided by the partners as well as government programs and projects.

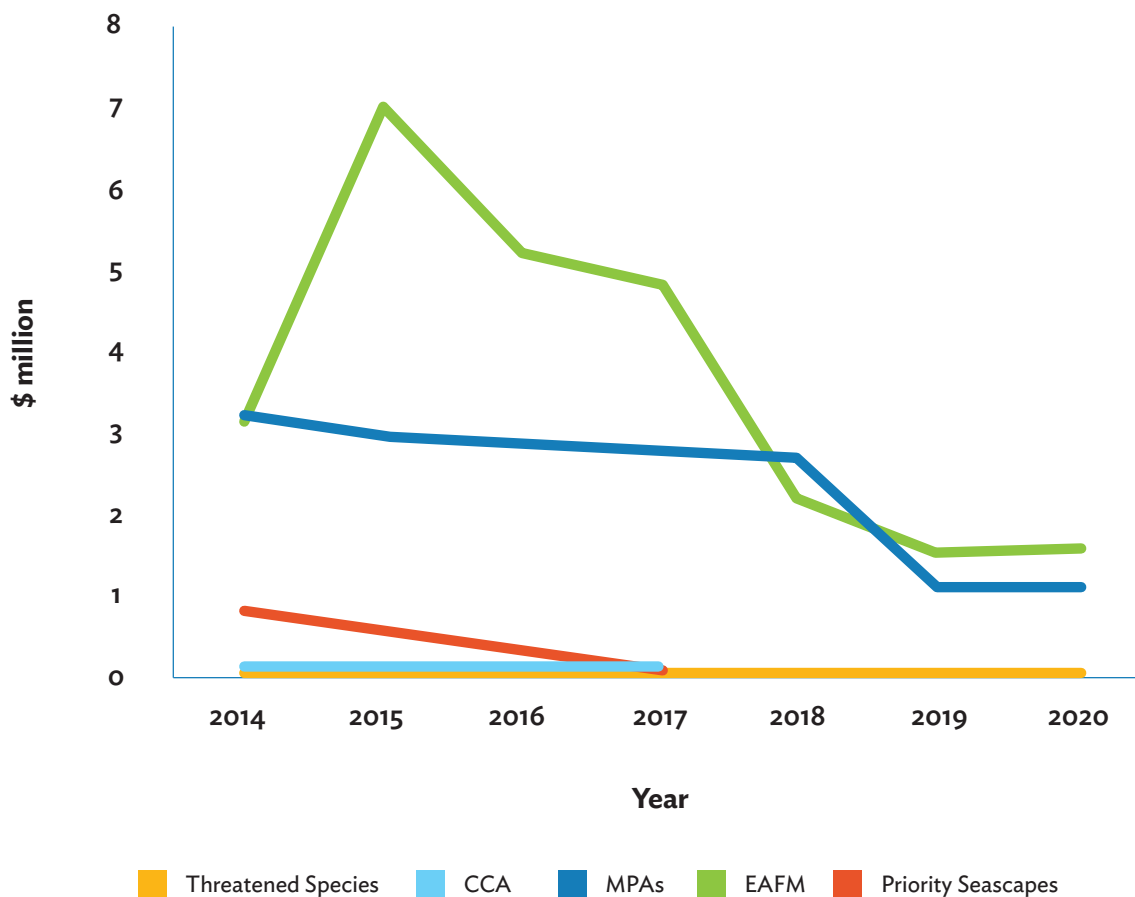
¹¹ No secure funding commitments at the time of NPOA costing exercises.

The annual average funding gap for all five goals is \$37 million, with Goal 2 having the largest gap at \$16 million, and Goal 1 following at \$11 million. For the three other goals, the average funding gap is less than \$5 million per year.

The funding gap may actually be lower than what was estimated. This may be due to: (i) failure to reflect the contributions of partner institutions/organizations because they were not involved during the costing workshop; and (ii) budget allocations from national government contributing to the CTI NPOA implementation were not included in the computation because of unavailable records.

Funding availability or committed funding per goal is highest for Goal 2, which attains the peak level of \$7 million in 2015 and tapers off towards 2017 at \$5 million per year (Fig. 3). MPA has the second highest level of funding commitments that taper off to an average of \$1.14 towards 2019–2020. It is assumed that SCREMP funding levels for 2014 are maintained through 2020. The fact that Goals 2 and 3 are the most popular among the CTI goals (based on partner interest) explains the differences in funding availability.

Figure 3: Total Available Funding for CTI NPOA Implementation, by Goal
(\$ million)



For the three other goals, funding levels are below the \$1 million mark, with Goal 5 having no committed funding at all. Goal 4 funding is primarily sourced from the DENR's SCREMP through their activities in Habitat and Vulnerability Assessments, which are valued at \$0.5 million per year up to 2020. For Goal 3 funding, it is assumed that the 2014 budget will be maintained and will be provided under the national budget. The 2014–2016 funding levels are marginally higher due to the contributions of ACCCOAST and CTI–SEA.

Over the planning period, the contribution of government funds relative to total committed funds from partners averaged 64% for Goal 2 and 57% for Goal 3.

Funding Gap

Committed funding for Goal 1 amounts to a measly \$1.5 million, which can support activities programmed for 2014–2016. With a total budget requirement of \$78.6 million for seven years, Goal 1 is short by a significant \$77 million.

Goal 2 has the highest committed funding. The ratio of committed funding to required funding averaged 20% from 2014–2020, with funding at its peak from 2015–2017 due to the implementation of three projects: FISHCORAL, ECOFISH, and CTI–SEA. The average funding gap for this goal is \$16.21 million per year.

Unlike in other goals, Goal 3 has more available funds than it requires for 2017–2018. For the period 2014–2016, budget requirement for MPA establishment and management will consist mainly of activities identified by the SSME Plan of Action consisting of the formulation of plans and policies in support of MPA and MPA networks and the development of programs to support hatchling production and management of nesting habitats. Thereafter, the funding requirements would decline, thus registering a surplus in 2017, 2018, and 2020. However, overall funding gap is still significant at \$18.6 million.

The funding gap for Goal 4 is huge at \$37.4 million, with funding requirements averaging upwards of \$7 million yearly. Conduct of research studies, expanding coverage of vulnerability assessments, training on livelihood adaptation, and maintenance of a database require significant investments. Underestimation of funds may well be the case for Goal 4 because funds coursed through the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the local governments implementing climate change programs themselves and directly availing of funds have not been included in the analysis. It is worth noting that vulnerability assessment in coastal areas and identification of climate adaptation measures may well overlap with projects implemented by local governments. However, research studies on climate change impacts on the biodiversity of fisheries and coastal resources are a unique feature of the NPOA as well as the formation of centers of excellence.

As for Goal 5, the funding requirement is the least among the five goals; unfortunately, no firm commitment was obtained during the workshop.

A comparison of funding availability vis-à-vis funding requirement per goal is shown in Figures 4–8.

Figure 4: Funding Gap for Goal 1: Priority Seascapes, 2014–2020

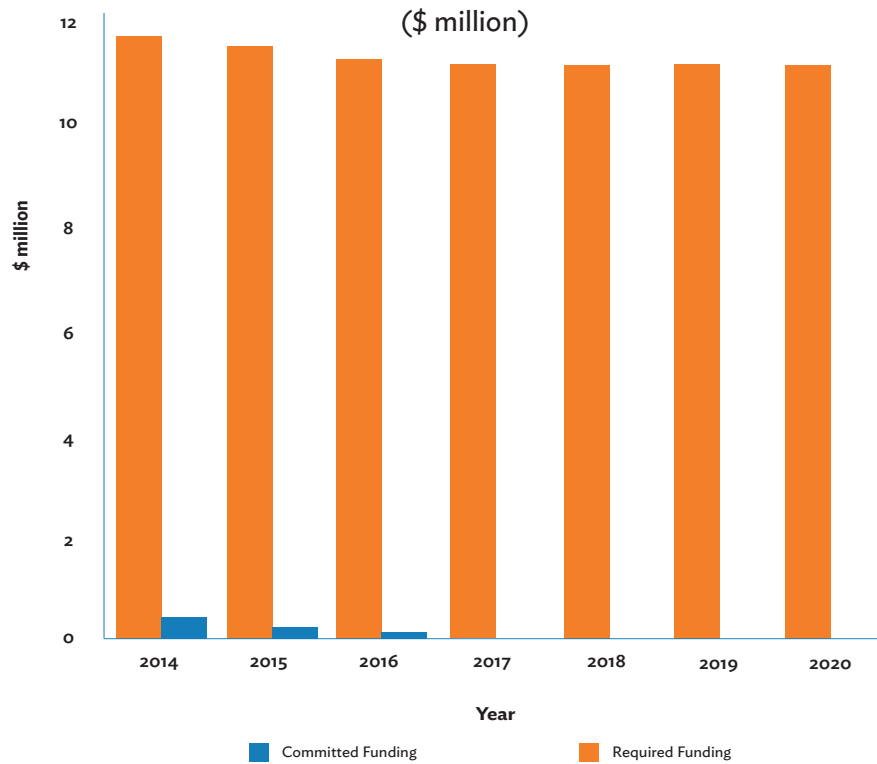
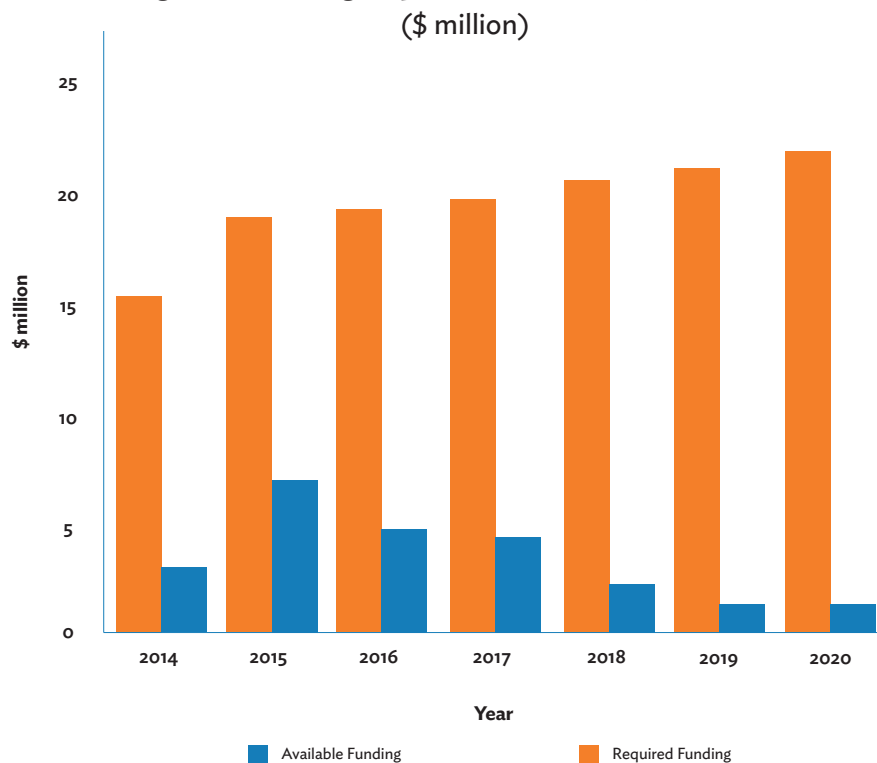


Figure 5: Funding Gap for Goal 2: EAFM, 2014–2020



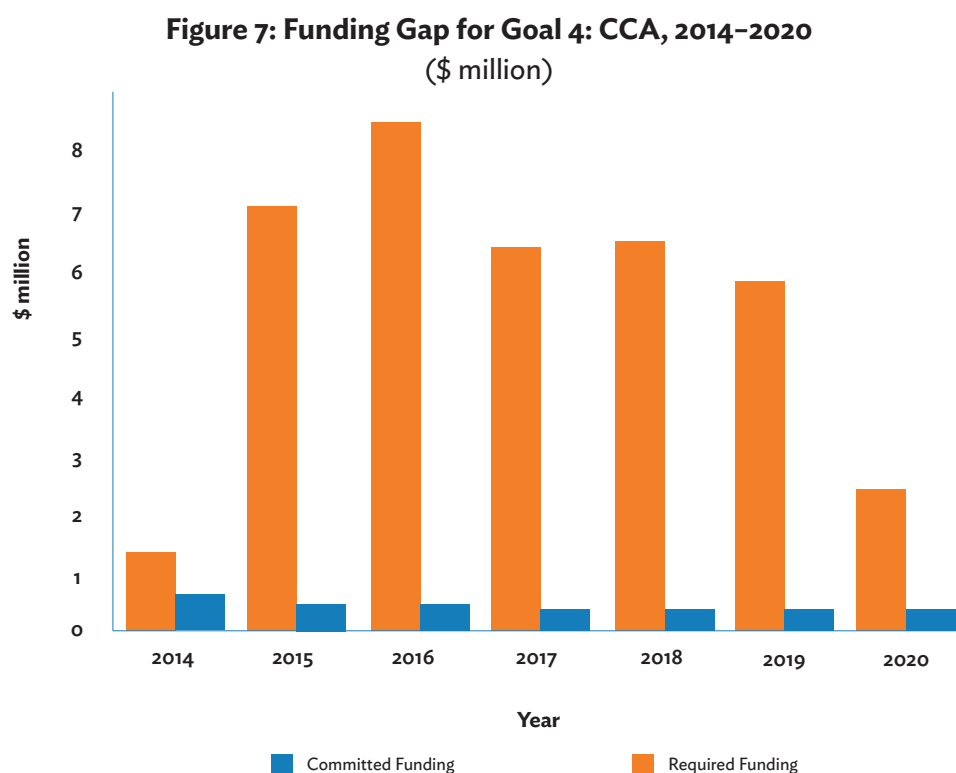
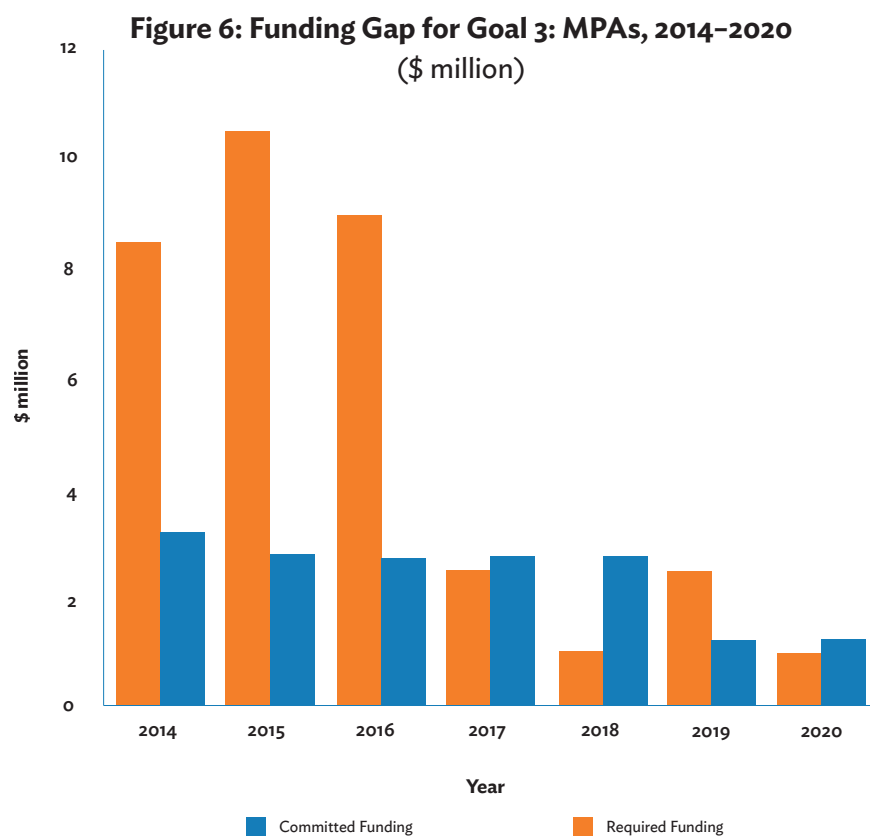
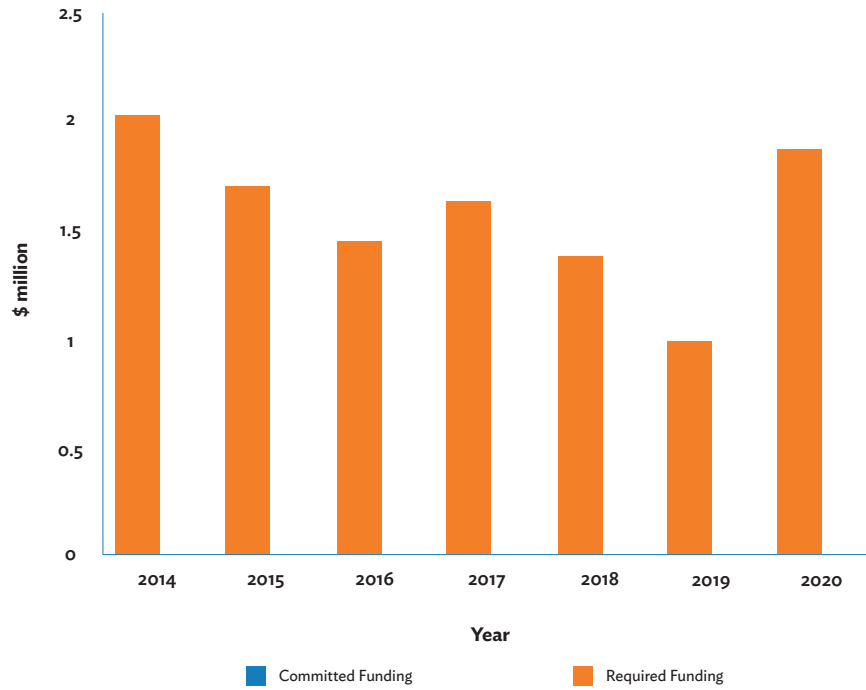


Figure 8: Funding Gap for Goal 5: Threatened Species, 2014–2020
(\$ million)



A comparison of funding availability vis-à-vis funding requirement per goal is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Funding Gap, by Goal
(\$'000)

Goals	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Goal 1: Priority Seascapes								
Required	11,674.64	11,521.99	11,265.87	11,031.19	11,034.19	11,016.19	11,081.19	78,625.26
Current Funding	704.44	519.58	279.35	-	-	-	-	1,503.37
Funding Gap	10,970.20	11,002.41	10,986.53	11,031.19	11,034.19	11,016.19	11,081.19	77,121.90
Goal 2: EAFM								
Required	15,816.31	18,942.20	19,595.99	20,088.75	20,799.87	21,352.82	22,127.14	138,723.07
Current Funding	3,123.13	7,019.71	5,145.73	4,797.23	2,170.94	1,439.38	1,444.94	25,141.06
Funding Gap	12,693.18	11,922.49	14,450.26	15,291.52	18,628.93	19,913.43	20,682.20	113,582.01
Goal 3: MPAs								
Required	8,644.90	10,594.50	9,091.50	2,511.50	1,021.50	2,423.50	1,003.50	35,290.90
Current Funding	3,191.58	2,880.92	2,833.55	2,742.62	2,742.62	1,142.62	1,142.62	16,676.55
Funding Gap	5,453.32	7,713.58	6,257.95	(231.12)	(1,721.12)	1,280.88	(139.12)	18,614.35
Goal 4: CCA								
Required	1,307.84	7,083.15	7,594.70	6,569.41	6,585.21	5,863.12	2,406.58	37,410.02
Current Funding	6.98	11.63	11.63	-	-	-	-	30.23
Funding Gap	1,300.86	7,071.52	7,583.07	6,569.41	6,585.21	5,863.12	2,406.58	37,379.78
Goal 5: Threatened Species								
Required	2,034.65	1,719.25	1,448.78	1,617.25	1,390.45	986.90	1,869.80	11,067.08
Current Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding Gap	2,034.65	1,719.25	1,448.78	1,617.25	1,390.45	986.90	1,869.80	11,067.08
Summary								
Total Requirement	39,478.34	49,861.09	48,996.84	41,818.10	40,831.22	41,642.53	38,488.21	301,116.32
Total Available Funds	7,026.14	10,431.84	8,270.26	7,539.85	4,913.56	2,582.01	2,587.56	43,351.21
Total Funding Gap	32,452.20	39,429.25	40,726.58	34,278.24	35,917.66	39,060.53	35,900.65	257,765.11

Recurrent Costs of NPOA Implementation

The steps in estimating the costs of NPOA implementation allowed further analysis into recurrent activities or activities that require consistent implementation throughout the life of the CTI Plan of Action and beyond. These are activities which should be considered by national agencies as part of their regular programming. Included as recurrent costs are costs of implementing plans and strategies requiring planning and coordination of activities, including site-based work, consultations, and research studies. The NPOA lists several plans of action requiring full implementation across the five goals (Table 6).

Table 6: Listing of Plans Requiring Full Implementation of the NPOA and Required and Committed Levels of Funding
(\$ million)

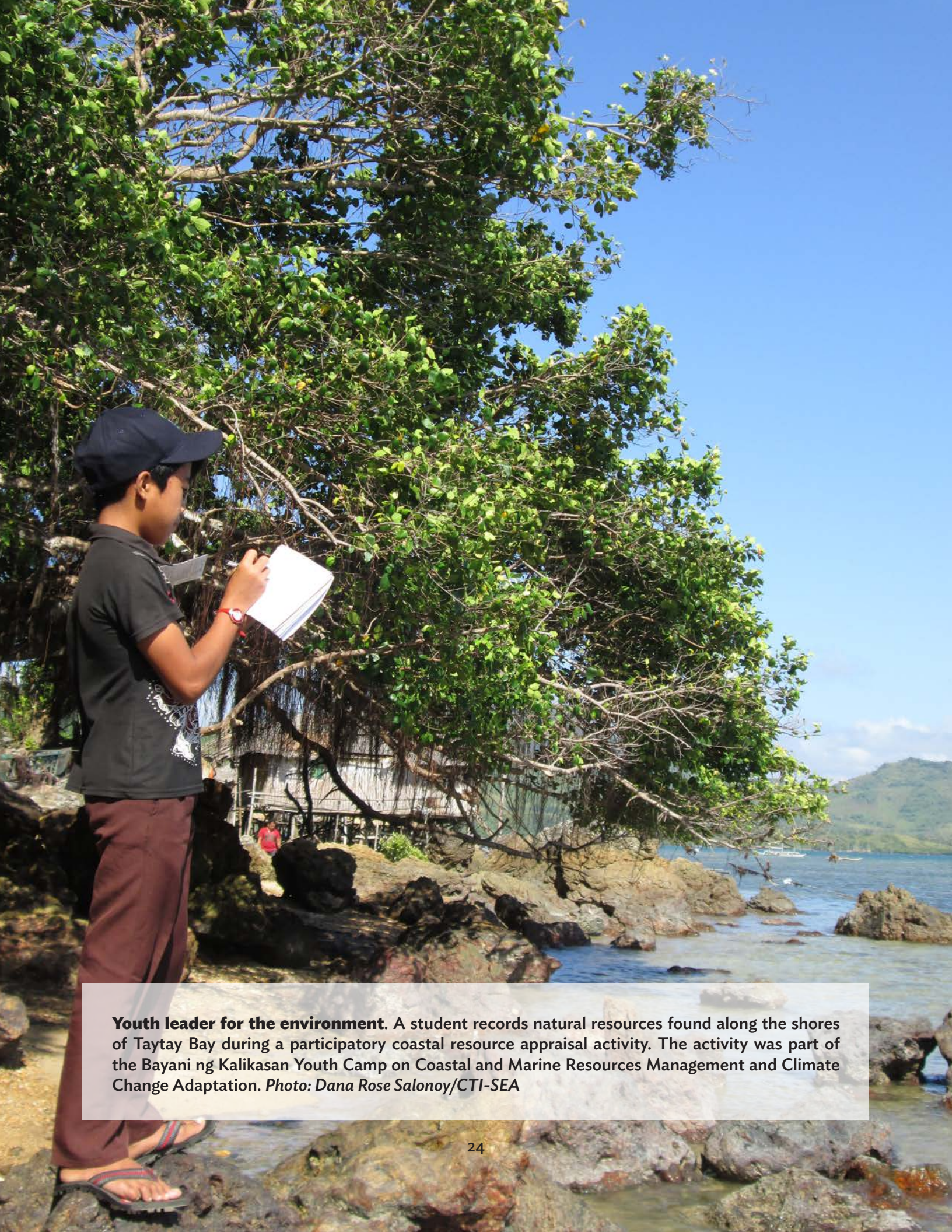
Implementation of Plans and Strategies	Funding Required	Current Funding Levels	Funding Source
SSME Conservation Plan	1.37	1.45	GIZ-SSME; ADB CTI-SEA
Executive Order Number 533 or the National Integrated Coastal Management Policy	10.90	0	-
Implement the Philippine Marine Sanctuary Strategy	2.4	0	GIZ-SSME
National Plan of Action for IUU fishing	2.5	3.2	ADB CTI-SEA; ECOFISH; FishCORAL
National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and other Cartilaginous Fishes	0.88	0	-
Implementation of the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan	308.4	42.7	ECOFISH; FishCORAL
National Plans of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Dugong (NPOA-MT/D)	2.7	0	-
Implement the Wildlife Act and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to manage wildlife trading	2.7	0	-

Database/knowledge management and M&E activities may also be considered as recurrent activities, requiring continued support beyond the project lifetime. Projects supported by donors oftentimes set up their own database/knowledge and M&E systems that are discontinued. NPOA implementation will generate a large body of data and information that should be tracked, along with the targets and indicators set forth. Goal 2 requires knowledge management and improvement of the national vessel registry system. For Goal 3, there is reference to tools for assessing management effectiveness, such as the MEAT. Goal 4 requires a strong data management support including directory of experts, data resulting from vulnerability assessments, maintenance of CCA registry, and M&E. Since Goal 5 focuses on the development and implementation of NPOAs for specific species (cetaceans, sharks, turtles, wrasses, blennies, and a host of economically important commercial fish species), a knowledge management system as well as M&E will also be critical recurrent costs.

Enforcement represents another set of activities requiring full government support owing to the sensitivity of some operations and their legal implications. For Goal 2, enforcement is made explicit in actions pertaining to IUU fishing; monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) and destructive fishing provisions of the Fisheries Code; trade laws pertaining to live reef fish trade, and support to Police Environment Desk Officers, Fishery Law Enforcement Teams, and Coastal Law Enforcement Teams. CTI-SEA will support enforcement activities through the preparation of ordinances and monitoring their implementation; no direct enforcement is planned. Under Goal 5, the enforcement activity identified refers to the strengthening of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement network under the implementation of the Wildlife Act.



Rowing towards climate resilience. A fisher paddles along seaweed and abalone farms in the coastal waters of Barangay Pamantolon, Taytay, Palawan. Pilot-tested in 2013, the seaweed and abalone enterprises now provide additional income for coastal families in the area. *Photo: Raul Roldan/CTI-SEA*



Youth leader for the environment. A student records natural resources found along the shores of Taytay Bay during a participatory coastal resource appraisal activity. The activity was part of the Bayani ng Kalikasan Youth Camp on Coastal and Marine Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation. *Photo: Dana Rose Salono/CTI-SEA*

Conclusions and Recommendations

Around \$300 million is required to fully implement the CTI NPOA of the Philippines from 2014–2020, or an average of \$43 million per year. Years 2015 and 2016 will require the highest funding for the seven-year period at about \$49.8 million and \$49.0 million, respectively. Expectedly, year 2020 will require the least funding at \$38.49 million, although the amount is still significant.

Meanwhile, total committed funding up to 2020 is only \$42 million. At the aggregate, there is an apparent funding gap for NPOA implementation averaging almost 86% or \$258 million for the next seven years. However, further analysis of funding availability at the goal level indicates that the funding situation is not dire. At the goal level, and in particular, for Goal 3 (MPA establishment and management), the strong role of national government (through the SCREMP program) appears to be consistent with sustainable financing recommendations (i.e., for government to reduce reliance on donor funding and advocate for funding under the national budget).

Donor interest for Goal 3 funding has not waned. In fact, what is now observed is for MPAs to be the anchor or launching pad for other goals such as Goal 2 (EAFM) and Goal 4 (CCA). Likewise, there seems to be a convergence of donor funding for particular actions and a seeming lack of commitment for the other goals; thus, the three other goals are either underfunded or unfunded.

The task at hand is to ensure that the targets set for 2020 are met; however, the funding needs must be addressed first and foremost. A few recommendations are put forth for consideration by concerned authorities:

- Organize a target setting exercise for the NPOA, which can articulate the higher level targets of the NPOA—ideally with numerical indicators—and converge with other targets (such as the Aichi Targets and the National Development Plan targets). As discussed during the workshop, target setting should involve senior officials, with the NCC providing technical support.
- Convene a small working group to identify activities that can be absorbed by the budget allocations of DENR-BMB and BFAR. The list of recurrent activities discussed earlier can be the starting point. The proliferation of “unfunded” plans must be evaluated, including those that may be duplicative (i.e., NICMP and CNFIDP). The same working group can identify which activities can be packaged for donor support.
- Consider developing capsule proposals for the under/unfunded actions and organizing a donor’s roundtable. For the most part, the costing spreadsheets are structured in a manner that will facilitate proposal preparation with cost elements and cost quantities explicitly identified. This activity may be supported by one of more of the partners with existing funding commitments over the next seven years.
- Lead the current batch of donors in determining and piloting various modalities for sustainable financing (user fee systems, departure fees, payments for ecosystem services, taxes, registration and licensing, trust funds, private-public sector partnerships) and ensure that learnings and best practices are shared.
- Ensure policy support for SF modalities with high feasibility of success, relevance, and cost-effectiveness.

Ultimately, the success of NPOA implementation is not measured by the funding generated but by the desired impacts and the country’s contribution to the regional initiative.

Appendix 1. Generic Costing Template

Description																		
Geographical area																		
Activity or Program																		
Cost description per organization	Investment Cost Organization 1					Investment Cost Organization 2					Est. Cost	Recurrent Cost Organization 1			Recurrent Cost Organization 2			Recurrent Cost
	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Conservation	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Conservation	Total	Total
Salaries																		
Staff salaries - Management																		
Staff salaries - Field Staff																		
Staff salaries - Administration																		
Consultant fees																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Meetings / Trainings / Special Events																		
Fees																		
Registration																		
Travel, food, lodging																		
Venue, display booth																		
Fellowships/tuition fee																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Equipment/ Materials																		
Car																		
Boat incl. engines																		
Radar																		
Furniture																		
Tools (GPS, radio, scuba equipment, solar, etc.)																		
Maintenance																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Monitoring & Surveillance																		
Demarcation																		
Monitoring																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		

Appendices

Cost description per organization	Investment Cost Organization 1					Investment Cost Organization 2					Est. Cost	Recurrent Cost Organization 1			Recurrent Cost Organization 2			Recurrent Cost
	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Con-servation	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Con-servation	Total	Total
Construction																		
Land acquired/ Leased for facilities																		
Facilities, utilities, moorings, trails																		
Construction labor, contractor																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Field Operations																		
Vehicle/boat fuel																		
Vehicle/boat maintenance (covered above)																		
Building & trail maintenance																		
Eradication & management programs																		
Overflights, maps, & supplies																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Research and Special Studies																		
Land tenure, ecological																		
Other																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Education and Awareness																		
Outreach material & announcements																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Institutional Support/Admin.																		
Phone, fax, printing, etc.																		
Rent, utilities, permits, fees, etc.																		
Office supplies/ misc.																		
Office equipment																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		

Costing of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) of the Philippines

Cost description per organization	Investment Cost Organization 1					Investment Cost Organization 2					Est. Cost	Recurrent Cost Organization 1			Recurrent Cost Organization 2			Recurrent Cost
	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Total	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Con-servation	Total	Current Rec. Cost	Effective Con-servation	Total	Total
Professional Services																		
Legal and accounting services																		
Consultant fees																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Audits																		
Audit services																		
Others																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Others																		
Trips to outer atolls																		
On-the-ground community consultations																		
REAs																		
Seed capital/ grant																		
Others institution support)																		
SUBTOTAL																		
Others Categories																		
SUBTOTAL																		
TOTAL																		

Appendix 2. Agenda for the Planning and Costing of the Philippines' CTI NPOA

Time	Session	Responsible Person(s)
Day 1, 4 June 2013, Tuesday		
0730-1000	Travel from Manila to Tagaytay	NCCC Organizing Committee
1000-1030	Opening Session and Welcome Remarks	Ms. Lynette Laroya , Senior Ecosystems Specialist, DENR, CMMO
1030-1045	Presentation of Workshop Rationale and Agenda	Mr. Raul Roldan , Deputy Team Leader, PHI-PMU, CTI-SEA
1045-1115	Overview of the Philippine Development Plan and its Implications on CTI Planning	Mr. Nheden Amiel Sarne , Natural Resources Division Agriculture Staff, NEDA
1115-1145	Presentation 1: What Has Been Done in terms of Costing the PHI NPOA	Dr. Christine Casal , Database Specialist - CTI Project Mapping Tool Ms. Abbie Trinidad , Resource Economist/Sustainable Financing Specialist, PHI-PMU, CTI-SEA
1145-1215	Presentation 2: M&E System for CTI: Targets and Indicators	Ms. Luz Baskiñas , Vice President, WWF-Philippines, Member, MEWG
1330-1430	Workshop 1: Review of the Status of Implementation of NPOA Action	Five Workshop Groups organized around Five Goals of CTI NPOA
1430-1500	Plenary and Agreements on Workshop 1 Results	Five Workshop Groups Facilitator
1500-1830	Workshop 2: Operationalizing the NPOA 2014-2020 Guidance to Costing	Five Workshop Groups Ms. Abbie Trinidad , Resource Economist/Sustainable Financing Specialist, PHI-PMU, CTI-SEA
Day 2, 5 June 2013, Wednesday		
0900-1000	Continuation of Workshop 2: Operationalizing the NPOA 2014-2020	Five Workshop Groups
1000-1030	Plenary Presentation of Workshop 3 Results and Cost Consolidation	
1030-1230	Partner Presentations on Contribution to NPOA implementation 2014-2020	Partners
1330-1530	Summary of Workshop Outputs Next Steps and Closing Remarks	Ms. Jessica Muñoz , Director, BFAR, PMO

Appendix 3. List of Participants

Name		Designation
Philippine Project Management Unit (PMU), CTI-SEA		
1.	Mr. Raul Roldan	Deputy Team Leader
2.	Ms. Annabelle Trinidad	SF Specialist
3.	Mr. Angelo Lumba	Technical Coordinator
National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC)		
4.	Mr. Jacob Meimban	Executive Director, DENR CMMO
5.	Mr. Angelito V. Fontanila	Director IV, Financial and Management Services, DENR
6.	Ms. Lynette Laroya	Senior Ecosystems Specialist, DENR CMMO
7.	Ms. Jessica Muñoz	Director, BFAR PMO
8.	Mr. Nheden Amiel D. Sarne	National Resources Division Agriculture Staff, NEDA
9.	Ms. Imelda R. Dela Cruz	DENR-OSEC FMS
10.	Ms. Christy Gempes	CMMO, PAWB
11.	Dr. Porfirio Aliño	Decision Support Specialist, UPMSI
12.	Ms. Luz Baskiñas	VP for Project Development, WWF-Philippines
13.	Mr. Enrique Nuñez	Marine Program Director, Conservation International
14.	Ms. Evangeline Miclat	Policy and Development Senior Manager, Conservation International
15.	Mr. Bladimir Mancenido	Executive Coordinator, League of Municipalities of the Philippines
16.	Mr. Vincent Leongson	CMMO, PAWB
17.	Mr. Rizal Martinez	DENR
Other Partners		
18.	Dr. Christine Casal	Fishbase Information and Management Group (FIN)
19.	Ms. Dolores Fabunan	Senior Adviser, GIZ-ACCOAST
20.	Mr. Gerry Silvestre	USAID ECOFISH
21.	Mr. Len Garces	Research Fellow, WFC
22.	Ms. Niva Gonzales	Project Development Specialist, UNDP
23.	Ms. Rebecca Guieb	USAID
24.	Ms. Rina Rosales	ECOFISH
25.	Ms. Rocky Tirona	Programme Officer, RARE
26.	Dr. Samuel Mamauag	Fisheries Specialist, UP-MSI
27.	Mr. Albert Vargas	ECOFISH
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29.	Ms. Rutchel Macasa	Project Coordinator, RPMO
30.	Ms. Andy Lim	Project Coordinator, PHI-PMU
Facilitator		
31.	Ms. Paz Resurreccion Alip	Workshop Facilitator

Appendix 4. Status of NPOA Actions

Goal No. 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Conduct prioritization exercise in support of selecting a new candidate seascape from South China Sea, Northeast Philippine Pacific Seaboard, and Southeast Philippine Pacific Seaboard	✓		
2: Develop a master plan from which an investment plan will be prepared for the priority seascape	✓	✓	
3: Document best practices for sharing with other CT6 countries	✓		
Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Align existing seascape models with policy and legal framework of the Philippines such as the NIPAS Act			✓
2: Implement Executive Order #533		✓	
3: Develop and implement an IEC campaign incorporating best practices in the SSME corridors			✓
4: Support the coordination and joint implementation of the SSME Conservation Plan and other priority seascape plans		✓	
5: Promote multi-sectoral participation in the development, adoption and implementation of the Seascape Management and Investment Plans at varying levels of governance			✓
6: Promote and market seascape plans and component activities to draw support and funding		✓	

Goal No. 2: EAFM and other Marine Resources Fully Applied

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Review and update existing policies, e.g. Republic Act 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines), RA 7586 (NIPAS Act), RA 7160 (Local Government Code), National Marine Policy taking into consideration the ArcDev and ICM to achieve EAFM	✓	✓	
2: Adopt and Implement the CNFIDP	✓	✓	
3: Undertake relevant research that will feed into EAFM policy processes	✓		
4: Formulate appropriate strategies or enabling mechanisms to address critical threats and implement viable fisheries management mechanisms by working closely with municipal and commercial fishers, local government units, national government agencies and other key stakeholders		✓	
5: Finalize, adopt and implement the National Plan of Action for IUU fishing and contribute to regional efforts addressing IUU fishing, including formulation of laws to address IUU fishing		✓	
6: Conduct an IEC campaign and disseminate lessons learned		✓	
7: Adopt and enforce pertinent fishery and environmental policies		✓	
Target 2	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Document and review lessons learned from past and current projects on coastal and marine resource management		✓	
2: Conduct value chain analysis of fishery products	✓		
3: Design and implement programs contributing to the COASTFISH initiatives	✓		
4: Develop and implement capacity building activities on mainstreaming EAFM for local government leagues and community-based organizations	✓		

Target 3	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Implement the National Tuna Management Plan and develop management plans for other species		✓	
2: Formulate national implementing rules and regulations on fishing capacity, vessel monitoring system (VMS), fish aggregating device (FAD) observer program, by-catch monitoring		✓	
3: Improve the national vessel registry system		✓	
4: Identify and improve the management and protection of tuna spawning areas and fish refugia		✓	
5: Strengthen the existing National Tuna Industry Council and other tuna industry organizations		✓	
6: Build a capacity for tuna stock assessment		✓	
Target 4	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Develop and implement sustainable live reef food fish trade (LRFFT) management plans particularly in the north western Sulu Sea		✓	
2: Update RA 8550 that will reflect a sustainable LRFFT in the Philippines			✓
3: Conduct studies on and mapping of reef fish spawning aggregation and implement seasonal closure of spawning areas		✓	
4: Develop full-cycle mariculture projects for live reef fish species, especially high value species		✓	
5: Strictly enforce fishing laws that affect the live reef food fish industry		✓	
6: Create the live reef food fish trade council		✓	
7: Conduct assessment and development schemes for reef-based ornamentals		✓	

Goal No. 3: MPAs Established and Effectively Managed

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Implement the Philippine marine sanctuary strategy		✓	
2: Implement the SSME MPA Sub-Committee Work Plan		✓	
3: Identify priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) in the Philippines with at least one operational MPA network in each MKBA		✓	
4: Link, network and develop new National Marine Centers of Excellence		✓	
5: Strengthen capacity of local government units and support services of the national government agencies on MPA management		✓	
6: Establish appropriate economic instruments for regulatory and revenue generating objectives		✓	
7: Rehabilitate and manage mangrove forests		✓	
8: Develop, adopt, and implement the national seagrass strategy		✓	

Goal No. 4: CCA Measures Achieved

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1. Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments due to climate change impacts such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, etc.	✓	✓	
2. Identify, document, and implement immediate climate adaptation measures	✓	✓	
3. Mainstream early warning systems for vulnerable coastal settlements as a result of impacts of climate change		✓	
4. Formulate a Climate Change Adaptation Plan consistent with AO 171 (Creating the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change or PTFCC) and EO 774 (Reorganizing the PTFCC) and mobilize resources for implementation. The Plan should be consistent with other national policies on foreshore management, population management, watershed management, ICM, solid waste management, and resettlement of coastal communities. It should likewise contain sustainable financing strategies for climate change adaptation measures.		✓	

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
5. Engage the private sector in improving disaster risk management and develop economic incentives for entities using climate friendly technologies		✓	
6. Implement laws on prevention of marine pollution by garbage, sewage, oil, and other harmful substances and biota from land and ship-based sources		✓	
7. Develop infrastructure designs and technologies to adapt to climate change, in partnership with government instrumentalities (i.e. Philippine Ports Authority, Department of Public Works and Highways [DPWH], Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board [HLURB], etc.)		✓	
8. Mainstream ICM and climate change in formal educational institutions		✓	
Target 2	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1. Identify the appropriate institutional mechanism to coordinate and network activities on climate change adaptation		✓	
2. Mobilize financial and technical resources to support the national center of excellence, if needed			✓
3. Develop appropriate communication messages on climate change adaptation and incorporate these in formal and non-formal education channels.		✓	

Goal No. 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

Target 1	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
1: Conduct red list assessments of priority marine species in the Philippines under Global Marine Species Assessment (GMSA)	✓		
2: Endorse and implement the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and other Cartilaginous Fishes			✓
3: Support the establishment of the National Committee on marine turtles and dugong, and adopt National Plans of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Dugong (NPOA-MT/D)			✓
4: Conduct surveys and monitor seabirds in priority mKBAs in the Philippines	✓		
5: Support the establishment of the National Red List Committee on cetaceans and adopt a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Cetaceans		✓	
6: Conduct stock assessments, evaluate catch trends of commercially important species, and propose management recommendations for over-exploited fish species/populations by BFAR/NFRDI/National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP)		✓	
7: Develop a National Plan of Action on Invasive Alien Species (IAS)		✓	
8. Implement the Wildlife Act and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to manage wildlife trading		✓	

Appendix 5. Profile of Projects Supporting the CTI NPOA Implementation

Title of Project	Geography	Major Deliverables
Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity (MKBA)	Verde Island Passage; Tanon Strait; Southern Palawan; Lanuza Bay; Davao Gulf	<p>Establishing new MPA Networks (MPANs) in designated priority sites</p> <p>Improving management in at least 95 existing MPAs through the development and effective implementation of local government or community-based MPA management plans</p> <p>Institutionalizing MPA and MPAN management structures in Southern Palawan, Verde Island Passage, Lanuza Bay, Davao Gulf</p> <p>Increasing capacity in Marine Protected Area Management with Capacity development scorecards incorporated into management planning and monitoring processes for MPAs/MPANs at all five target sites</p> <p>At least 20% increase in LGUs or local partners support in each target site in terms of funding or other tangible support for capacity building on marine conservation, MPA management, ecological monitoring or related activities at site level</p> <p>Establishing benchmark management costs for MPAs of varying size (<5 ha, < 50ha, <250ha, >250 ha) and potential cost savings or cost efficiencies on average per site identified through consolidation of management functions in MPANs</p> <p>At least two MPANs (Verde Island Passage and Davao Gulf) implementing financing and business plans targeting increases in revenue generation from the tourism and fisheries sectors</p> <p>At least five of locally managed MPA in each of five sites have revenue generation schemes in operation, including market-based visitor and service fees for tourism operators, pilot ecological service payments from the fisheries sector and local taxes for conservation and management of key tourism draws</p> <p>Developing and pilot-testing MPA financing plans in at least 30% of MPAs in each of five sites, incorporating governance mechanisms to ensure participatory management of revenues and resources involving local communities, local government, and national government agencies as appropriate</p> <p>A set of policy recommendations under implementation to strengthening laws, policies and regulations governing major facets of marine</p> <p>Effective policy and regulatory frameworks in place for the designation and management of MPANs encompassing subsets of the national MPA system resource management (including fisheries, tourism, coastal resource management, shipping, etc.), to reduce external threats and pressures on MPAs.</p>

Title of Project	Geography	Major Deliverables
		<p>Assessing, improving and institutionalizing existing mechanisms and resources for fisheries and marine protected area policy implementation at BFAR and DENR</p> <p>Tools, guidance and best-practice examples available to support LGUs in implementing effective regulations and policies for MPA establishment, management and financing within their local government regulatory frameworks</p>
Coastal Climate Change Adaptation: MPA networks as a Platform for Building Community, Ecological, and Social Resilience Among Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines (CCC-MPA)	25 focal MPAs covering 1,500 hectares	Strengthening MPAs as a platform for building community, ecological, and social resilience among coastal municipalities in the Philippines
Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle–Southeast Asia (CTI-SEA)	<p>Sulu–Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines</p> <p>Sites for the Philippines are as follows:</p> <p>Taytay and Balabac, Palawan;</p> <p>Dumanqui-Illas Bay;</p> <p>Tañon Strait; and</p> <p>Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary.</p>	<p>Strengthening of policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks for CMRM</p> <p>Building institutional capacity of government agencies in CMRM planning and implementation in MPAs and production seascapes</p> <p>Strengthening staff capability in CCA</p> <p>Promoting sustainable financing of CMRM and CCA measures</p> <p>Mentoring government staff in knowledge management (KM)</p> <p>Conduct of public awareness campaigns on CMRM and CCA</p> <p>Pilot-testing of local CMRM and EAFM planning and implementation</p> <p>Pilot implementation of a transboundary MPA network with a fisheries MCS system in the SSME priority seascape</p> <p>Pilot-testing of climate change adaptation measures in three coastal communities (one per country)</p> <p>Developing and pilot-testing of model PPPs in EAFM/CMRM</p> <p>Establishing a project management system including M&E</p> <p>Producing knowledge products and linking with the GEF International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN) and other national, regional, and global KM networks</p>

Title of Project	Geography	Major Deliverables
Protection and Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems for an Improved Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines as a Contribution to the Coral Triangle Initiative (ACCCoast)		<p>ACCCoast has the overall goal to improve governance of Marine Protected Areas for increased climate change adaptation and conservation of biodiversity in the Philippines.</p> <p>Specific objectives are:</p> <p>Improving DENR Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) capacity in support of MPA governance in the Philippines and in the implementation of the Philippine NPOA of the CTI</p> <p>Improving Marine Protected Area governance of selected MPAs.</p> <p>Raising community awareness through social marketing to engage communities in the management of MPAs</p> <p>Capacity building through strengthening of MPA governance and development of adaptive management systems</p> <p>Improving comprehensive monitoring of social, conservation and climate related parameters</p> <p>Improving information management and networking with research institutions within the region (CTI) and abroad (Europe, USA)</p>
Support to the implementation of the Tri-National Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) Comprehensive Action Plan	Sulu–Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines)	<p>Supporting capacity development in the relevant government institutions, especially for climate-relevant planning in coastal and marine areas</p> <p>Promoting coordination mechanisms between the SSME countries in order to consolidate cooperation within the SSME action plan</p> <p>Assisting with the joint planning, financing and implementation of binational or trinational projects as a complementary instrument to enhance cooperation</p> <p>Providing intensive assistance in the organization of workshops and the evaluation of experience with a goal to integrating this into local and national planning guidelines</p>
Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project (FishCORAL)	<p>Region V (Masbate, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Albay);</p> <p>Region VIII (Eastern Samar, Western Samar, Leyte, Southern Leyte);</p>	<p>The expected outcomes of the FishCORAL project are sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources that increase overall stocks and diversifying of sources of income in fishing households in the target coastal communities.</p> <p>Specifically the objectives are:</p> <p>Applying coastal resource management through governance and legislation, addressing overfishing, law enforcement, developing coastal resource management plans, resource rehabilitation, and infrastructure and equipment support</p>

Title of Project	Geography	Major Deliverables
	CARAGA (Surigao de Sur, Agusan del Norte); ARMM (Lanao del Sur, Sulu, Maguindanao, Basilan).	Developing livelihood through organizational strengthening, promotion of micro-enterprises, and infrastructure and equipment support Supporting project management and coordination
Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH)	Calamianes Group of islands; Ticao-San Bernardino Strait-Lagonoy Gulf; Danajon Reef; South Negros; Surigao del Sur and Norte; Sulu Archipelago; Verde Island passage.	Establishing a national capacity development program to enhance the capacities of LGUs and relevant national agencies to apply ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management 10% increase in fisheries biomass across the eight mKBAs 1 million hectares of municipal marine waters under improved management Capacity building for a core of 30 LGUs across the eight mKBAs for implementing ecosystem approaches to fisheries management 10% increase in the number of people gaining employment or better employment from sustainable fisheries management from a baseline established at the start of the project Eight PPPs supporting the objectives of the ECOFISH project created and operating
Sulu-Celebes Sea Regional Fisheries Management (SCS)	Sulu-Celebes Sea (Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines)	Achieving a regional consensus on trans-boundary priorities and their immediate and root cause by updating an earlier Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis for the SCS and focusing on unsustainable exploitation of fisheries Agreement on regional measures for improved fisheries management through coordination in the formulation of a Strategic Action Program, which will build on the existing Ecoregion Conservation Plan Strengthening of institutions and introduction of reforms to catalyze implementation of policies on reducing overfishing and improving fisheries management. The primary target for institutional strengthening is the SSME Tri-National Committee and its sub-committees, in particular the Sub-committee on Sustainable Fisheries Increasing fish stocks of small pelagic through the implementation of best fisheries management practices in demonstration sites Capture, application, and dissemination of knowledge, lessons, and best practices within the SCS and other large marine ecosystems (LMEs)

Title of Project	Geography	Major Deliverables
Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystems Management Program (SCREMP)	For 2014–2016, 21 NIPAS MPAs*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat and vulnerability assessment Coral reef rehabilitation and protection Social mobilization and development MPA strengthening and networking Sustainable livelihood interventions

* The 21 NIPAS MPAs include the Hundred Islands National Park; Batanes Protected Landscape/Seascape; Penablanca Protected Landscape/Seascape; Apo Reef Natural Park; Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape/Seascape; Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park; Taklong Island Wildlife Sanctuary; Apo Island Protected Landscape/Seascape; Panglao Island Protected Seascape; Albuquerque-Loay-Loboc Protected Landscape/Seascape; Talibon Group of Islands Protected Landscape/Seascape; Cuatro Islas Protected Landscape/Seascape; Guiuan Protected Landscape/Seascape; Selinog Island Protected Landscape/Seascape; Murcielagos Protected Landscape/Seascape; Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary; Great and Little Santa Cruz Protected Landscape/Seascape; Dumanquillas Bay Protected Landscape/Seascape; Mabini Protected Landscape/Seascape; Pujada Protected Landscape/Seascape; and Baliangao Protected Landscape/Seascape.





Fat crabs and wide smiles. Women entrepreneurs animatedly show their harvest from a mud crab fattening project in Abongan, Taytay, Palawan, supported by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Photo: Benjamin Gonzales/CTI-SEA

COSTING OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPOA) OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Costing of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) of the Philippines organizes and analyzes knowledge on baseline costs of implementation and committed funding of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) program. It completes a basic step towards sustainable financing to ensure the continuity of program implementation. This report provides a bird's eye view on the major players in the CTI space, including the national government and donors, their priority themes among the goals of the CTI, as well as the funding pipeline.



**CORAL TRIANGLE
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ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

PHILIPPINES