

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

NFWF/Legacy Grant Project ID: 0302.11.026827

Coral Reef Conservation Fund 2011 - Submit Final Programmatic Report (Activities and Outcomes)

Grantee Organization: Conservation International Foundation

Project Title: Socioeconomic Monitoring in Verde Island Passage, Philippines

**Project Period** 05/01/2011 - 10/31/2012  
**Award Amount** \$29,986.52  
**Matching Contributions** \$29,995.00  
**Project Location Description (from Proposal)** Verde Island Passage in the northern Philippines is located within the globally significant Coral Triangle, an area considered the center of the world's marine biodiversity.

**Project Summary (from Proposal)** Insitute a socioeconomic monitoring protocol and generate baselines to correlate marine protected area management effectiveness with human well-being. Project will inform management and sustainable development.

**Summary of Accomplishments** Over the course of this project, CI established baseline socioeconomic data in two municipalities in the Verde Island Passage (VIP), Philippines, with a context-specific socioeconomic monitoring protocol developed for the Verde Island Passage MPA network. We worked to improve in-country capacity on socioeconomic monitoring, training 25 local enumerators, local government officials, and MPA managers to use the socioeconomic monitoring protocol. The collection, analysis, and reporting of this baseline data for 13 MPAs located in Lubang Island, enhancing local understanding of site conditions and leading to improved MPA management in the VIP. Finally, we presented the results of the first round of monitoring to the communities and MPA managers to inform adaptive management and to increase stakeholder support for MPAs.

**Lessons Learned** CI has initiated the development of a socioeconomic monitoring protocol in the VIP which is intended to be the pilot phase of long-term socioeconomic monitoring in the VIP MPA network. This is part of a broader initiative to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of fisheries and related livelihoods in the region by improving fishing practices and developing and establishing MPAs that address current and future climate change impacts. Given that the socioeconomic monitoring protocol is now being followed through and put to good use by other conservation initiatives, particularly the USAID-funded Ecofish project in partnership with CI Philippines and the Marine Science Institute of the Philippines, we can see how they are adapting their strategies to build upon what the NFWF project has initiated. CI's other current work such as the BALANCED, CTSP, and German-funded Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) projects, have also utilized the results and the socioeconomic monitoring protocol developed through the NFWF project. A major recommendation to ensure the monitoring system's sustainability is for the local municipalities to allocate and dedicate resources in continuing the system indefinitely

Conservation Activities	1. Review of Socio-econ M&E in sites vis-à-vis SOCMON requirements;
Integration of SOC-MON SEA data requirement in MPA M&E	
Progress Measures	Other (Desktop review of existing socioeconomic data completed)
Value at Grant Completion	Completed
Conservation Activities	2. Design of socioeconomic baseline and monitoring research; Integration of
SOC-MON SEA data requirement in MPA M&E	
Progress Measures	Other (Socioeconomic survey design completed)
Value at Grant Completion	Completed

Conservation Activities methods ( to include on-site pre-testing) Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	3a. Training of RAs, local enumerators + MPA managers on SocMon Other (# of trainings) 1 joint training completed
Conservation Activities methods ( to include on-site pre-testing) Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	3b. Training of RAs, local enumerators + MPA managers on SocMon Other (# of trainees) Completed - 25 local enumerators/MPA mgrs trained
Conservation Activities Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	4a. Conduct household interviews in Looc and Lubungan barangays Other (% of coastal barangay households surveyed) Completed - 10% (1,200) households in target area
Conservation Activities Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	4b. Interview key informants in the 2 target municipalities Other (# of key informants interviewed per municipality) Completed - at least 4 per municipality
Conservation Activities Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	4c. Focal group discussions (FGDs) carried out in each of 2 municipalities Other (# of stakeholder groups identified and # of FGDs per municipality) Completed - 5 grps identified; 1 FGD/municipality
Conservation Activities Soc-mon database Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	4d. Soc-mon datasets encoded into local database and uploaded into global Other (# of datasets encoded and uploaded) 2 - encoded, not yet uploaded
Conservation Activities Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	4e. Analysis and write-up of Soc-mon data Other (# reports prepared) 2 reports and 1 summary report prepared
Conservation Activities Progress Measures Value at Grant Completion	5. Provide feedback to sites and MPAN Other (# of stakeholder meetings conducted) 1 cancelled/rescheduled; informal mtgs held
Conservation Outcome(s) Passage Conservation Indicator Metric(s) Baseline Metric Value Metric Value at Grant Completion Long-term Goal Metric Value Year in which Long Term Metric Value is Anticipated	1. Socioeconomic monitoring protocol established for the Verde Islands Other (# of coastal municipalities with SocMon protocol established) 0 2 municipalities 22 municipalities in 3 provinces 2015
Conservation Outcome(s) Conservation Indicator Metric(s) Baseline Metric Value Metric Value at Grant Completion Long-term Goal Metric Value Year in which Long Term Metric Value is Anticipated	2. Local enumerators trained in monitoring protocol Other (# of local enumerators trained) 0 6 5-10 per local government (19 in all) 2015
Conservation Outcome(s) Conservation Indicator Metric(s) Baseline Metric Value Metric Value at Grant Completion Long-term Goal Metric Value Year in which Long Term Metric Value is Anticipated	3. Baseline data collected and compiled into a report for coastal barangays in 3 municipalities where 19 MPAs are located. Other (# of coastal communities with systematic socioeconomic baseline correlated with MPA management) 0 15 MPAs in 2 municipalities 19 MPAs in the VIP network 2015
Conservation Outcome(s) Conservation Indicator Metric(s) Baseline Metric Value Metric Value at Grant Completion Long-term Goal Metric Value Year in which Long Term Metric	4. First round of monitoring presented to MPA managers and municipalities Other (# of MPA managers and municipalities presented with monitoring data) 0 2 municipalities and 4 MPA managers 51 MPA managers 2015

Value is Anticipated	
Conservation Outcome(s)	5. Adaptive management of MPAs informed by SocMon results
Conservation Indicator Metric(s)	Other (# MPA management decisions reached based on monitoring results)
Baseline Metric Value	0
Metric Value at Grant Completion	At least 4
Long-term Goal Metric Value	At least 19
Year in which Long Term Metric Value is Anticipated	2015

## Final Programmatic Report Narrative

**Instructions:** Save this document on your computer and complete the narrative in the format provided. The final narrative should not exceed ten (10) pages; do not delete the text provided below. Once complete, upload this document into the on-line final programmatic report task as instructed.

### 1. Summary of Accomplishments

In four to five sentences, provide a brief summary of the project's key accomplishments and outcomes that were observed or measured.

Over the course of this project, CI established baseline socioeconomic data in two municipalities in the Verde Island Passage (VIP), Philippines, with a context-specific socioeconomic monitoring protocol developed for the Verde Island Passage MPA network. We worked to improve in-country capacity on socioeconomic monitoring training 25 local enumerators, local government officials, and MPA managers to use the socioeconomic monitoring protocol. The collection, analysis, and reporting of this baseline data for 13 MPAs located in Lubang Island, enhancing local understanding of site conditions and leading to improved MPA management in the VIP. Finally, we presented the results of the first round of monitoring to the communities and MPA managers to inform adaptive management and to increase stakeholder support for MPAs.

### 2. Project Activities & Outcomes

**2.1 Activities** Describe the primary activities conducted during this grant and explain any discrepancies between the activities conducted from those that were proposed.

This project served as the pilot phase of long-term socioeconomic monitoring in the Verde Island Passage (VIP) Marine Protected Area (MPA) network. It is part of a broader initiative to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of fisheries and related livelihoods in the region by improving fishing practices and developing and implementing climate-SMART (sustainably managed, adaptive, resilient, and targeted) MPAs that address current and future climate change impacts. The lessons learned from our baseline data collection and initial implementation methodologies, based on the *Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers in Southeast Asia: SocMon SEA*, are now being used in selected pilot MPAs to refine the protocol for future monitoring, both within the same communities and in other MPA-associated communities throughout the VIP.

The primary activities conducted during this grant were as follows:

- 1) Undertake a literature review and data gap analysis of existing socioeconomic data for the study area.
- 2) Design a socioeconomic baseline and monitoring survey, based on SocMon methodology.
- 3) Train local enumerators administering the survey to use the socioeconomic monitoring protocol to create time-series monitoring data.
- 4) Implement socioeconomic baseline survey in selected MPAs.
- 5) Utilize results of socioeconomic baselines to inform protocol refinement, adaptive management, and MPA stakeholder education and outreach.

## Literature review and design of socioeconomic baseline survey

At the start of this project, Conservation International (CI) conducted a review of the existing socioeconomic data available for the project sites on Lubang Island, Philippines and a gap analysis to identify information needs, assess appropriateness of proposed indicators/variables, and inform the design of our socioeconomic survey. The design of this socioeconomic baseline and monitoring survey included the selection of socioeconomic, climate change, and governance indicators to monitor at the community and household levels to gain a better understanding of the local conditions and to guide decision-making in marine protected area (MPA) management. Its review and design was carried out by CI and the project consultant, and took into account secondary materials that address climate change concerns, such as the first draft for public circulation and field testing of the “Indicators to assess community-level social vulnerability to climate change: An Addendum to SocMon and SEM-Pasifika Regional Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines.”<sup>1</sup>

Following the initial desk review and updating of SocMon indicators, variables, and tools to be used for the NFWF project baseline and monitoring survey, CI coordinated with the Municipal Development Council Officers of the Municipalities of Lubang and Looc to conduct a scoping, or reconnaissance, survey in March 2012. Selected local government unit (LGU) officials in both municipalities were interviewed to gather background information in addition to the review of existing literature. Most of the background information provided in the report was gathered during the scoping phase. The LGU officials further assisted in determining the scope of the succeeding surveys, including all logistical requirements and enumerator needs.

### SocMon training

In April 2012, research preparations and training of enumerators and focus group discussions (FGDs) in all fishing barangays, or villages, were conducted as scheduled below:

- April 25, 2012 – Enumerator Training Day1
- April 26, 2012 – Enumerator Training Day2
- April 27, 2012 – AM: Bulacan FGD, Talaotao FGD  
PM: Kanluran FGD, Guitna FGD, BonBon FGD
- April 28, 2012 – AM: Tambo, Ambil FGD, Agkawayan FGD  
PM: Balikyas FGD, Tabao, Ambil FGD
- April 29, 2012 – AM: Maliig FGD, Binacas FGD, Tagbak FGD  
PM: Maligaya FGD

At the training of enumerators conducted from April 25-26, 2012, participants consisted of mostly barangay health workers and barangay secretaries: 13 from Lubang and 12 from Looc. The training consisted of a lecture on the relevance of monitoring and evaluation, and the ten major steps involved in setting up a monitoring and evaluation system. The lecture was mostly based on the World Bank document cited in the literature review. Annex A contains the PowerPoint presentation used for the lecture; attendance sheets are attached as Annex B. Prior to the lecture, CI gave an overview of the NFWF project and its relevance to our continued conservation work in the Verde Island Passage, particularly its support for marine protected areas (MPAs). About 25 local interviewers/enumerators were trained to conduct socioeconomic baseline and monitoring activities, including two research assistants and local MPA managers, through a joint training workshop for the two municipalities.

Trainees were led through the survey instrument question by question, discussing the rationale for each and brainstorming possible responses and how to handle difficult answers and respondents. The second day was spent doing mock interviews. Introductions of enumerators and the survey itself were standardized to the extent possible, and proper survey techniques were demonstrated by the training group. Team leaders were chosen among those who showed the greatest promise in handling themselves in one-on-one interviews. It was highly

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nfwf.org/cls/mon/indicators.html> are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

recommended that these team leaders and enumerators be tapped to continue the monitoring system later on, or at least be used as trainers for future enumerators for Lubang Island since they have been equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to implement the monitoring protocol in their respective communities. Annex C contains the names of the team leaders.



Socioeconomic Research Consultant Rina Rosales conducted the training of enumerators from the Municipalities of Looc and Lubang in April 2012.

Photo: CI.

### **Socioeconomic baseline survey**

The individual household surveys were conducted throughout the month of May, 2012. The survey entailed segregating the population dependent on marine resources into three major groups: those involved in capture fisheries, those engaged in fishpond and fish cage operations, and those in the seafood processing business. Since Lubang Island has established 15 marine protected areas (10 MPAs in Looc and 5 in Lubang) consisting of large no-take zones, the survey had to involve key MPA stakeholders in the island. The results of the survey and analysis of data are contained in the report in Annex D. **Utilization of results of SocMon report and monitoring protocol**

The results of the baseline survey were provided to both municipalities. A copy of the report was also provided to USAID-funded BALANCED (*Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Excellence in Community Development*) Project currently being implemented by CI in the Philippines. BALANCED aims to support results-oriented population, health and environment (PHE) field activities in biodiversity-rich bioregions of the Philippines over the period of December 2010 to August 2013. Its goal is to build the leadership and implementation capacities of national and local governments and stakeholders to respond in an integrated manner to interrelated population, health, and marine environmental issues. In particular, CI is working to help improve governance capacities of provincial and municipal LGUs in the VIP, and to increase incentives for coastal and marine conservation among coastal fisher households through income diversification activities, particularly in Lubang Island.

Given these complementary ongoing activities, the socioeconomic baseline report for Lubang Island funded by NFWF was put to good use by the BALANCED project. While a formal presentation through a stakeholder workshop organized by CI-Philippines was scheduled during the first week of October 4, 2012, this was postponed due to a major tropical storm that cancelled all shipping vessels to and from the island. However, CI able to present the report to communities and MPA managers involved in the Balanced project through our ongoing work with them. In October 2013, the BALANCED project scheduled a consultation process for the fisheries management plan for Lubang and Looc and a presentation of the NFWF socioeconomic baseline survey results. A copy of the presentation materials on the results of the survey (Annex E) and the Lubang Island Socio-economic Monitoring Protocol (Annex F) were prepared and provided to the partners.

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The NFWF report has now been utilized by the BALANCED project to determine the preferred livelihood alternatives in Lubang-Looc from possibilities identified during the survey. According to the BALANCED fourth quarterly report in 2012:

*“From the NFWF Project, preferred livelihood alternatives in Lubang-Looc were identified. Respondents were asked to identify which type of livelihood assistance they thought would help improve their standards of living. Food processing, handicrafts, and other non-fishing related technologies were relevant in 11 out of the 14 barangays surveyed. Agricultural inputs and agriculture-related technologies were also preferred, along with the provision of capital and/or credit for the set-up of new businesses. A little over half of the barangays expressed their desire to see more public and private infrastructure investments such as roads, ice plants, irrigation facilities, gas stations and transportation facilities. Only two barangays mentioned tourism as a potential industry that can provide livelihood assistance to coastal communities.”*

Furthermore, the design of the socioeconomic monitoring protocol that was integrated in the report (Annex D) was also utilized by another CI’s existing programs in the Philippines, the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) project. The results of the socioeconomic monitoring and the monitoring protocol design were shared with our partners in the VIP, notably through our mentee-mentorship program with local academic institutions in the VIP. A PowerPoint presentation on the Socio-economic Monitoring Protocol in the VIP (Annex E) and Socio-economic Monitoring Survey Results in Lubang Island (Annex F) was prepared by the consultant for use by CI.

Finally, CI has scheduled activities to continue to share the results of the socioeconomic monitoring with local governments and MPA management authorities to inform adaptive management, and with communities and other stakeholders to promote engagement in marine resource management processes and to increase support for MPAs through the VIP MPA Network. During the VIP summit held in September 2012, a preliminary and informal discussion on the socioeconomic baseline survey took place among participants from Lubang Island. Also, last January 8, 2013, a discussion about conducting follow-up socioeconomic monitoring in other VIP municipalities was held during the VIP partnership meeting organized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the USAID-funded Ecofish project.

Ecofish is a newly launched five-year project (implemented by Tetrattech) which aims to improve the management of important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support livelihoods and economies in the Philippines. It is designed to conserve biological diversity, enhance ecosystem productivity and restore profitability of fisheries in select marine key biodiversity areas using ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management. The Verde Island Passage is among the eight marine key biodiversity area (KBA) sites of the Ecofish project. The Ecofish project plans to conduct socioeconomic baseline research in three other VIP municipalities in partnership with CI-Philippines, using the NFWF-funded socioeconomic monitoring protocol prepared by the same Socio-Economic Research Consultant now leading the socioeconomic component of the Ecofish project. Given this development, we can assume that results of the NFWF project will not only be put to good use by MPA managers from Lubang Island, but the socioeconomic monitoring protocol designed through this project can be refined and standardized in the VIP, and potentially be adopted in other marine KBA sites in the country through the Ecofish project.

## **Outcomes**

- Describe progress towards achieving the project outcomes as proposed and briefly explain any discrepancies between your results compared to what was anticipated.
- Provide any further information (such as unexpected outcomes) important for understanding project activities and outcome results.

The project was able to achieve its desired outcomes. By the end of the project, it achieved the following:

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1. Baseline socioeconomic data established in two municipalities in the VIP, with a context-specific socioeconomic monitoring protocol developed for the Verde Island Passage MPA network;
2. In-country capacity on socioeconomic monitoring enhanced, with 25 local enumerators, local government officials, and MPA managers trained to use the socioeconomic monitoring protocol;
3. Understanding of site conditions enhanced, leading to improved management in the VIP, based on the collection, analysis, and reporting of baseline data for one system of MPAs located in Lubang Island; and
4. Results of the first round of monitoring presented to the communities and MPA managers to inform adaptive management and to increase stakeholder support for MPAs.

In achieving the above outcomes, it is helpful to understand the context in which socioeconomic monitoring is being conducted for the province of Occidental Mindoro. Approximately ten years ago, Conservation International embarked on an ambitious, and so far successful, program of implementing long-term conservation in the VIP through its Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (SSS) Project. 72 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have been established throughout the SSS corridor. Over the past five years, CI has fostered the creation, expansion and improved management of the VIP MPA network, which protects 16,086 hectares (ha) of critical habitat in the form of no-take zones, fishery management areas, and mangrove forest conservation areas in 19 municipalities. Governance and enforcement systems are in place, and local governments have allocated budgets to enforce fisheries and MPA regulations. Politicians and community members alike have expressed strong support for the network. The local governments of Looc and Lubang jointly established the largest system of MPAs in the entire VIP. Together, they host the largest no-take zone (NTZ) at 1,150 ha, along with 13,335 ha designated as fishery reserve areas. The Looc-Lubang NTZ carries the distinction of being a climate-SMART (sustainably managed, adaptive, resilient and targeted) MPA. Specifically designed to be resilient to climate change impacts, such as increased storm frequency and intensity and associated rainfall, this MPA aims to be further buffered from anthropogenic stress with responsive governance.

Given the above, the project is set to help the people of Looc and Lubang achieve its MPA vision and goals, particularly in increasing the level of awareness of Looc-Lubang community members on conservation of marine resources and improving household income among coastal/ fishing communities. The development of a socioeconomic monitoring protocol for Lubang Island attempts to contribute to the achievement of these goals. To determine whether these goals are being achieved, baselines and monitoring indicators need to be established to inform coastal management. Knowing early on whether programs and projects are contributing to the objectives of the MPA will allow management either to continue with confidence, or to adjust accordingly. The monitoring protocol is further seen to complement climate change adaptation activities providing benefits to stakeholders of locally managed MPAs employing such adaptive measures.

We believe that we were able to achieve the desired outcomes of the project as presented in the report (Annex D). The project has trained more local partners as enumerators than projected, and the report has integrated a design of the monitoring protocol that can and has been used by other partners in the VIP. The results of the study can be found in the report and indicators of what to monitor are also enumerated. Also included are the results of the surveys in establishing the baseline data. Survey techniques employed in establishing the baselines are described. A training of enumerators prior to the implementation of the household survey is discussed, which hopefully has led to the development of onsite capacity to conduct data gathering and continue the monitoring process later on. The last part concludes the report and lists down other recommendations on how to take the monitoring protocol forward that would help inform adaptive management and to increase stakeholder support for MPAs.

An unexpected outcome of this project is the intention of the USAID-funded Ecofish project to make good use of the socioeconomic protocol and survey instruments designed through the NFWF-funded project. Given this development, we are hopeful that the socioeconomic monitoring protocol will be refined and standardized in the VIP, and potentially be adopted in the VIP and in other marine MPA sites in the country through the Ecofish

project. Our project partners in the VIP are fully aware of this and are looking forward to CI's continued work in the area.

### **3. Lessons Learned**

Describe the key lessons learned from this project, such as the least and most effective conservation practices or notable aspects of the project's methods, monitoring, or results. How could other conservation organizations adapt similar strategies to build upon some of these key lessons about what worked best and what did not??

As described above, other projects and conservation organizations have started to build upon the results of this project. CI has initiated the development of a socioeconomic monitoring protocol in the VIP which is intended to be the pilot phase of long-term socioeconomic monitoring in the VIP MPA network. This is part of a broader initiative to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of fisheries and related livelihoods in the region by improving fishing practices and developing and establishing MPAs that address current and future climate change impacts. The lessons learned from baseline data collection and the development of a monitoring protocol will inform this process, and with locals trained as interviewers/enumerators, the communities' capacity to replicate the process at regular intervals is enhanced and shall inform adaptive management of the associated MPAs, to ensure that both ecological and human well-being benefits are derived and that social support for the MPAs is strong. Survey results will inform a variety of audiences, including local communities and stakeholders, local and national governments, development agencies, and partners, and the results will contribute substantially to reaching conservation targets established by government partners. Furthermore, producing quantitative evidence of the benefits of a network of small MPAs would be groundbreaking data at a global scale. Given that the socioeconomic monitoring protocol is now being followed through and put to good use by other conservation initiatives, particularly the USAID-funded Ecofish project in partnership with CI Philippines and the Marine Science Institute of the Philippines, we can see how they are adapting their strategies to build upon what the NFWF project has initiated. CI's other current work such as the BALANCED, CTSP, and German-funded Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) projects, have also utilized the results and the socioeconomic monitoring protocol developed through the NFWF project.

Further, it was noted in the report (Annex D) that its first and foremost recommendation to ensure the monitoring system's sustainability is for the LGUs to allocate and dedicate resources in continuing the system indefinitely. Given that the country is now embarking on a community-based monitoring survey (CBMS) which has been mandated across all LGUs, and which is being funded by the national government, the instruments outlined in this report may be incorporated in the survey instruments of the CBMS for future monitoring surveys. If the LGUs can source funds separate from the CBMS funds, that would even be better as they will not be totally dependent on whether future CBMS surveys are conducted or not.

The socioeconomic monitoring system for MPA management can be highly useful in providing signals and trends on whether government programs in conservation are creating positive or negative impacts for the communities directly affected by the programs. This topic was discussed by CI during a workshop organized by the MPA Support Network (MSN) on having a common ground of assessment of the socioeconomic aspects of MPA management. During the workshop, participants discussed how socioeconomic monitoring can be integrated in the current MPA Management Effective Assessment Tool developed to assess the governance of MPAs.

Finally, the NFWF initiative monitoring results have been used as inputs to designing alternative livelihood schemes, particularly by the BALANCED project for the Municipalities of Looc and Lubang. These livelihood schemes are to be implemented by the local community partners, supported by the LGUs.

#### 4. Dissemination

Briefly identify any dissemination of project results and/or lessons learned to external audiences, such as the public or other conservation organizations. Specifically outline any management uptake and/or actions resulting from the project and describe the direct impacts of any capacity building activities.

The results and lessons learned of the project have not been disseminated formally to external audiences. However, the results were discussed with other conservation initiatives such as the USAID-funded Ecofish project. Since the lead Socioeconomic Consultant for the Ecofish project is also the same Consultant who developed the socioeconomic monitoring baseline for Lubang Island and prepared the socioeconomic monitoring protocol, CI has discussed with the Ecofish project team joint follow-up actions from the NFWF project, to include capacity-building activities on socioeconomic monitoring. By February 18, 2013, the Ecofish project, CI, and the University of the Philippines' Marine Science Institute shall conduct a socioeconomic monitoring and fisheries monitoring baseline survey in three other municipalities in the VIP: Mabini, Tingloy and Calatagan. Other baseline surveys utilizing the same socioeconomic monitoring survey design for Lubang Island were conducted by CI in 2012 in the following municipalities and barangays:

- Municipality of Baco, Province of Oriental Mindoro - through the BALANCED project
- Barangay Silonay, Calapan City, Province of Oriental Mindoro - through the EbA project.
- Municipality of San Juan, Province of Batangas - through the EbA project

Finally, CI plans to organize a formal presentation of the results and lessons learned from the NFWF project during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter VIP MPA Network meeting, in April 2013, to be jointly organized by staff from the BALANCED and EbA projects.

#### 5. Project Documents

Include in your final programmatic report, via the Uploads section of this task, the following:

- 2-10 representative photos from the project. Photos need to have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi;
- Report publications, Power Point (or other) presentations, GIS data, brochures, videos, outreach tools, press releases, media coverage;
- Any project deliverables per the terms of your grant agreement.

***POSTING OF FINAL REPORT:*** *This report and attached project documents may be shared by the Foundation and any Funding Source for the Project via their respective websites. In the event that the Recipient intends to claim that its final report or project documents contains material that does not have to be posted on such websites because it is protected from disclosure by statutory or regulatory provisions, the Recipient shall clearly mark all such potentially protected materials as "PROTECTED" and provide an explanation and complete citation to the statutory or regulatory source for such protection.*