



Investing in rural people

## Aide memoire

### Republic of the Philippines

### Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood (FishCORAL) Project

Follow-up and Implementation Support Mission: 24 May-05 June 2017

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. A follow-up and implementation support mission was conducted to the Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood (FishCORAL) Project on 23 May-05 June 2017 that assessed the status of the agreed actions of the 2016 supervision and implementation support mission, the progress of implementing the 2017 annual work plan and budget (AWPB) and annual procurement plan (APP), the completeness of project staffing and project implementation arrangements at all levels, and agreed on a set of actions for the following months until the regular supervision and implementation support mission scheduled in September 2017.
2. The mission started with a meeting with the national official and staff of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and FishCORAL project at the BFAR Central Office in Quezon City. Two regions were visited, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or ARMM and Region Caraga or Region XIII. The mission had discussions with the BFAR and FishCORAL project regional officers and staff including the community facilitators in these two regions. It also had a meeting with the regional coordination and steering committee (RCSC) members in Region Caraga. The field visit to and the meeting with the LGU staff of Maluso, Basilan was cancelled due to some security concerns in the island as the scheduled date was the second day of the declaration of Martial Law in Mindanao; however, it had a chance to meet the agriculture officer of Maluso, Basilan who attended the FishCORAL meeting in Zamboanga City. In Region Caraga, the mission proceeded with the visit in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur and met the municipal LGU officials and staff and representatives of fisherfolk organizations. The mission also visited the seaweed farming sites in two target island barangays. A pre-wrap up meeting with the FishCORAL project staff was held on 01 June 2017. This Aide Memoire signed on 05 June 2017 reflects the discussion and decisions at the wrap-up meeting chaired by Jessica Munoz, FishCORAL Project Coordinator.

## A. Summary of Accomplishments, Issues and Recommendations

3. **Summary of Actions Taken (2016 Supervision Mission Agreed Actions).** There were two sets of recommendations agreed upon during the 2016 supervision mission. The first set were key agreed actions (12 agreements) while the second set (42 agreements) were support actions to carry out the main agreed actions and to improve the efficiency of the delivery of project's services. Of the first set of agreed actions, the key accomplishments among others were: the (i) signing of the memorandum of agreements (MoA) between BFAR and the 103 municipal/city local government units (LGUs), (ii) conclusion of the MoA with DA/BFAR and BFAR ARMM signed by the DA Secretary and the ARMM Governor, (iii) establishment of the regional coordination and support committees in all regions except Region VIII, and (iv) the revision of the project implementation manual (PIM) which incorporated the GAD and M&E guidelines. On the other hand,

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the participatory resource and socio-economic appraisal (PRSA) for the 11 bays is not moving as expected and the livelihood guidelines are still to be finalized (See Appendix 1 for details).

4. Most of the second set of agreements were acted upon by the project, and either included in the PIM specifically in the livelihood guidelines or in the MoAs with the LGUs. The livelihood guidelines have been discussed and revised during this mission and the final version should be ready the soonest for dissemination and subsequent training to all regional livelihood officers and community facilitators. In addition, among the second set agreed actions to be given immediate attention include: (i) standard guide for CFs to sensitize the POs and LGUs, (ii) completion in the establishment of project management offices in the target municipalities/cities or the municipal project implementing unit (for ARMM) at the municipal levels; (iii) clarity of land titles for BMC buildings and watch towers (See Appendix 1 for details).

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conclude contracting the services for the PRSA and start the implementation immediately (Appendix 4 for timeline)</li> </ul>	PSCO and RPMOs	Completion by Dec. 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the revised Livelihood Guidelines and submit the document to IFAD for No Objection (NO)</li> </ul>	PSCO	25 June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convene the RCSC in Region VIII</li> </ul>	RPMO	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of July 2017

5. **AWPB Accomplishments as of 30 April 2017.** While the project is executing the 2017 AWPB, it is also implementing the unmet targets and activities of the 2016 AWPB. This section presents both the cumulative accomplishments of the 2016- 2017 outputs.

### **Component 1: Coastal Resource Management**

6. Appraisal targets in component 1 for the 103 municipal/city local government units (LGUs) and the 11 bays are front loaded in years 2016 and 2017. The focus is for LGUs and other stakeholders in the 103 municipal waters and 11 bays have a strategic framework to sustainably manage their coastal and fishery resources and at the same time activate their governance and law enforcement mechanisms. In addition, though locations are not specified, there are also targets for the rehabilitation of fish sanctuaries and critical mangrove areas, construction and deployment of artificial reef, establishment of marine species stocks, construction of jetties, and continued support to municipal fishery licensing system. Table 1 presents some progress in accomplishing the key component targets (See Appendix 2 for details of targets and accomplishments).

**Table 1: Component 1 Cumulative Accomplishment (2016-2017 AWPBs) as of April 30, 2017**

Targets	Accomplishments/Status
103 CRM plans formulated/updated	31 municipalities have CRM plans. PCRA is ongoing in 17 municipalities
103 municipal waters delineated/ zoning ordinances approved	13 municipal waters delineated/ 6 zoning ordinances
11 PRSAs conducted	Still to be contracted
11 bay-wide multi-year fishery / CRM investment plans formulated	None
11-bay wide management councils formed	5 BMCs formed, formation of 6 ongoing
103 climate-resilient watch towers constructed	69 watch tower proposals validated of which 33 watch towers on bid process

Targets	Accomplishments/Status
103 patrol boats purchased and distributed	Design prepared, authority to purchase from DBM being requested

11 climate-resilient BMMB constructed	1 construction ongoing, 10 others are being identified, assessed and for bidding
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7. Progress in formulating municipal and bay-wide CRM and investment plans and the delineation of municipal waters is slow. Discussions with the project staff on how this work is implemented showed that project's intervention is on the level of coordination while work is done by LGUs. Of the 31 CRM plans from 31 municipalities gathered by the project, it appears that they were formulated with the assistance of previous NGO development projects and foreign assisted projects and need updating. Similarly, the delineation of municipal waters of 13 municipalities had also outside assistance. This indicates that by the LGU themselves, it would be difficult to complete the CRM and investment plans as well as the delineation of municipal waters.
8. As per MoA between BFAR and LGUs, CRM planning is the responsibility of the LGUs and BFAR will provide technical assistance in the formulation/updating of the CRM plan. Currently, the project is still on the level of collecting existing CRM plans and have not yet pressed the LGUs to prepare or update their CRM plans. The mission noted that without technical assistance or incentives for the remaining 72 LGUs to come up with their CRM plans, this target will be difficult to accomplish by end of 2017; thus, this mission reiterates the recommendation of the 1<sup>st</sup> supervision mission in September 2016 to prioritize which LGUs should be supported in the formulation or improvements in their CRM plans.
9. The same case holds true with the municipal water delineation. Marking territorial waters is political in nature which may require participation of provincial level LGUs, bay-wide management councils, or the DILG. In Caraga, the project engages the participation of the NAMRIA in delineating municipal waters. While the delineation of municipal waters is key in CRM planning and law enforcement, it may be impossible to achieve the 103 targeted delineated municipal waters by 2017. The project has to make an inventory of the LGUs that have delineated their municipal waters with ordinances, existing or potential territorial conflicts with other LGUs, and are ready to have their municipal waters delineated. It will also help that a Task Force or any entity for municipal water delineation composed of BFAR, DILG, NAMRIA, and other relevant entities be created to assist in municipal water delineation.
10. There is also delay in the conduct of the PRSA in the 11 bays. The result of the PRSA is expected to input into the formulation of the municipal and bay-wide CRM and investments in fishery and coastal resources' habitat rehabilitation, and in the identification of livelihood activities and infrastructure support; thus, it becomes more imperative that the conduct of the PRSA should be concluded the soonest. In the absence of the PRSA, the project through the community facilitators conducted social investigations which also gathered data as indicative basis for the identification of subprojects, e.g. livelihood activities. It was noted during the 2016 supervision mission that there is a need for the project to come up standard formats. Currently, there is no standard format established by the project in the conduct of social investigation.
11. In ARMM, community profiling was done through secondary data. No social investigation was conducted to validate the secondary information; nevertheless, the CFs reported that they consulted people's organizations in the identification of livelihood and CRM projects. In Caraga, the CFs did not undertake any social investigation. They only conducted a PO profiling which has very basic information requirement. In the absence of PRSA and other participatory tools to assess the community socio-economic and resources situation, social investigation (as conducted in Region V and VIII) serves as a proxy tool to understand the situation of the target barangays and provides an indication of what type of CRM or livelihood sub-projects will be invested in a community.
12. Currently, there are 447 POs formed or reactivated and from the accounts of the CFs, PO mobilisation was focused on developing livelihood projects. In the previous mission, it was pointed

out that fisherfolk POs should also be involved in the implementation and subsequent maintenance / protection of projects investments in habitat and resource mobilization.

13. Despite a very limited process of assessing the socio economic and resource situation of the target barangays and absence of CRM plans in more than 70% of the municipalities, procurement of works and equipment related to CRM (e.g. watch towers, BMMB, patrol boats) is proceeding as planned. Procurement of works and goods under this component and the subsequent implementation should be taken with caution. In the absence of CRM plans and clear participation of the POs, the project has to revisit and strictly enforce the criteria of eligibility as elaborated in the PIM. The mission was very concerned when the regional project management and staff were confused of the selection and eligibility criteria for goods and works. In addition, this mission strongly recommends that operation, maintenance and monitoring guidelines for buildings and facilities should be ready before any turnover of completed works and goods. Further, the project should ensure that there are legal documents (e.g. land titles, deed of donations) in the building of BMMB, watch towers, etc.

## **Component 2: Livelihood Development**

14. The livelihood component targets and activities under the AWPB / APP of 2016 were not carried out and are included in the 2017 targets. Table 2 shows the cumulative accomplishment versus appraisal targets (See Appendix 2 for the details).

**Table 2: Component 2 Cumulative Accomplishment (2016-2017 AWPBs) as of April 30, 2017**

<b>Targets</b>	<b>Accomplishments/Status</b>
❖ 1,098 Peoples organizations formed/activated	❖ 447 POs formed that includes 16 women POs
❖ 4 Regional level livelihood technical working group formed	❖ 4 livelihood TWGs formed
❖ 883 Aqua/marine-based livelihood projects and 380 fishery related enterprises	❖ 259 projects selected for evaluation and approval ❖ 111 projects evaluated and approved; of this 25 are processing and other fishery related enterprises
❖ 2 Communal hatcheries for Regions V and VIII, 3 Equipment support for hatcheries for ARMM, Region VIII and CARAGA	❖ All are under preparation; site in Region V for validation; equipment support for Region VIII undergoing procurement; site in ARMM for validation; Region 13 undergoing purchase request preparation
❖ 150 Communal seaweed solar dryers in stilts with storage constructed	❖ Site validation ongoing
❖ 22 Mobile ice makers procured and installed	❖ Pending request for change to blast freezing (Region Caraga)
❖ 132 Chest freezers procured and installed	❖ 80 units for awarding in Region VIII

15. The implementation of the livelihood component is slow and delayed due to the late hiring of the four livelihood officer positions at regional level which were all completed only in November 2016 with the national livelihood officer hired only in April 2017. The preparation of the livelihood manual took time and was only finalized during this mission. Regions V, VIII and Caraga have proceeded with livelihood identification, proposal preparation, review and approval, with 62 projects for CARAGA region already tendered but failed. IFAD has not yet issued a NOL for the bidding documents of these 149 projects. These were carried out without the benefit of a clearer and finalized livelihood guideline. ARMM has just started to conduct livelihood Identification in early 2017. Selection of livelihood projects by POs and their fishing household members were constrained and limited with the community facilitators using the limited list or menu in the project design and the draft PIM.
16. The quality of project identification, business planning and project proposal preparation is weak. Basic social investigation skills and tools (which are fundamental for livelihood promotion) of most

CFs are lacking. Complementary tools on livelihood identification and livelihood and enterprise/business planning, incorporated in the draft livelihood manual appear too academic and need to be simplified that are readily understood both by CFs and the fishing households and PO leaders. Most project proposals are of inferior quality. While CFs have knowledge and educational background on fisheries, their capacity on livelihood and enterprise development is varied and generally weak, with many having no direct experience on the subject.

17. While the project has started to adopt a barangay-based Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) template in Caraga, this was not yet utilized as a tool for preliminary source of data and input for the project's CRM activities and livelihood identification, selection and planning. ARMM has not utilized a PCRA tool including Regions V and VIII. A participatory social investigation instrument however was utilized by Regions V and VIII. The delay of the conduct of the Participatory Resource and Social Assessment (PRSA) in all the bays covered by the project deprives both the CRM and livelihood components with scientific and community-based data that will guide the activities in these components.
18. The process and structure of project identification, review and approval is not fully in place with most Municipal/City Project Management Office (M/CPMO) and Municipal Project Implementing Unit (MPIU) for ARMM are still not established or operational. The BFAR Regional TWG that is tasked to review and endorse livelihood proposals for the approval of the BFAR Regional/Project Director needs to be fully engaged in providing technical support to the livelihood projects. CFs prepared and submitted the project proposals for review and approval at regional level with some fishing households and PO leaders unaware of what was eventually presented and approved. Pricing of some goods for procurement under livelihood component is not market competitive and has been limited by what was presumed to be the limit of the project's budget. There appears to be no policy in pricing goods and services for procurement and is subject to the discretion of the approving authority.
19. In Caraga, all project proposals presented lacked realistic, field validated and triangulated (e.g., fishers, markets/businessmen, government) data and acceptable assumptions. Due to a weak process of project identification, fishing households and POs decided on projects (based on the limited menu presented by the CFs) that they don't have any experience or knowledge or have not even seen the kind of fishing technology being proposed, some have tried the technology but failed. Group-based projects with a gestation of 4-5 months showed meagre and negligible returns of Php 200 - 300 per month for each fishing household that is not worthy of the time and effort by the member households. Without clear livelihood guidelines and explanation, all projects adopted a group/collective approach using the PO when many livelihood production-based projects are best implemented individually with the PO playing a role in the processing/value adding and consolidation/trading functions. A livelihood/value chain orientation-training facilitated by CIP-FoodSTART+ was conducted in September 2016 involving key regional project staff of all regions; but there appears to be no follow-up and indication of the utilization of the learning and tools that could have guided the livelihood identification and planning processes.
20. During the mission, the issue on investing in non-fishery related livelihood was raised. The mission reiterated that this a non-issue as fisherfolks double as farmers as well. In the 2016 supervision mission, it was echoed that per project design alternative non-fishing livelihoods could be considered. This mission pointed out that the project should come up with models in non-fishery related livelihoods/enterprises, e.g. in ARMM fisherfolks also engage in cassava production. As being done in Region VIII, the project in partnership with CIP-FoodSTART+ should explore RTC or other related livelihood/enterprises in other target regions, e.g. ARMM.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a CRM facilitation group per bay composed of BFAR/FishCORAL organic and contractual staff to assist priority LGUs in the formulation/updating of CRM plans based on a standard template; hire qualified consultants when needed.</li> </ul>	PSCO and RPMO	Creation of facilitation group and hiring of consultant(s) by end of June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a municipal water delineation team / task force per region headed by BFAR with members from relevant stakeholders (e.g. NAMRIA, DILG, IFARMC, BMC) to work for municipal water delineation.</li> </ul>	PSCO and RPMO	End of June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out a standard PCRA or social investigation using participatory tools in all project sites as input to the CRM and livelihood components of the project.</li> </ul>	PSCO	End of June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For 2016 livelihood projects with goods that are under procurement, revisit, revise and adopt realistic and sound project implementation arrangements (e.g., individual or collective/group operation), appropriate management structure including identification of a capable project manager for collective projects, financial assumptions and projections, among others, prior to project start-up.</li> </ul>	RPMO	June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hire a short-term livelihood and enterprise development expert to provide hands-on support to the livelihood officers and CFs in the development of livelihood projects and roll-out of projects approved. ToR to be attached in the Livelihood guidelines.</li> </ul>	PSCO and RPMO	June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct livelihood and enterprise development training and coaching for all CFs and livelihood officers in all 4 regions (with assistance from CIP FoodSTART+).</li> </ul>	RPMOs	July – August 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For 2017 livelihood projects that are not yet for procurement, revise and reformulate livelihood project proposals based on realistic business plans, including the conduct of market assessments, and survey of prices of the goods for procurement.</li> </ul>	RPMOs	June – July 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with DTI through their Negosyo Center program to obtain DTI support on simplified business planning and market information especially for processing projects.</li> </ul>	RPMOs	June 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with DA (e.g. PRDP), DOST, DSWD and LGUs at municipal and regional levels for livelihood project complementation and technical support.</li> </ul>	RPMOs	June 2017

## B. Project implementation progress

21. **Project Management.** Overall, project implementation arrangements in terms of governance and management at the national and regional levels are in place. The project steering committee had already designated its permanent and alternate members. At the regional level, the regional coordination and steering committees (RCSCs) in Regions ARMM, Caraga and V are in their early stages of organization while Region VIII has still to convene the RCSC. The RCSC is an important body at the regional level during project implementation as it provides advisory, convergence and technical support to the project. Currently, the RCSC agency members in ARMM and Caraga have not yet designated permanent and alternate members, and in the case of ARMM, the IFARMC is not included in the membership. Likewise, the PSC has not yet invited a NFARMC representative to the PSC. At the bay level, the project is on the process of revitalizing or organizing the BMCs. Formation and revitalization of BMCs should be pursued as they are critical bodies in the governance of the bay.
22. **Staffing:** Project staffing at the national level has been completed and almost complete at the regional levels. Of the total recruited staff, 99 are female, and 81 are male. Technical staff (e.g.

livelihood specialist, institutional/gender specialist, infrastructure engineer) came on board lately. As already discussed, this has affected in the quality of the processes and outputs as implementation on the ground was based on the interpretation by the CFs on the project documents at hand. In the case of ARMM, half of the CFs have had experience in community mobilisation while in CARAGA, almost all of the CFs have no community mobilisation experience. The project is catching up in improving the processes and outputs by providing details in the PIM and giving orientation and training to the CFs. Considering that expertise cannot be learned overnight, the mission recommends that project should augment the CFs by tapping more technical experts (e.g. assisting professionals), contracting service providers for specific tasks, or linking with appropriate government agencies (e.g. DTI's Negosyo Centers for enterprise development).

23. FishCORAL staff work is complemented by BFAR's organic staff. The mission commends BFAR's administrative, financial services, and procurement support provided to the project. At the field level, considering the regular tasks by organic staff, there is a need to review BFAR's staff workload. Currently, the number of staff of BFAR at the regional level is limited. For example, in the design CRM and M&E tasks should be led by BFAR organic staff, but the region has only one CRM officer and one M&E officer who have other functions as well. To offset this limitation, CARAGA assigned two CFs (one for CRM, and the other for M&E) to support the CRM and M&E functions. While this is a commendable move, this should be reviewed as the CFs were hired according to the qualifications of a CF. At the bay level, CFs are supervised by BFAR's Provincial Fishery Officer (PFO). As observed during the previous mission and this mission, the PFOs are not available full-time to assist the CFs. This mission reiterates the recommendation of the 2016 supervision mission that project supervisors should be selected on a competitive basis to act as bay CF team leaders (with CFs encouraged to apply).
24. **Project implementation manual (PIM).** The FishCORAL PIM was revised with the inclusion of GAD, M&E, and livelihood guidelines. The revised PIM was submitted to IFAD for no objection. The livelihood guidelines were presented to both ARMM and CARAGA during the mission and it is in the process of revision. It is targeted that it will be completed by June 2017 and the roll out of the guidelines through a training will be in July 2017.
25. **Targeting.** There were issues raised in the selection of coastal barangays in ARMM as indicated in the Project Completion Design Report. In Basilan, one barangay was located in the upland area while the other is part of Isabela which is a non-ARMM province. The mission and the FishCORAL management agreed to drop these two barangays and the CFs to inform the LGUs of the status. There were also coastal barangays within the Sulu Sea not included in the list. BFAR ARMM explained that during the design process, they were unable to provide the required documentation; thus, in the final selection they were not included in the list.
26. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Reporting in the project is functional. The project has already submitted M&E guidelines as part of the revised PIM to IFAD for no objection. As discussed with the M&E officer, the new RIMS should be incorporated in the M&E guidelines since FishCORAL is included in the list of projects to report the new RIMS indicators. As soon as M&E guidelines are updated and provided no objection by IFAD, it should be rolled out to the regions for use. It was also reported by the project that it has established a database system and has rolled this out to Regions VIII and Caraga, and still to roll this out to the other regions. In addition, it is also developing a web-based MIS and website, and constructing a geotagging programme. It is expected by the next mission, the project website, web-based MIS and geotagging programmes will be ready for review.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
• Ensure that NFARMC or IFARMC (fisherfolk representatives) are members of PSC or RCSCs	PCSO and RPMOs	31 August 2017
• Complete the setting up of M/CPMOs, MPIUs and BMCs	RPMOs	30 July 2017
• Secure a special order from partner agencies naming the permanent member and alternate to the PSC and RCSCs	PSCO & RPMOs	31 August 2017
• Update the M&E guidelines and complete the database roll out to all regions. Once done, conduct a follow up on the operations of the M&E/database system.	PSCO	30 July 2017

## C. Fiduciary aspects

27. **Financial management.** Budget allocation for 2016 and 2017 totals to USD 15,874,908.39 (IFAD loan proceeds: USD 13,312,739.74; Government counterpart: USD 2,322,168.65; IFAD grant UD 240,000). Of the total budget, USD 5,520,356.77 (34.77%) is obligated and USD 2,174,730.35 (13.69%) is disbursed or paid. Of the total paid, USD 1,7979,845.63 (82.66%) are from IFAD loans while USD 376,893.72 (17.34%) serve as government counterpart. In terms of category, consultancies post the highest expenditure (48.86%); followed by equipment, materials and supplies (45.90%) and by works (5.24%). The CRM component has the highest expenditure at this period with USD 1,190,807.26 (54.76%), followed by project management and coordination component with USD 1,062,649.23 (48.86%) and far below is the livelihood component at USD 112,896.92 (5.19%). (See Appendix 3 for the details of the project's financial status). It is expected that the share of expenditures of the different components will change once works and goods under component 1 are procured.
28. The project commits that 100% of the 2016 total allotment will be disbursed and submitted for withdrawal application by 2017. Currently, there were two withdrawal applications submitted to IFAD (WA 1: USD 4,299,990.00, WA 2: USD 67,782.59). There is an estimated amount of USD 641,583.37 for WA 3, and subsequently a WA 4 will be submitted sometime in August-September and a WA 5 to be submitted in November. The mission encourages the project to submit WA 3 to IFAD the soonest. The project should proactively follow-up the regions to submit their SOEs on time so that more amount will be submitted for WA 4 and WA 5. Further, the management should also work out to have more disbursement of the 2017 funds.
29. The mission is aware that as required by the DA management, BFAR needs to disburse the 2016 continuing budget and the 2017 current allocation as planned. IFAD is in complete agreement with the DA management. Moving disbursements has to be balanced, however, with having sub-projects, especially those under the livelihood component, that are: (a) beneficiary identified, relevant and appropriate; (b) viable, profitable, financially sustainable with clear markets; and undergo (c) procurement of quality goods, materials and services with market competitive prices.
30. **Procurement.** As already noted, procurement is doing well in this project. Thanks to FishCORAL management and BFAR BAC (national and regional levels). However, a word of caution is already raised in the bulk procurement of works and goods in the absence of CRM plans in more than 70% of the target municipalities and cities and poor livelihood proposals. Further, the project should review big tickets procurement and chart a manageable action plan to effect efficiently procurement at the regional levels especially for CRM and livelihood sub-projects. The mission notes that the PIM includes a section on community involvement in procurement based on Republic Act 9184 and related issuances. The mission suggests that the RPMOs should utilize this modality when procuring goods and services required for the livelihood projects of fisherfolk beneficiaries.
31. **Use of project-procured equipment, facilities and vehicles.** There were issues raised on the ownership and maintenance of equipment, facilities and vehicles (e.g., motorcycles, four wheel vehicles, motorboat, and other facilities) procured with project funds. It was clarified by the mission that all of these are for the exclusive use of project related activities and not for personal and other

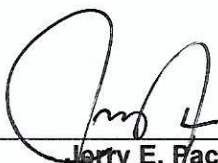


mission that all of these are for the exclusive use of project related activities and not for personal and other uses not related to the project (e.g., regular BFAR or LGU activities). Motorcycles and motorboats procured by the project for the LGU may be transferred by BFAR to the LGU subject to certain conditions of proper use and maintenance. As well, the project staff have the sole and priority use of motorcycles and four-wheel vehicles procured by the project. Except for ARMM where it may invite unnecessary attention and security risk, all motorcycles, motorboats and four-wheel vehicles should be installed with a sticker identifying them as BFAR-FishCORAL project vehicles/ equipment as soon as possible.

32. **Audit.** The mission reminds the project management to submit the 2016 audit report by 30 June 2017.

#### **D. Conclusion**

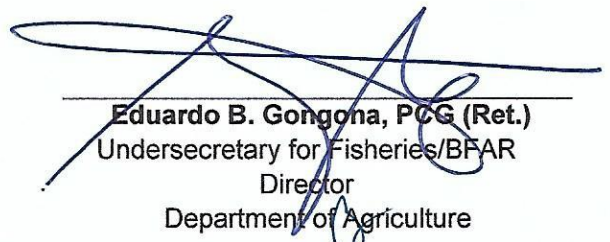
33. In a period of six months from the 2016 supervision mission, the project has progressed in terms of setting up the governance and implementation arrangements and structures, in hiring of technical staff at all levels, in formalizing the project's partnership with 103 municipal/city LGUs and ARMM, in completing and updating the PIM, and in procuring almost all equipment and facilities for project use.
34. On the CRM component, the project has ambitious targets relying mainly on the LGUs to accomplish the targets on CRM formulation/updating, the delineation of municipal waters, and drafting of local ordinances for fishery and coastal resources' management. The project's energies are focused on infra subprojects and the purchase of equipment and facilities that will enforce the sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources. Further, the PRSA has not been started, and the PCRA or social investigation are not well executed. These two tools are critical in identifying subprojects for CRM and livelihood. Thus, it is recommended that the project should shift its attention towards the conduct of PRSA and PCRA and assign BFAR / project staff or when necessary hire consultants to actualize the CRM plans and municipal water delineation.
35. On livelihood component, the project has not progressed quite well in its accomplishment and the effectivity of approach, and processes are weak. The livelihood component budget in the AWPB for 2016 and 2017 that is still unobligated is Php 183.95 million out of the project's total unobligated amount of Php 483.64 million or about 38%. To catch up in the remaining seven months of 2017, the project needs to put more attention and effort in this component by utilizing external resources from other agencies and entities (e.g., DTI, DOST, DSWD, LGUs, private sector groups, qualified NGOs and Business Development Services or BDS providers) and engaging fully the internal BFAR technical resources at national and regional levels. On-the-job staff training together with hands-on coaching should be implemented beginning June that will produce livelihood business plans and proposals for review, approval and procurement by the regional project management offices.
36. The next regular supervision and implementation support mission will begin on 01 September 2017.



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*9 June 2017*

Date



**Eduardo B. Gongona, PCG (Ret.)**  
Undersecretary for Fisheries/BFAR  
Director  
Department of Agriculture

*27 June 2017*

Date

**Appendix 1a: Status of Agreed Actions**  
**IFAD 1<sup>st</sup> Supervision and Implementation Support Mission**  
**02-14 October 2016**

Agreed Action	Date	Whom	Status as of 15 May 2017
<b>Project Implementation</b>			
1. Re-examine the justification for investments in watchtowers and fish landing jetties under Component 1 based on a case by case basis, and re-program funds if appropriate	31 Dec 2016	PSCO and RPMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the consensus during Project orientations/ consultations with LGUs, there is need for the watchtowers.</li> </ul> <p><u>Region V</u> – RPMO requested for letter of request/ intent from the LGUs. They will send scanned copies of the letters.</p> <p><u>Region VIII</u> – RPMO have included the proposed watch towers during their project orientation workshops with the LGUs. The LGUs have no objection to the construction of the watch towers as expressed during the workshops. There were watchtower validation reports submitted for 19 municipalities and a sample of the Municipal Project Management Office (MPMO) minutes which includes reporting on the status of bidding of watch towers.</p> <p><u>Caraga</u> – There were 10 municipalities who have provided justifications and 4 municipalities with justifications for their watchtowers.</p> <p><u>ARMM</u> – Validation of watchtowers were made. As of April 2017, funds for 11 watchtowers were obligated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of sites for the fish landing jetties is on-going until PY4 (2019).</li> </ul>
2. Establish and populate (and then maintain as part of the project's Management Information System) a project-wide database of information on the BMCs, FARMCs, FLETs, municipal waters and zoning ordinances, fisher registration/ licensing, CRMs, and POs	31 Jan 2017 (Regs V, VIII, XIII) 31 Mar 2017 (ARMM)	PSCO and RPMOs	Database has been established and updating is on-going. Databank is based on supporting documents submitted by the RPMOs with their physical accomplishment reports. The databank will be imported to the website once it's available online.
3. Finalize the TOR for the PRSA so that assessments provide the baseline and planning needs of the Project across Component 1 and 2	15 Nov 2016	PSCO	For contracting under continuing appropriation. Contracting will commence in July 2017. Local Academic Institution will be contracted per region. Terms of Reference for coordination and Terms of Reference for the conduct of the PRSA was forwarded to IFAD last April 28, 2017. The TOR were also sent to the RPMOs of the 3 regions and ARMM.
4. Ensure MoAs signed between BFAR and all LGUs that the project will work with	31 Dec 2016 (Regs V, VIII, XIII) 31 Mar 2017 (ARMM)	RPMOs	Completed. Memorandum of Agreements were already signed by 103 LGUs with the respective BFAR Regional Offices. Signed copies were forwarded to respective RPMOs and PSCO.
5. Establish the project's website, MIS and M&E arrangements	31 Mar 2016	PSCO	Completed. Completed framework of the content management system workflow and control for the website. All data uploaded to the website will be available to public in terms of MIS public users control. M&E Guidelines is completed and forwarded to IFAD last April 2017 for review.

6. Finalise recruitment of all project staff	31 Dec 2016	PSCO and RPMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSCO - Contracting of Infrastructure Engineer on-going; short-term contracting for specific outputs.</li> <li>RPMOs - Contracting of remaining staff ongoing. Reasons for vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) lack of applicants or qualified applicants for Finance Officer in Region 13;</li> <li>2) termination due to poor performance in Region V and 8;</li> <li>3) resignation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7. Revise the PIM	31 Dec 2016	PSCO	Revised PIM for submission to IFAD. The GAD and M&E guidelines were prepared in January 2017 while the draft livelihood guidelines was reviewed by IFAD and being revised (specialist started contract on 19 April 2017).
8. Establish RCSCs in all four Regions	31 Dec 2016	RPMOs	RCSCs were already established in: Region V on January 26, 2017; Caraga on December 15, 2016 and ARMM (on January 31, 2017). Region VIII are undertaking preparatory activities. A dialogue with the previous regional planning officer of Region VIII re RCSC. Since the inter-agencies involve are the same with those composing the Regional Development Council of NEDA, it was suggested that Region VIII will use the same council as RCSC. Region VIII will coordinate with the Policy Division of NEDA to convene the concerned agencies.
9. Adopt a differentiated approach to targeting for project implementation, with all <i>barangays</i> supported for Component 1 but not necessarily for Component 2, and with phasing of component 2 livelihood projects to target half of the beneficiaries in 2017 and 2018, and the remainder from 2019	Ongoing	RPMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included in the livelihood guidelines.</li> <li>Resource rehabilitation and livelihood projects still for validation and contracting.</li> <li>In the main document, item 32, page 7 discussed the approach but the term "differentiated" was only mentioned in the agreed actions.</li> <li>- A key issue for project management is the Project's wide coverage of 1,098 coastal barangays 32. spread over 103 municipalities/cities in 14 provinces, with limited livelihood investment funds and numbers of community facilitators (CFs). To address this constraint, recognising the need for careful poverty and gender targeting, it is recommended that project management should focus on beneficiary POs that will most benefit from livelihood projects rather than necessarily establishing a livelihood sub-project in each barangay.</li> </ul>

Agreed Action	Date	Whom	Status as of 15 May 2017
Fiduciary			
10. Fill vacant positions for Regional Finance Officers and Regional Finance Assistants	30 Nov 2016	RPMOs	Caraga RPMO – regional finance assistant has been contracted while contracting of regional finance officer on-going.
11. Signature by the DA Secretary of the MOA with ARMM	30 Nov 2016	DA-BFAR	Completed.
12. Coordinate a date for the annual project audit to be completed by COA	31 Dec 2016	PSCO and RPMOs	TOR for ODA projects still being prepared by BFAR-COA. Audit Report using existing TOR to be submitted to IFAD.

**Appendix 1b: Status of Suggestions and Recommendations  
IFAD 1<sup>st</sup> Supervision and Implementation Support Mission  
02-14 October 2016**

*This Appendix provides a list of all the 'softer' suggestions and recommendations included in the Aide Memoire (as opposed to the Agreed Actions) of the 2016 Supervision Mission, to serve as an easy reference point for the project on ways that project implementation could be improved. The list below does NOT include the agreed actions contained in the Aide Memoire.*

Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
<b>Component 1: Coastal Resource Management</b>		
1. Fully justify the provision of engines and equipment to LGUs/FLETS based on existing assets for fisheries patrols and other ongoing BFAR support.	Need to avoid duplication of investments and efficient use of project funds.	Engines and materials for hull to be charged to Project funds and will be constructed by BFAR. Request for authority to procure for submission to DBM.
2. Ensure MOAs between BFAR and the LGUs provide sufficient detail about the provision of operational and maintenance costs for all project investments.	Will help to safeguard the use of project investments in support of project outcomes, and condition of the FAs.	Included in the MOAs.
3. For BMC buildings ensure that there is: (i) full agreement over locations; (ii) clarity of land title; and (iii) assurances and safeguards about capacities and budgets for their maintenance and operation by the LGUs; and (iv) agreement about whether and when to handover buildings to LGUs according to capacities.	Need to ensure locations acceptable to all LGUs in each bay (and not just the LGU where the BMC is to be constructed), and mitigate risks for sustainable operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the procurement guidelines and PIM.</li> <li>• To be turned-over to LGUs upon completion based on Project Design Report and PIM.</li> </ul>
4. Prioritise which LGUs should be supported and when in improvements in CRM plans.	CRM plans are typically developed/updated every 3 years by LGUs, so project should focus on those LGUs with plans to be updated imminently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status report on CRM Plans to be completed.</li> </ul>
5. Fishermen's POs should be involved in the implementation and subsequent maintenance/protection of project investments in habitat and resource rehabilitation.	Will increase sense of ownership in villages and such POs can be effective in contributing to implementation and enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For inclusion in the PIM.</li> <li>• Status report of existing resource rehabilitation projects being prepared.</li> <li>• For community participation - FS delineation markers, ARs, seagrass rehab</li> <li>• For PO participation – mangrove rehabilitation, stock enhancement and other measures</li> </ul>
6. Consult the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on any mangrove rehabilitation.	Mangroves fall within DENR remit as 'forests'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussed during 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting.</li> <li>• Include updates in regional progress reports.</li> </ul>



Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
<b>Component 2: Livelihood Development</b>		
7. Develop a standardised guide for CFs to use in sensitising LGUs and POs about the Project.	No such guide exists at present, and this is important in 'branding' the Project and ensuring that CFs in particular know how to properly sensitise beneficiaries (including about their obligations).	Guide being developed under knowledge management and included in the PIM.
8. Develop a guide for participatory social mobilization, livelihood identification, and PO strengthening with corresponding training for CFs.	Capacities of CFs is very variable and their role in such functions is critical for project success.	Livelihood guidelines being finalized.
9. Ensure proper assessment of whether communal infrastructure investments support livelihood projects and are likely to be viable.	Suggestions in design for hatcheries etc were made some time ago, private sector may be better able to provide such services (or already doing so), and investments must have maximum impact on livelihood projects to increase the chances of sustainability of such projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchery facilities for Region V to be changed from equipment to civil works – will submit request to IFAD for the change in category (P5million).</li> <li>• Request revision on the procurement of ice makers</li> </ul>
10. Livelihood projects to include focus on quality improvements for catching sector as well as post harvest processing and aquaculture.	Indicative project proposals don't include such livelihood projects, and they could add value without increasing fishing pressure through provision of direct inputs in fish catching.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
11. Consider potential of PO livelihood projects focussed around sales and transport to market of products by other PO livelihood projects.	Other projects have found that transport to market is often a key limitation, and 'marketing' groups of this types can serves as consolidators of the outputs of other POs.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
12. Ensure really strong review/due diligence (in terms of technical <u>and</u> financial viability) of all PO livelihood projects to be supported.	Failure to so at the beginning of the project could drastically reduce the ultimate impacts that the project can make.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
13. Take a flexible approach to funds provided per person per livelihood project.	Different types of livelihood projects may have different investment requirements for them to be technically and financially viable.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
14. Consider both family/household and group investments.	While all investments can be made through groups, some may support group activities while others might be more likely to succeed if left to families/households to run them (all groups should however be encouraged to save as groups).	Included in the livelihood guidelines.

Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
15. Explain to the POs at the outset about the importance of making group savings..	Savings represent a key mechanism for ensuring group cohesion and also for measuring/ensuring that groups are operational and likely to be sustainable.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
16. Careful prioritization of barangay, POs and potentially the households to be supported within them.	Not all barangays have many fishermen, POs are of different capacities, project needs to ensure good poverty targeting, working through a phased approach will mean project resources are not spread too thin and that lessons can be learned as project expands.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
17. Seek to leverage complementary funds from outer sources to go alongside project resources.	Project funds are limited considering the target number of beneficiaries.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
18. Ensure real focus on understanding the market for products produced by POs.	Often easier to produce goods than to sell them at a profit in the market. Livelihood project investments must be underpinned by good knowledge of market potential.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
<b>Fiduciary aspects</b>		
19. Procurement general specifications for engines should be reviewed.	May be a need to provide for engines of sufficient horse power to be effective for fisheries patrols, and provide separate specifications for engines and equipment.	Engine design included in the APP.
20. RPMOs to submit monthly financial reports on time (by the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of every month).	A project requirement and something that is not always happening at present.	Included in the M&E System workshops and constant follow-up by the PSCO.
21. BFAR to consider assigning project bookkeepers under the Regional Accountant.	May be issues from regional accountants with working effectively/ fully with project financial staff.	Hiring of bookkeepers depends on availability of GPH funds.
22. Ensure that the project adopts IFAD's SMART Statement of Expenditure (SOE) process, and PSCO staff to train RPMO staff.	Failure to do so could result in IFAD refusing to approve future WAs.	PSCO finance officer has trained RPMO staff.
23. Ensure that LGUs and POs are clear about the obligations for counterpart contributions through inclusion of details in MOAs.	A condition of the FA that they make such contributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the MOA.</li> <li>• Table on estimated LGU counterpart share provided to the RPMOs.</li> </ul>
24. Provide project personnel with insurance against health and accident risks.	Required of the IFAD general conditions.	Upon contracting of the project personnel, they are required to apply for PhilHealth insurance.

Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
25. PSCO to retain any savings on equipment through procurement until the MTR rather than allowing RPMOs to use savings to purchase additional equipment.	Not yet clear whether funds might be needed for other purposes.	The PSCO submits request to IFAD on the use of savings subject to government rules and regulations. This provision is included in the procurement guidelines.
26. Consider re-programming component 1 infrastructure investment funds on fish landing facilities and watch towers to component 2.	May be more effective and efficient use of funds in support of project objectives and the livelihood projects.	Project will follow original program but will consider reprogramming by the mid-term review of IFAD.
27. Project staff competitively selected based on sound recruitment and selection processes, reflecting the content of The Republic Act No. 2260 in relation to family members.	A requirement of ethical good practice and also consistent with IFAD rules.	CF profiles to be submitted to IFAD.
28. Advance a vast majority of major civil works procurement under component 1 in 2017	Would ensure that planning, design, procurement and contracting is completed in 2017, with the physical construction for component 1 investments undertaken and completed between 2017 and 2018	The Project followed the original allocations in the Forward Obligational Authority (FOA) as instructed by DBM.
29. Develop a detailed manual outlining processes and procedures incorporating appropriate risk mitigation measures to engage PO's in simple procurement for the livelihood projects under Component 2, coupled with capacity support of the POs.	Such procurement would establish ownership over the assets and increase accountability for results.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
<b>Project Management and Coordination</b>		
30. Request IFAD (either now or at Mid Term) for an amendment to the loan and grant FAs to provide for a 6-7 year project duration, rather than the current 5 years.	More in line with original design, IFAD approval more likely to be provided (but still not certain) if requested now rather than later on, one year of implementation lost in start-up activities, original design was for 7 years.	NEDA recommended requesting for extension during Year 4.
31. Finalize project logo.	Important for branding of project.	Guidelines on use of FishCORAL Project and IFAD logos finalized and transmitted to IFAD and RPMOs.
32. Recruit CF-bay coordinators.	Difficult for BFAR ROs or project livelihood experts to manage so many CFs, and efficiencies can be generated from CFs working as teams (but being given primary responsibility for particular barangay).	Discussed with RPMOs during planning workshops and will be based on their reprogramming of budget for contracting and/or assignments within their allocated budget for this item.

Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
33. Provide CFs with uniforms.	Serves to increase credibility of CFs with LGUs and communities/POs.	RPMOs have provided staff and CFs with uniforms.
34. Don't be afraid to terminate non-performing CFs at end of 2016, and ensure contracts are sufficiently performance based with clear results/outputs and break clauses.	Recruiting new CFs now will be much less disruptive than doing so at the end of 2017.	Evaluation of CF performance being undertaken by RPMO coordinators, Regional Office FishCORAL Focal Persons and Provincial Fishery Officers.
35. Ensure that meetings by RPMOs with CFs are held at least monthly and explore ways of keeping CFs happy (e.g. level of allowances, provision of insurance, etc).	Project needs to reduce turnover of CFs if possible as retention of CFs important for continuity in project implementation.	Monthly meetings being conducted by RPMO.
36. Ensure all LGU PMOs are established.	They haven't been yet, but important for the project to have such a presence in the LGUs, and also that CFs have access to project-supported investments in computers etc as they may need to use them to make reports.	Report being updated on the status of the setting-up of Municipal/City Project Management Offices (M/C PMOs) for Regions V, VIII and Caraga, and Project Implementing Units (PIUs) for ARMM.
37. PSCO/RPMOs to maintain list of all MOAs with LGUs.	Condition of the FA that they are in place with all LGUs to be supported.	Scanned copies of the MOAs are included in the FishCORAL Database.
38. TOR for the livelihood officers reviewed and expanded at the end of 2016 to ensure a sufficient focus on marketing aspects of enterprise activities, with specific training in marketing for such staff provided if necessary to enable them to fulfil this function, or recruitment of new personnel if necessary.	As noted above, eventual success of livelihood projects is likely to rest partly on whether the markets are fully understood and whether the project can provide good marketing support to PO livelihood projects to assist them accessing markets and meeting market needs.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.
39. Consider a 'reward' approach to project funding allocated to Bays/LGUs (through/via RFMOs) for project investments in livelihood projects, whereby LGUs performing well are allocated additional funding for livelihood projects (not cash incentives) over and above yearly core/initial allocations.	Can serve to improve project performance by introducing an element of competition between RPMOs and incentives for good performance. Note that cash incentives for staff are <u>not</u> what is intended.	Dashboard being set-up by PSCO.
40. Split M&E and KM positions in the PSCO.	Two functions are sufficiently different and both require a lot work to support implementation.	Completed.



Recommended Action	Rationale	Status as of 15 May 2017
41. Revise project logframe.	Logframe contains inconsistencies with FAs and also a lack of detail as to how many outputs/outcomes are really to be assessed/measured.	As stated in the Project Design Report (PDR), the logframe will not be revised down to the output level since the PDR was approved by the GPH. However, revisions will be presented during the Mid-Term Review.
42. Ensure broader engagement with a range of different partners.	To date, partnerships have focussed on LGUs and POs. Many other institutions and potential partners are working in the project regions on similar activities from which the project could learn, and duplication of activities must be avoided. As noted above, partnering could also generate additional funds in support of livelihood projects.	Included in the livelihood guidelines.

**Appendix 2: Status of AWPB 2016 (Continuing in 2017)**

Results #	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets						Updates
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Appraisal (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	
C1	<b>Component 1:</b> Coastal Resource Management (CRM)									
	<b>Purpose:</b> Fishing communities adopted sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources.									
1.1	Output 1.1: Capabilities of LGUs and fishing communities to enforce sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources established.	103 LGUs formulated/ updated multi-year CRM and fishery management/ investment plans which are integrated into the MDP/ CDP.	Likelihood of sustainability of NRM groups formed/ strengthened  Likelihood of sustainability of climate-resilient rural infrastructure							
	Activity 1.1.1 Bay management councils (BMC) formed, strengthened and sustained with bay-wide fishery ordinances implemented.	Activity 1.1.1.1 BMCs formed	Groups involved in NRM formed/ strengthened	11	11	5	45%	1	9%	
		Activity 1.1.1.2 BMCs strengthened and sustained								
		Activity 1.1.1.3 Bay-wide fisheries ordinances implemented								
	Activity 1.1.2 LGUs delineated municipal waters with accompanying zoning ordinances	Activity 1.1.2.1 LGUs delineated their municipal waters and zoning ordinances approved by Sangguniang Bayan		103	60					Copies of 13 municipal ordinance with 7 zoning ordinance gathered; Continued coordination with LGUs.
	Activity 1.1.3 Development of database and support to the municipal fishery licensing system	Activity 1.1.3.1 Database program developed		103	60					Database program (FishR and BoatR) was already developed at the municipal level before the Project.

		Activity 1.1.3.2 Support to the mun. fishery licensing system							no target in 2016
	Activity 1.1.4 Sustainable Operation of the patrol boats for surveillance and law enforcement.	Activity 1.1.4.1 121 patrol boat engines and equipment procured		121					no target in 2016
		Activity 1.1.4.2 Operation of patrol boats sustained							
	Activity 1.1.5 Construction and maintenance of climate-proofed bay management and multi-purpose buildings (BMMB) and climate-proofed watch towers	Activity 1.1.5.1 11 climate-proofed BMMB constructed and maintained	Value of infrastructure protected from extreme weather events	11	7				1 BMMB construction ongoing (Masao, Butuan City). Funds for 2 BMMB for downloading to LGUs of Pasacao and Legaspi City. 3 proposed sites were assessed in Jiabong (JAPTC), San Juan (Sta. Cruz) & Hernani (Brgy. 2). 1 proposed site identified in Tacloban City (Brgy. Diit).
		Activity 1.1.5.2 103 climate-proofed watch towers constructed and maintained	Value of infrastructure protected from extreme weather events	103	50				50 sites validated. Funds to be downloaded to 13 LGUs in Region V. Ongoing bidding of 11 WT in ARMM, and 9 WT in Reg 13. Bid documents for 9 watch towers in Region VIII forwarded to PSCO.
1.2	Output 1.2: Municipal/city and bay-wide fishery and coastal resources management and investment plans implemented.	Output 1.2.1 103 LGUs formulated/ updated multi-year CRM and fishery management/ investment plans which are integrated into the MDP/ CDP.	Effectiveness of NRM and conservation programmes						Continued coordination with LGUs to update their CRM Plans. To date, there were CRM plans gathered from 26 municipalities. Conduct of PCRA is scheduled in 17 municipalities of Region 13 to update CRM Plans.
	Activity 1.2.1 Conduct Participatory Resource and Social Assessment Study (PRSAS)	Activity 1.2.1.1 Institution to conduct the PRSAS contracted		11	11				for contracting in July 2017
		Activity 1.2.1.2 PRSAS evaluated and validated							

		Activity 1.2.1.3 PRSAS accepted and disseminated							
	Activity 1.2.2 Formulation/ updating of CRM and fishery management/ investment plans by the 103 LGUs and integration to the Municipal/ City Development Plans.	Activity 1.2.2.1 CRM Plans formulated/ updated and integrated to the MDP/ CDP	Environmental management plans formulated	103	103				Continued coordination with LGUs to update their CRM Plans. To date, there were CRM plans gathered from 26 municipalities. Conduct of PCRA is scheduled in 17 municipalities of Region 13 to update CRM Plans.
	Activity 1.2.3 Adoption of bay-wide multi-year fishery and CRM investment plans by LGUs	Activity 1.2.3.1 Bay-wide multi-year fishery and CRM investment plans formulated		103	103				Region V facilitated the signing of MOA including those for FS delineation markers. Funds obligated - to be downloaded to LGUS of Region V (Pasacao, Minalabac, Balud, Milagros, Cawayan).
	Activity 1.2.4 Fish landing facilities constructed/ rehabilitated.	Activity 1.2.4.1 11 fish landing facilities constructed		11					no target in 2016
1.3	Output 1.3: Habitats for fishery and coastal resources rehabilitated and established.								
	Activity 1.3.1 Rehabilitation and sustainable management of critical mangrove areas.	Activity 1.3.1.1 Rehabilitation of mangrove areas contracted		1,100					no target in 2016
		Activity 1.3.1. Mangrove rehabilitation completed							
		Activity 1.3.1.3 Mangrove managed sustainably							
	Activity 1.3.2 Established and delineated/ rehabilitated fish sanctuaries managed sustainably.	Activity 1.3.2.1 Fish sanctuaries established and managed							

		Activity 1.3.2.2 Fish sanctuaries provided with delineation markers		5,450	500					Region V facilitated the signing of MOA including those for FS delineation markers. Funds obligated - to be downloaded to LGUS of Region V (Pasacao, Minalabac, Balud, Milagros, Cawayan).
	Activity 1.3.3 Establishment of marine species stock enhancement projects.	Activity 1.3.3.1 Project proposals prepared and contracted								
		Activity 1.3.3.2 Stock enhancement projects implemented		22						no target in 2016
	Activity 1.3.4 Supplemental artificial reef (AR) constructed and deployed.	Activity 1.3.4.1 Construction of ARs contracted								
		Activity 1.3.4.2 ARs constructed and deployed		5,200						no target in 2016
	Activity 1.3.5 Protection and rehabilitation of sea grasses	Activity 1.3.5.1 Sea grasses rehabilitated		3,815						no target in 2016
		Activity 1.3.6 Establishment of other resource management measures.		80	16					for identification in 2017
1.4	Output 1.4: Technical support of 1 PSCO, 4 RPMOs, 14 PFOs and 103 LGUs to the communities.	Activity 1.3.6.1 Resource management measures suitable to the 11 target bays/ gulfs identified								
		Activity 1.3.6.2 Selected resource management projects implemented								
	Activity 1.4.1 Provision of technical assistance (TA) and support to LGUs and communities	Set of equipment procured								
		Activity 1.4.1.1 PSCO		1	1	1	91%	1	91%	continued procurement process

		Activity 1.4.1.2 RPMO		4	4	4	76%	4	76%	continued procurement process
		Activity 1.4.1.3 PFO		14	14	14	69%	14	69%	continued procurement process
		Activity 1.4.1.4 LGU		103	103	103	70%	103	70%	continued procurement process
		Vehicle procured								
		Activity 1.4.1.5 PSCO		2						no target in 2016
		Activity 1.4.1.6 RPMO		4						no target in 2016
		Activity 1.4.1.7 Motorcycles for operations		117						no target in 2016
		Activity 1.4.1.8 TA of contract staff of PSCO provided		1	1	1	92%	1	77%	Hiring is ongoing for Rural Infrastructure Specialist
		Activity 1.4.1.9 TA of contract staff of 4 RPMOs provided		4	4	4	96%	4	96%	
		Activity 1.4.1.10 TA of community facilitators to 1,098 barangays provided		1,098	1,098	1,098	100%	1,098	100%	
		Activity 1.4.1.11 TA of government support staff provided		122	122	122	82%	122	82%	
C2	<b>Component 2:</b> Livelihood Development									
	<b>Purpose:</b> Income of fishing households in the target communities increased through sustainable engagement in diversified livelihood activities.									
2.1	Output 2.1: Fishing households organized into livelihood groups.									

	Activity 2.1.1 Group formation and strengthening	Activity 2.1.1.1 People's organizations (POs) formed/ activated	People trained in fish production practices and technologies	1,098	1,098	447	41%	121	11%	447 PO's formed/ activated (41% accomplished). 16 women groups formed out of the 447 POs.
2.2	Output 2.2: Livelihood fishery projects with corresponding climate-proofed infrastructure / facility support implemented.									
	Activity 2.2.1 Livelihood development in 103 municipalities/ cities	Activity 2.2.1.1 Livelihood technical working group formed		4	4	4	100%	1	25%	
		Activity 2.2.1.2 Livelihood projects selected and approved			581	259	45%	259	45%	259 livelihood project proposals selected
		Activity 2.2.1.2.1 Seaweed Farming		675	187	61		61		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.2 Fish Culture		224	70	59		59		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.3 Aquasilviculture		33	10	23		23		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.4 Mudcrab Fattening		200	50	18		18		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.5 Oyster/ Mussel Culture		54	4	9		9		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.6 Fish Processing		320	80	72		72		
		Activity 2.2.1.2.7 Other Fishery Enterprises		1,080	180	17		17		
		Activity 2.2.1.3 Livelihood projects established	Enterprises accessing facilitated non-financing services	2,586	581					
		Activity 2.2.1.4 Livelihood projects evaluated		2,586	581					

	Activity 2.2.2 Community-based and BFAR hatchery development and enhancement facilities	Activity 2.2.2.1 Design of the hatchery facilities prepared		9	4					
		Activity 2.2.2.2 Construction/ rehabilitation of hatchery facilities contracted								
		Activity 2.2.2.2.1 BFAR Reg. 5 hatchery facilities		1	1					Site in Regions V for validation. Tiwi, Albay
		Activity 2.2.2.2.2 Communal hatchery facilities		6	2					Equipment support for Region VIII on procurement process. Guiuan, Leyte
		Activity 2.2.2.2.3 ARMM hatchery facilities		2	1					Site in ARMM for validation. Multi-Species Hatchery in Bubong, Kalanganan II
	Activity 2.2.3 Construction of communal seaweed solar dryer in stilts with storage	Activity 2.2.3.1 Site assessed and selected								
		Activity 2.2.3.2 Solar dryers constructed		515						no target in 2016
	Activity 2.2.4 Provision and sustainable management of mobile ice makers and chest freezers	Activity 2.2.4.1 Site for mobile ice makers assessed and selected								
		Activity 2.2.4.2 Mobile ice makers procured and installed		49						no target in 2016
		Activity 2.2.4.3 Site for chest freezers assessed and selected								
		Activity 2.2.4.4 Chest freezers procured and installed		294						no target in 2016
C3	Component 3: Project Management and Coordination (PMC)									



	<b>Purpose:</b> BFAR and LGUs delivered Project services on time and to the satisfaction of coastal communities.									
3.1	Output 3.1: Project management structures, systems, procedures, at all levels established.									
	Activity 3.1.1 Setting-up of PSCO and RPMO	Activity 3.1.1.1 Project orientation and team-building conducted		5	5	5	100%	5	100%	
	Activity 3.1.2 Approval of MOA between BFAR and LGUs and other involved agencies	Activity 3.1.2.1 MOA with LGU prepared		103	103	103	100%	103	100%	
		Activity 3.1.2.2 Consultation with LGUs on the MOA conducted		103	103	103	100%	75	73%	
		Activity 3.1.2.3 MOAs approved by the Sangguniang Bayan		103	103	103	100%	75	73%	
	Activity 3.1.3 Setting-up and operations of 1 PSCO, 4 RPMOs, 14 PFOs and 103 MPIUs	Activity 3.1.3.1 Orientation on the Project and MOA conducted		8	8	8	100%	8	100%	
		Activity 3.1.3.2 Consultation with LGUs on setting up of local offices conducted		103	103	103	100%	80	78%	
		Activity 3.1.3.3 Operational costs								
		Activity 3.1.3.3.1 Travel		5	5	5	100%	5	100%	
		Activity 3.1.3.3.2 Operations		118	118	118	100%	118	100%	
		Activity 3.1.3.3.3 Repair/ Maintenance		122	122	122	100%	122	100%	
	Activity 3.1.4 Setting-up of systems and guidelines	Activity 3.1.4.1 Project Implementation Manual (PIM) completed		1	1	1	100%	1	100%	

		Activity 3.1.4.2 M&E, and Knowledge Management System Manual completed		1	1	1	100%	1	100%	
		Activity 3.1.4.3 Guidelines on Procurement completed		1	1	1	100%	1	100%	
3.2	Output 3.2: Project managed in a timely, cost-effective, transparent and sensitive to gender.									
	Activity 3.2.1 Preparation of planning and budget forms	Activity 3.2.1.1 MYPIB prepared and finalized		1	1	1	100%	1	100%	
		Activity 3.2.1.2 AWPB prepared and finalized		5	5	1	100%	1	100%	
	Activity 3.2.2 Preparation of progress/ accomplishment reports	Activity 3.2.2.1 Monthly progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		300	60	60	100%	42	70%	Implementation at the regional level started in July 2016
		Activity 3.2.2.2 Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		100	20	20	100%	12	60%	Implementation at the regional level started in July 2016
		Activity 3.2.2.3 Annual progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		25	5	5	100%	5	100%	
	Activity 3.2.3 Conduct of review mission and preparation of mission documents	Activity 3.2.3.1 Review mission coordinated		6	1	1	100%	1	100%	
		Activity 3.2.3.2 Review mission required documents prepared and submitted		6	1	1	100%	1	100%	

## Appendix 2: Status of 2017 AWPB (as of 30 April 2017)

Results #	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets							Updates
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Appraisal (Total)	Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(F)	(F.a)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
C1	<b>Component 1:</b> Coastal Resource Management (CRM)										
	<b>Purpose:</b> Fishing communities adopted sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources.										
1.1	Output 1.1: Capabilities of LGUs and fishing communities to enforce sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources established.	103 LGUs formulated/ updated multi-year CRM and fishery management/ investment plans which are integrated into the MDP/ CDP.	Likelihood of sustainability of NRM groups formed/ strengthened  Likelihood of sustainability of climate-resilient rural infrastructure								
	Activity 1.1.1 Bay management councils (BMC) formed, strengthened and sustained with bay-wide fishery ordinances implemented.	Activity 1.1.1.1 BMCs formed	Groups involved in NRM formed/ strengthened	11		11					formation of 6 BMCs is scheduled in the 3rd quarter; regular meetings of 5 BMCs were done
		Activity 1.1.1.2 BMCs strengthened and sustained									
		Activity 1.1.1.3 Bay-wide fisheries ordinances implemented									
	Activity 1.1.2 LGUs delineated municipal waters with accompanying zoning ordinances	Activity 1.1.2.1 LGUs delineated their municipal waters and zoning ordinances approved by Sangguniang Bayan		103		43					Continued coordination to LGUs on the status of their municipal water delineation ordinance.
	Activity 1.1.3 Development of database and support to the municipal fishery licensing system	Activity 1.1.3.1 Database program developed		103		43					System (FishR and BoatR) is already established in the municipality since 2013
		Activity 1.1.3.2 Support to the mun. fishery licensing system		103		103					Continued assistance to the municipal fisherfolk and boat registrations.

	Activity 1.1.4 Sustainable Operation of the patrol boats for surveillance and law enforcement.	Activity 1.1.4.1.1 Patrol boat engines and equipment procured for 4 RPMOs and 14 PFOs		18		18					For bidding (short of award) while waiting for the issuance of authority to purchase from DBM under Budget Circular 2016-5 (Guidelines on the acquisition of government vehicle).
		Activity 1.1.4.1.2 Patrol boat engines and equipment procured for 103 LGUs		103		103					
		Activity 1.1.4.2 Operation of patrol boats sustained									
	Activity 1.1.5 Construction and maintenance of climate-proofed bay management and multi-purpose buildings (BMMB) and climate-proofed watch towers	Activity 1.1.5.1 11 climate-proofed BMMB constructed and maintained	Value of infrastructure protected from extreme weather events	11		4					2 sites identified in Datu Odin Sinsuat (Illana Bay) and Lianga (Lianga-Bislig-Hinatuan Bay) subject for validation. Proposed BMMB sites in Asid Gulf and Sulu Sea for identification.
		Activity 1.1.5.2 103 climate-proofed watch towers constructed and maintained	Value of infrastructure protected from extreme weather events	103		53					19 WT sites validated. On-going bidding process of 5 WT in Region 13.
	1.2	Output 1.2: Municipal/city and bay-wide fishery and coastal resources management and investment plans implemented.	Output 1.2.1 103 LGUs formulated/ updated multi-year CRM and fishery management/ investment plans which are integrated into the MDP/ CDP.	Effectiveness of NRM and conservation programmes							
	Activity 1.2.1 Conduct Participatory Resource and Social Assessment Study (PRSAS)	Activity 1.2.1.1 Institution to conduct the PRSAS contracted		11		11					
		Activity 1.2.1.2 PRSAS evaluated and validated				11					
		Activity 1.2.1.3 PRSAS accepted and disseminated				11					

	Activity 1.2.2 Formulation/ updating of CRM and fishery management/ investment plans by the 103 LGUs and integration to the Municipal/ City Development Plans.	Activity 1.2.2.1 CRM Plans formulated/ updated and integrated to the MDP/ CDP	Environmental management plans formulated	103		103					Continued coordination with LGUs for the updating of their CRM Plans. Conduct of PCRA for 17 municipalities in Region 13 ongoing.
	Activity 1.2.3 Adoption of bay-wide multi-year fishery and CRM investment plans by LGUs	Activity 1.2.3.1 Bay-wide multi-year fishery and CRM investment plans formulated		103		103					
		Activity 1.2.3.2 Bay-wide multi-year fishery and CRM investment plans presented to the SB		103		103					Regular meetings with 5 BMCs formed. Ongoing formation of 6 remaining BMCs.
	Activity 1.2.4 Fish landing facilities constructed/ rehabilitated.	Activity 1.2.4.1 11 fish landing facilities constructed		11		3					Proposed sites for jetty/ timber port were identified in Regions VIII and 13.
1.3	Output 1.3: Habitats for fishery and coastal resources rehabilitated and established.										
	Activity 1.3.1 Rehabilitation and sustainable management of critical mangrove areas.	Activity 1.3.1.1 Rehabilitation of mangrove areas contracted		1,100		330					An estimated area of 170 hectares identified potential for mangrove rehabilitation project in Region 13.
		Activity 1.3.1. Mangrove rehabilitation completed									
		Activity 1.3.1.3 Mangrove managed sustainably									
	Activity 1.3.2 Established and delineated/ rehabilitated fish sanctuaries managed sustainably.	Activity 1.3.2.1 Fish sanctuaries established and managed									
		Activity 1.3.2.2 Fish sanctuaries provided with delineation markers		5,450		1,250					Continued coordination with LGUs.
	Activity 1.3.3 Establishment of marine species stock enhancement projects.	Activity 1.3.3.1 Project proposals prepared and contracted				7					
		Activity 1.3.3.2 Stock enhancement projects implemented		22		7					2 proposed sites identified for Sea Cucumber and Giant Clam Enhancement Projects (Carmen, ADN and Barobo, SDS).
	Activity 1.3.4 Supplemental artificial reef (AR) constructed and deployed.	Activity 1.3.4.1 Construction of ARs contracted				4					Continued identification and assessment of AR sites.
		Activity 1.3.4.2 ARs constructed and deployed		5,200		2,200					

	Activity 1.3.5 Protection and rehabilitation of sea grasses	Activity 1.3.5.1 Sea grasses rehabilitated		3,815		1,000					no activity yet
	Activity 1.3.6 Establishment of other resource management measures.	Activity 1.3.6.1 Resource management measures suitable to the 11 target bays/ gulfs identified		80		16					Continued identification of other resource management measures.
		Activity 1.3.6.2 Selected resource management projects implemented				16					
1.4	Output 1.4: Technical support of 1 PSCO, 4 RPMOs, 14 PFOs and 103 LGUs to the communities.										
	Activity 1.4.1 Provision of technical assistance (TA) and support to LGUs and communities	Set of equipment procured									
		Activity 1.4.1.1 PSCO		1							Continued TA and support to LGUs and communities. Awaiting authority to purchase of 148 units of motorcycle.
		Activity 1.4.1.2 RPMO		4							
		Activity 1.4.1.3 PFO		14							
		Activity 1.4.1.4 LGU		103							
		Vehicle procured									
		Activity 1.4.1.5 PSCO		2							
		Activity 1.4.1.6 RPMO		4							
		Activity 1.4.1.7 Motorcycles for operations		117		117					
		Activity 1.4.1.8 TA of contract staff of PSCO provided		1		1					
		Activity 1.4.1.9 TA of contract staff of 4 RPMOs provided		4		4					
		Activity 1.4.1.10 TA of community facilitators to 1,098 barangays provided		1,098		1,098					
		Activity 1.4.1.11 TA of government support staff provided		122		122					

C2	<b>Component 2: Livelihood Development</b>										
	<b>Purpose:</b> Income of fishing households in the target communities increased through sustainable engagement in diversified livelihood activities.										
2.1	Output 2.1: Fishing households organized into livelihood groups.										
	Activity 2.1.1 Group formation and strengthening	Activity 2.1.1.1 People's organizations (POs) formed/ activated	People trained in fish production practices and technologies	1,098		1,098					continued formation/ activation of POs in other covered barangays.
2.2	Output 2.2: Livelihood fishery projects with corresponding climate-proofed infrastructure / facility support implemented.										
	Activity 2.2.1 Livelihood development in 103 municipalities/ cities	Activity 2.2.1.1 Livelihood technical working group formed		4							
		Activity 2.2.1.2 Livelihood projects selected and approved									16 livelihood project proposals evaluated and approved in Region VIII. Number of beneficiaries - 481 PO members (male 320; female 161; including 1 women group)
		Activity 2.2.1.2.1 Seaweed Farming		675		238	1				
		Activity 2.2.1.2.2 Fish Culture		224		80	3				
		Activity 2.2.1.2.3 Aquasilviculture		33		10					
		Activity 2.2.1.2.4 Mudcrab Fattening		200		50	1				
		Activity 2.2.1.2.5 Oyster/ Mussel Culture		54		24	6				
		Activity 2.2.1.2.6 Fish Processing		320		80	3				
		Activity 2.2.1.2.7 Other Fishery Enterprises		1,080		200	2				
		Activity 2.2.1.3 Livelihood projects established	Enterprises accessing facilitated non-financing services	2,586		682					
		Activity 2.2.1.4 Livelihood projects evaluated		2,586		682					

	Activity 2.2.2 Community-based and BFAR hatchery development and enhancement facilities	Activity 2.2.2.1 Design of the hatchery facilities prepared		9						Assessment and plan preparation is on-going.
		Activity 2.2.2.2 Construction/ rehabilitation of hatchery facilities contracted								
		Activity 2.2.2.2.1 BFAR Reg. 5 hatchery facilities		1						
		Activity 2.2.2.2.2 Communal hatchery facilities		6		2				Not yet established; Equipment support for Region VIII on procurement process. Guiuan, Leyte
		Activity 2.2.2.2.3 ARMM hatchery facilities		2		1				Site in ARMM for validation. Multi-Species Hatchery in Bubong, Kalanganan II
	Activity 2.2.3 Construction of communal seaweed solar dryer in stilts with storage	Activity 2.2.3.1 Site assessed and selected				30				Site assessment and beneficiary identification on going. Plans with corresponding design completed.
		Activity 2.2.3.2 Seaweed solar dryers constructed		515		150				
	Activity 2.2.4 Provision and sustainable management of mobile ice makers and chest freezers	Activity 2.2.4.1 Site for mobile ice makers assessed and selected				22				
		Activity 2.2.4.2 Mobile ice makers procured and installed		49		22				
		Activity 2.2.4.3 Site for chest freezers assessed and selected				132				Procurement of chest/upright freezers is on process. 54 proposals for upright freezers submitted to Region VIII by POs.
		Activity 2.2.4.4 Chest freezers procured and installed		294		132				
C3	<b>Component 3:</b> Project Management and Coordination (PMC)									
	<b>Purpose:</b> BFAR and LGUs delivered Project services on time and to the satisfaction of coastal communities.									
3.1	Output 3.1: Project management structures, systems, procedures, at all levels established.									



	Activity 3.1.1 Setting-up of PSCO and RPMO	Activity 3.1.1.1 Project orientation and team-building conducted		5						
	Activity 3.1.2 Approval of MOA between BFAR and LGUs and other involved agencies	Activity 3.1.2.1 MOA with LGU prepared		103		103				see Loan Continuing
		Activity 3.1.2.2 Consultation with LGUs on the MOA conducted		103		103				see Loan Continuing
		Activity 3.1.2.3 MOAs approved by the Sangguniang Bayan		103		103				see Loan Continuing
	Activity 3.1.3 Setting-up and operations of 1 PSCO, 4 RPMOs, 14 PFOs and 103 MPIUs	Activity 3.1.3.1 Orientation on the Project and MOA conducted		8		103				
		Activity 3.1.3.2 Consultation with LGUs on setting up of local offices conducted		103		103				
		Activity 3.1.3.3 Operational costs								
		Activity 3.1.3.3.1 Travel		5		5				see financial
		Activity 3.1.3.3.2 Operations		118		118				see financial
		Activity 3.1.3.3.3 Repair/ Maintenance		122		122				see financial
	Activity 3.1.4 Setting-up of systems and guidelines	Activity 3.1.4.1 Project Implementation Manual (PIM) completed		1						see Loan Continuing
		Activity 3.1.4.2 M&E, and Knowledge Management System Manual completed		1		1				see Loan Continuing
		Activity 3.1.4.3 Guidelines on Procurement completed		1						see Loan Continuing
	3.2	Output 3.2: Project managed in a timely, cost-effective, transparent and sensitive to gender.								
	Activity 3.2.1 Preparation of planning and budget forms	Activity 3.2.1.1 MYPB prepared and finalized		1		1				see Loan Continuing
		Activity 3.2.1.2 AWPB prepared and finalized		5						see Loan Continuing

	Activity 3.2.2 Preparation of progress/ accomplishment reports	Activity 3.2.2.1 Monthly progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		300		12	4	33%	4	33%	
		Activity 3.2.2.2 Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		100		4	1	25%	1	25%	
		Activity 3.2.2.3 Annual progress reports prepared and submitted to DA and IFAD		25		1					scheduled in December 2017
	Activity 3.2.3 Conduct of review mission and preparation of mission documents	Activity 3.2.3.1 Review mission coordinated		6		2					scheduled in May and September 2017
		Activity 3.2.3.2 Review mission required documents prepared and submitted		6		2					scheduled in May and September 2017

**Appendix 3: Financial Status**  
**As of April 30, 2017**

<b>In Local Currency</b>						
<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Cash Released</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>	<b>Cash Balance</b>
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>P449,826,000.00</b>	<b>P9,951,934.25</b>	<b>P439,874,065.75</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P385,485,000.00	P9,371,000.00	P376,114,000.00		P0.00	P0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	P64,341,000.00	P580,934.25	P63,760,065.75		P0.00	P0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>P291,420,600.00</b>	<b>P247,655,514.49</b>	<b>P43,765,085.51</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P235,754,000.00	P209,363,257.56	P26,390,742.44	P200,659,033.35	P83,896,466.21	P116,762,567.14
2. GPH Counterpart	P44,023,000.00	P38,292,256.93	P5,730,743.07	P62,707,000.00	P17,587,745.64	P45,119,254.36
3. IFAD Grant	P11,643,600.00		P11,643,600.00	P11,643,600.00	P0.00	P11,643,600.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>P741,246,600.00</b>	<b>P257,607,448.74</b>	<b>P483,639,151.26</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>

<b>In US Dollar</b>						
<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Cash Released</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>	<b>Cash Balance</b>
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$9,639,472.84</b>	<b>\$213,263.35</b>	<b>\$9,426,209.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$8,260,687.88	\$200,814.31	\$8,059,873.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	\$1,378,784.96	\$12,449.04	\$1,366,335.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$6,235,435.55</b>	<b>\$5,307,093.42</b>	<b>\$928,342.13</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$5,052,051.86	\$4,486,515.75	\$565,536.11	\$4,299,990.00	\$1,797,845.63	\$2,502,144.37
2. GPH Counterpart	\$943,383.69	\$820,577.67	\$122,806.02	\$1,343,769.42	\$376,893.72	\$966,875.70
3. IFAD Grant	\$240,000.00		\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00		\$240,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$15,874,908.39</b>	<b>\$5,520,356.77</b>	<b>\$10,354,551.62</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>

### Appendix 3: Financial Status As of April 30, 2017

In Local Currency						
Component	Allotment	Obligations	Balance	Cash Released	Disbursement	Cash Balance
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>P449,826,000.00</b>	<b>P9,951,934.25</b>	<b>P439,874,065.75</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P385,485,000.00	P9,371,000.00	P376,114,000.00	P0.00	P0.00	P0.00
Component 1. CRM	P238,742,000.00	9,371,000.00	P229,371,000.00			P0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	P145,601,000.00		P145,601,000.00			P0.00
Component 3. PMC	P1,142,000.00		P1,142,000.00			P0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	P64,341,000.00	P580,934.25	P63,760,065.75	P0.00	P0.00	P0.00
Component 1. CRM	P28,160,000.00	579,000.00	P27,581,000.00			P0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	P21,103,000.00		P21,103,000.00			P0.00
Component 3. PMC	P15,078,000.00	1,934.25	P15,076,065.75			P0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>P291,420,600.00</b>	<b>P247,655,514.49</b>	<b>P43,765,085.51</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P235,754,000.00	P209,363,257.56	P26,390,742.44	P200,659,033.35	P83,896,466.21	P116,762,567.14
Component 1. CRM	P174,924,000.00	P151,849,897.40	P23,074,102.60	148,884,129.11	P69,600,437.39	P79,283,691.72
Component 2. Livelihood	P59,233,000.00	P55,743,446.98	P3,489,553.02	50,415,632.13	P12,933,768.52	P37,481,863.61
Component 3. PMC	P1,597,000.00	P1,769,913.18	-P172,913.18	1,359,272.10	P1,362,260.30	-P2,988.20
2. GPH Counterpart	P44,023,000.00	P38,292,256.93	P5,730,743.07	P62,707,000.00	P17,587,745.64	P45,119,254.36
Component 1. CRM	P25,089,000.00	P21,350,778.49	P3,738,221.51	P46,531,000.00	P8,578,149.22	P37,952,850.78
Component 2. Livelihood	P8,578,000.00	P6,023,328.81	P2,554,671.19	P15,750,000.00	P1,763,230.00	P13,986,770.00
Component 3. PMC	P10,356,000.00	P10,918,149.63	-P562,149.63	426,000.00	P7,246,366.42	-P6,820,366.42
3. IFAD Grant	P11,643,600.00	P0.00	P11,643,600.00	P11,643,600.00	P0.00	P11,643,600.00
Component 1. CRM	P3,376,644.00		P3,376,644.00	P3,376,644.00		P3,376,644.00
Component 2. Livelihood	P8,266,956.00		P8,266,956.00	P8,266,956.00		P8,266,956.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>P741,246,600.00</b>	<b>P257,607,448.74</b>	<b>P483,639,151.26</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>

**Appendix 3: Financial Status**  
**As of April 30, 2017**

						<b>In US Dollar</b>
Component	Allotment	Obligations	Balance	Cash Released	Disbursement	Cash Balance
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$9,639,472.84</b>	<b>\$213,263.35</b>	<b>\$9,426,209.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$8,260,687.88	\$200,814.31	\$8,059,873.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 1. CRM	\$5,116,082.72	\$200,814.31	\$4,915,268.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$3,120,132.86	\$0.00	\$3,120,132.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 3. PMC	\$24,472.30	\$0.00	\$24,472.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	\$1,378,784.96	\$12,449.04	\$1,366,335.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 1. CRM	\$603,450.12	\$12,407.59	\$591,042.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$452,223.29	\$0.00	\$452,223.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 3. PMC	\$323,111.54	\$41.45	\$323,070.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$6,235,435.55</b>	<b>\$5,307,093.42</b>	<b>\$928,342.13</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$5,052,051.86	\$4,486,515.75	\$565,536.11	\$4,299,990.00	\$1,797,845.63	\$2,502,144.37
Component 1. CRM	\$3,748,505.30	\$3,254,042.59	\$494,462.72	\$3,190,488.14	\$1,491,491.21	\$1,698,996.93
Component 2. Livelihood	\$1,269,323.90	\$1,194,545.10	\$74,778.81	\$1,080,373.56	\$277,162.08	\$803,211.48
Component 3. PMC	\$34,222.65	\$37,928.07	-\$3,705.41	\$29,128.30	\$29,192.33	-\$64.04
2. GPH Counterpart	\$943,383.69	\$820,577.67	\$122,806.02	\$1,343,769.42	\$376,893.72	\$966,875.70
Component 1. CRM	\$537,640.63	\$457,533.02	\$80,107.61	\$997,128.47	\$183,824.05	\$813,304.42
Component 2. Livelihood	\$183,820.85	\$129,075.94	\$54,744.91	\$337,512.05	\$37,784.85	\$299,727.20
Component 3. PMC	\$221,922.21	\$233,968.71	-\$12,046.49	\$9,128.90	\$155,284.83	-\$146,155.93
3. IFAD Grant	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00
Component 1. CRM	\$69,600.00	\$0.00	\$69,600.00	\$69,600.00	\$0.00	\$69,600.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$170,400.00	\$0.00	\$170,400.00	\$170,400.00	\$0.00	\$170,400.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$15,874,908.39</b>	<b>\$5,520,356.77</b>	<b>\$10,354,551.62</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>

### Appendix 3: Financial Status As of April 30, 2017

In Local Currency						
Category	Allotment	Obligations	Balance	Cash Released	Disbursement	Cash Balance
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>P449,826,000.00</b>	<b>P9,951,934.25</b>	<b>P439,874,065.75</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>	<b>P0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P385,485,000.00	P9,371,000.00	P376,114,000.00	P0.00	P0.00	P0.00
A. Works	P82,348,000.00	3,115,000.00	P79,233,000.00			P0.00
B. Equipment, Materials and Supplies	P194,318,000.00	2,665,000.00	P191,653,000.00			P0.00
C. Consultancies	P108,819,000.00	3,591,000.00	P105,228,000.00			P0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	P64,341,000.00	P580,934.25	P63,760,065.75	P0.00	P0.00	P0.00
A. Works	P11,694,000.00		P11,694,000.00			P0.00
B. Equipment, Materials and Supplies	P33,256,000.00	1,934.25	P33,254,065.75			P0.00
C. Consultancies	P19,391,000.00	579,000.00	P18,812,000.00			P0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>P291,420,600.00</b>	<b>P247,655,514.49</b>	<b>P43,765,085.51</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	P235,754,000.00	P209,363,257.56	P26,390,742.44	P200,659,033.35	P83,896,466.21	P116,762,567.14
A. Works	P25,979,000.00	P8,726,100.00	P17,252,900.00	P22,110,939.71	P4,689,000.00	P17,421,939.71
B. Equipment, Materials and Supplies	P121,570,000.00	P112,725,700.81	P8,844,299.19	P112,835,756.28	P42,593,980.25	P70,241,776.03
C. Consultancies	P88,205,000.00	P87,911,456.75	P293,543.25	P65,712,337.36	P36,613,485.96	P29,098,851.40
2. GPH Counterpart	P44,023,000.00	P38,292,256.93	P5,730,743.07	P62,707,000.00	P17,587,745.64	P45,119,254.36
A. Works	P3,467,000.00	P1,173,000.00	P2,294,000.00	P29,035,000.00	P626,000.00	P28,409,000.00
B. Equipment, Materials and Supplies	P15,212,000.00	P11,920,561.26	P3,291,438.74	P13,469,000.00	P3,986,705.26	P9,482,294.74
C. Consultancies	P25,344,000.00	P25,198,695.67	P145,304.33	P20,203,000.00	P12,975,040.38	P7,227,959.62
3. IFAD Grant	P11,643,600.00	P0.00	P11,643,600.00	P11,643,600.00	P0.00	P11,643,600.00
C. Consultancies	P11,643,600.00		P11,643,600.00	P11,643,600.00		P11,643,600.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>P741,246,600.00</b>	<b>P257,607,448.74</b>	<b>P483,639,151.26</b>	<b>P275,009,633.35</b>	<b>P101,484,211.86</b>	<b>P173,525,421.49</b>



### Appendix 3: Financial Status As of April 30, 2017

In US Dollar						
Category	Allotment	Obligations	Balance	Cash Released	Disbursement	Cash Balance
<b>FY 2017 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$9,639,472.84</b>	<b>\$213,263.35</b>	<b>\$9,426,209.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$8,260,687.88	\$200,814.31	\$8,059,873.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 1. CRM	\$1,764,663.02	\$66,752.38	\$1,697,910.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$4,164,105.86	\$57,109.18	\$4,106,996.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 3. PMC	\$2,331,919.00	\$76,952.75	\$2,254,966.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2. GPH Counterpart	\$1,378,784.96	\$12,449.04	\$1,366,335.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 1. CRM	\$250,594.66	\$0.00	\$250,594.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$712,654.02	\$41.45	\$712,612.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Component 3. PMC	\$415,536.27	\$12,407.59	\$403,128.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>FY 2016 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$6,235,435.55</b>	<b>\$5,307,093.42</b>	<b>\$928,342.13</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>
1. IFAD Loan Proceeds	\$5,052,051.86	\$4,486,515.75	\$565,536.11	\$4,299,990.00	\$1,797,845.63	\$2,502,144.37
Component 1. CRM	\$556,712.74	\$186,994.54	\$369,718.20	\$473,822.77	\$100,482.16	\$373,340.61
Component 2. Livelihood	\$2,605,164.47	\$2,415,637.00	\$189,527.47	\$2,417,995.42	\$912,760.75	\$1,505,234.67
Component 3. PMC	\$1,890,174.65	\$1,883,884.21	\$6,290.44	\$1,408,171.81	\$784,602.72	\$623,569.09
2. GPH Counterpart	\$943,383.69	\$820,577.67	\$122,806.02	\$1,343,769.42	\$376,893.72	\$966,875.70
Component 1. CRM	\$74,295.51	\$25,136.61	\$49,158.90	\$622,200.79	\$13,414.76	\$608,786.03
Component 2. Livelihood	\$325,983.07	\$255,449.72	\$70,533.35	\$288,631.74	\$85,432.45	\$203,199.29
Component 3. PMC	\$543,105.11	\$539,991.34	\$3,113.78	\$432,936.89	\$278,046.51	\$154,890.38
3. IFAD Grant	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00
Component 2. Livelihood	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$15,874,908.39</b>	<b>\$5,520,356.77</b>	<b>\$10,354,551.62</b>	<b>\$5,883,759.42</b>	<b>\$2,174,739.35</b>	<b>\$3,709,020.07</b>

#### Appendix 4: PRSA Timeline

Activity	May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec			
	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4	w 1	w 2	w 3	w 4				
1. Meet with PRSA coordination groups - provide TOR for PRSA and Coordination																																
2. Meet with prospective PRSA implementors in Regions V, 8, 13 and ARMM - meeting with MSU Naawan																																
3. Contracting of PRSA implementors																																
4. Presentation by PRSA implementors (PRSA methodology)																																
5. PRSA implementation																																
6. Writing of report																																
7. Submission of final report and other outputs (April 2018)																																