

# Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

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**Form Status: Approved**

<b>Overall Rating:</b>	Highly Satisfactory
<b>Decision:</b>	Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
<b>Portfolio/Project Number:</b>	00120533
<b>Portfolio/Project Title:</b>	PPG ETP Marine Wildlife
<b>Portfolio/Project Date:</b>	2020-06-11 / 2022-12-31

**Strategic****Quality Rating: Exemplary**

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?

- 3:** *The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.*
- 2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
- 1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.

**Evidence:**

The Project will contribute to:

PFSD Outcome 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities.

CP OUTPUT 2.3: Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact reduced.

42. The project proposes a future long-term objective (the 'change objective') for the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs as one in which:

An enabling institutional, legal and planning framework sufficiently provides for the protection of marine wildlife in MPAs in the Philippines;

An ecologically representative national network of marine protected areas promotes both persistence and recovery of marine wildlife populations across the Philippines;

The costs of establishing and managing this representative network of MPAs are supplemented through the implementation of a suite of innovative sustainable financing mechanisms;

Individual marine protected areas within this representative network of MPAs are adequately resourced and effectively managed to conserve marine biodiversity;

Strict 'no-take' zones within these individual MPAs are adequately resourced and effectively enforced to protect targeted endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife species;

The MPA network and individual MPAs contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of coastal communities and offset any losses imposed on users; and

An increased understanding of the benefits associated with marine protected areas promotes actions that simultaneously improve conservation and socio-economic benefits.

### List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_TOC_8052_101 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_TOC_8052_101.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_TOC_8052_101.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 6:28:00 AM

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?

- 3: *The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan<sup>1</sup> and adapts at least one Signature Solution<sup>2</sup>. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)*
- 2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan<sup>4</sup>. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)
- 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.

#### Evidence:

The Project responds to the Strategic Plan's development settings:

- Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions: through the Project's livelihood and capacity-building components;
- Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development: through interventions relating to improving coastal and marine governance in the target Project sites
- Build resilience to shocks and crises: through improving the resilience of coastal ecosystems and coastal communities in the target sites.

The Project will also adapt the following Signature Solutions:

- Keeping people out of poverty
  - Strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance
  - Promotion of nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet
- Strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)

- Yes  
 No

**Evidence:**

This Project will contribute to CP OUTPUT 2.3: Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact reduced.

43. The project will contribute to achieving this future long-term objective by testing and demonstrating the feasibility of: (i) strengthening the ecological representativeness and management effectiveness of individual marine protected areas in the southern Mindanao region of the Philippines; and (ii) locally linking these individual marine protected areas into a marine protected area network in order to further enhance the conservation status of marine turtle and dugong populations in southern Mindanao (the alternative scenario for this project).

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

**Relevant****Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

4. Do the project target groups leave furthest behind?

- 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
- 2: *The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.*
- 1: The target groups are not clearly specified.

**Evidence:**

The Project targets the coastal fishers as the primary beneficiaries of the interventions. Despite the important contributions of fisheries to the national economy (contributing 1.2% of total GDP in 2018), fisher people are among the poorest groups in the country, with a poverty incidence of more than 40%. Women-headed households, indigenous peoples and unemployed youth form some of the most marginalized groups among the fisher people.

Specific groups of fishers to be provided assistance by the Project will be identified during Project implementation.

On target sites, both Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental (where the project sites are located) are among the poorest provinces in the country. The high poverty incidence of coastal communities in the project areas may be among the drivers that push these communities to engage in illegal, destructive, and unsustainable practices.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
<i>No documents available.</i>			

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?

- 3: *Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.*
- 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
- 1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

**Evidence:**

A number of recently completed projects (and projects nearing completion) – such as the GEF/UNDP -DENR Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines (SMARTSeas 2014-2019) Project and the USAID Protect Wildlife project (2015-2020) - have contributed important baseline knowledge and developed practical tools and lessons for this project to build on.

These include inter alia the: (i) Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP, 1996-2004), which provided technical assistance and training to coastal communities, LGUs, NGOs, and National Government Agencies (NGAs) in CRM; (ii) GEF/ADB-DENR “Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project” (ICRMP, 2006-2012), which supported the establishment of MPA networks in priority marine biodiversity corridors (including Pujada Bay) to serve as migratory pathways for flagship species and facilitate dispersal of coral larvae and other organisms to depleted areas; (iii) the DENR-BMB Pawikan Conservation Project (PCP), which was responsible for the development and implementation of marine turtle conservation and protection policies, management and propagation schemes, and public information and education programs; (iv) reports of the Joint Dugong Research and Conservation Program which collated data on dugong population and habitats in southern Mindanao; (v) Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov, 2001-2011) Project (2001-2011), which provided technical assistance to the DENR and LGUs in the management of coastal and fishery resources, the implementation of solid waste management plans and the promotion of good governance practices; (vi) The US AID/DA-BFAR Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH, 2012-2017), which sought to conserve marine biodiversity by improving the management of coastal and marine resources, and associated ecosystems that support the local economies, of eight MKBAs. (vii) The Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project (2012-2018), which supported the establishment and improved management of the Philippine part of the Transboundary Marine Turtle Protected Area Network, covering four sites: the El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area, the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, the Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary and marine turtle habitats in the Municipality of Balabac in Palawan; (viii) Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Sulu Celebes Seas (2013), which profiled priority transboundary problems and the linked Sulu Celebes Seas Regional Strategic Action Program (RSAP, 2013).



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No documents available.			

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?

- 3: *An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)*
- 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
- 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

#### Evidence:

The project will bring together stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector to ensure participatory planning, decision-making, monitoring and knowledge-sharing. Engagement processes will build on the existing institutional frameworks and processes that already have legitimacy and credibility and that take local customary norms into due consideration.

The role of UNDP and Project partners are outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_106 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_106.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_106.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:30:00 AM

**Principled****Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- 3:** *The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)*
- 2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)
- 1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

**Evidence:**

The project will mainstream the human-rights based approach in the implementation of the project. Under Component 2 (Conservation of endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife (ETP MW) and priority habitats within targeted marine protected areas (MPAs)), the project will focus on the fisherfolks that will be mostly affected by the project. As some of these affected fisherfolks also include Indigenous Peoples, women and other vulnerable groups, the project design and interventions will promote the human rights of all these affected people. Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOS) and beneficiaries of livelihood interventions that will be supported by the project will be trained on human rights-based approach / embedding human rights in conservation enforcement efforts and community and cultural sensitivities. The project will also provide reasonable accommodations to strengthen inclusivity to persons with disabilities. The project will adopt the principle of positive discrimination, where marginalized in the communities will be prioritized to ensure that they will have opportunity to assert their socio-political and economic rights. Human rights will be upheld and promoted in all phases of the project. As such, the project will enhance the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits from ecosystem services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups and will support their inclusion in decision-making processes.

As the project will be in marine protected areas where Indigenous Peoples have either ancestral water claims or are dependent for their livelihood, the project recognizes the Indigenous Peoples rights, including the requirement to obtain their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), based on the provisions of Republic Act 8371.

A grievance redress mechanism has also been developed for the project and is included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (See Annex 10) prepared as part of the project.

The project will promote human rights based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This will be achieved by creating awareness with all stakeholders in the project operations, including during project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

### List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_107 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_107.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_107.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:33:00 AM

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- 3: *A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)*
- 2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)
- 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

**Evidence:**

To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a Gender Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase.

Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive gender action plan has been developed with specific activities and budget to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all project components, and that the project contributes towards improving gender equality and women's empowerment in the project sites.

New or enhanced policies that will be developed by the project shall consider and respond to women's (particularly those in the fisheries and informal sector) needs, issues and well-being. This will include ensuring equitable access, control and use of marine and coastal resources, as well as representation of women and men in leadership and decision-making platforms; such as MPA boards, provincial MPA networks and inter-agency enforcement and monitoring mechanisms. The project's Livelihood Development Plan will incentivize sustainable production and consumption practices among women and men community members, and enable them to become better stewards of their natural resource base. The project will also contribute to improved community (particularly the youth) awareness and action for marine conservation, and ensure that both women and men are able to access, share and apply knowledge relevant to ETP MW and their habitats.

The Project Results Framework (PRF) includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated in Component 3 to ensure that they are effectively monitored.

### List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_108 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_108.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_108.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:37:00 AM

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- 3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)*
- 1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

**Evidence:**

The project objective is “Strengthen management effectiveness and address underrepresentation of Marine protected areas designed to conserve ETP marine wildlife and sustain ecosystem services for human well-being”.

The intermediate outcomes leading to the project objective are:

- The systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the national, regional and local institutions and organisations responsible for the conservation of marine wildlife in MPAs enables the in situ establishment, management, enforcement, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in southern Mindanao;
- The establishment, expansion and effective management of MPAs in Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay and Malita-Don Marcelino leads to an improvement in marine turtle nesting, reduction in dugong mortalities and maintenance of the ecological integrity of dugong and turtle habitats;
- The promotion of environmentally-friendly income generating activities, and the roll-out of feasible funding mechanisms, in these MPAs contributes to offsetting the costs of their management;
- The promotion of livelihood development opportunities, active involvement of local coastal communities and raising of awareness further contributes to an increase in community support for these MPAs;
- The linking of these MPAs into provincial and regional MPA networks further improves the capacities of the individual MPAs in the network to more effectively conserve dugong and marine turtle populations; and
- The knowledge developed in the implementation of this project guides the further expansion and management of MPAs for marine wildlife conservation across the country.

Refer to the SESP and ESMF supporting the Project Document.

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex10_ESMF_8052_109 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex10_ESMF_8052_109.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex10_ESMF_8052_109.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:47:00 AM
2	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_109 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_109.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_SESP_8052_109.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:47:00 AM

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

- Yes  
 No  
 SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)
- 1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
  - 2: Organization of an event, workshop, training
  - 3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
  - 4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
  - 5: Global/regional projects with no country-level activities(e.g.activities such as knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
  - 6: UNDP serves as Administrative Agent
  - 7: Development Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects

**Evidence:**

Refer to attached SESP.



### List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Risk Category	Risk Requirements	Document Status	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS 6499_Philippines MPAs_Annex6_ESP_8052_110 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QA/Form Documents/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex6_ESP_8052_110.docx)	Moderate	Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; Displacement and resettlement; Indigenous Peoples	Final	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:51:00 AM

### Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: **Highly Satisfactory**

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

- 3: *The project’s selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)*
- 2: The project’s selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)
- 1: The project’s selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)

**Evidence:**

List of Uploaded Documents			
#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6500_ProjectResultsFramework_8052_111 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6500_ProjectResultsFramework_8052_111.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6500_ProjectResultsFramework_8052_111.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 7:55:00 AM

12. Is the project’s governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- 3: The project’s governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project’s governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)*
- 1: The project’s governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

**Evidence:**

The governance and management arrangements of the Project has been defined, including:

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Department of Natural and Environment Resources: Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB).

The Director of DENR-BMB will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) and will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation. The DENR Regional Director for Region XI will have the authority to approve site level activities and expenditure following the Department's Manual of Approvals and the Project's Annual Work Plan.

The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PB decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. The PSC will be composed of: DENR Central Office represented by the Office of the Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs; DENR-BMB; DA-BFAR; NCIP; Regional and Provincial Offices of DENR and DA-BFAR; and Davao Occidental and Davao Oriental Provincial Governments.

UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Refer to Section VII of the Project Document - Governance and Management Arrangements.

List of Uploaded Documents			
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No documents available.			

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme’s theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)
- 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

**Evidence:**

Refer to Project risk log.

List of Uploaded Documents			
#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499Annex7.RiskRegister_8052_113 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QA/FormDocuments/PIMS6499Annex7.RiskRegister_8052_113.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QA/FormDocuments/PIMS6499Annex7.RiskRegister_8052_113.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/30/2021 3:59:00 AM

**Efficient**

**Quality Rating: Satisfactory**

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example:

- i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.
- ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions.
- iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.
- iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects.
- v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.

- Yes
- No

**Evidence:**

The project's design incorporates several approaches to ensure ongoing and effective involvement and participation of affected stakeholders in the implementation of each of the outputs. Co-financing of key government agencies has also been secured to ensure appropriate and relevant complementation efforts are undertaken.

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.
- 2: *The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.*
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

**Evidence:**

Refer to Section VIII of the Project Document (Financial Planning and Management).

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

16. Is the Country Office / Regional Hub / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: *The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.*
- 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

**Evidence:**

No Direct Project Costs have been programmed for this Project as this is planned to be undertaken through a full National Implementation Modality (NIM).

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

**Effective****Quality Rating: Exemplary**

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- 3: *Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)*
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.
- Not Applicable

**Evidence:**

A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this analysis, a stakeholder engagement plan – that ensures inclusivity during project implementation and participation of the full spectrum of role players in the establishment and management of MPAs, and the conservation of ETP MW in these MPAs – has been developed.

**List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_117 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_117.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_117.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 8:35:00 AM

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

- Yes
- No



**Evidence:**

Annual work planning, Mid-Term and Progress Implementation Reporting have been identified as opportunities to identify and plan for adaptive management approaches.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- Yes  
 No

**Evidence:****List of Uploaded Documents**

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_119 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_119.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex11_GenderanalysisandactionPlan_8052_119.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 8:39:00 AM

**Sustainability & National Ownership****Quality Rating: Exemplary**

20. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- 3: National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.
- 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

**Evidence:**

A Technical Working Group for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase has been created to take the lead in providing inputs to the project design. Chaired by the Implementing Partner, this TWG will be sustained and expanded during Project implementation when and if needed. The stakeholder consultation undertaken during the PPG phase have been documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

<b>List of Uploaded Documents</b>			
#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_120 ( <a href="https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_120.docx">https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/PIMS6499_PhilippinesMPAs_Annex9_StakeholderEngagementPlan_8052_120.docx</a> )	maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org	3/27/2021 8:43:00 AM

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

- 3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
- 2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out.
- Not Applicable

**Evidence:**

One of the intermediate outcomes of the Project is - - The systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the national, regional and local institutions and organisations responsible for the conservation of marine wildlife in MPAs enables the in situ establishment, management, enforcement, financing and monitoring of a network of MPAs to conserve dugong and marine turtle populations in southern Mindanao.

Specifically, the project will develop a series of tailored training modules that specifically address the conservation of ETP MW in MPAs. These training modules will be designed to supplement and complement existing MPA (and protected area) training programmes and courses and initiatives that are already being administered by the DENR-BMB, DA-BFAR and other funder-led MPA and PA training initiatives (such as the Online Development Learning (ODL) materials on MPANs, Environmental and Natural Resources Academy, BFAR Law Enforcement Training, etc.).

The project will then implement a training-of-trainers programme for these tailored training modules for a small core of DA-BFAR and DENR-BMB staff in Region XI and Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Use (PENRO) staff in Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental. These trainers will in turn, with the support of other training institutions, assist in administering a training programme for at least 100 MPA managers and practitioners (including Bantay Dagat and WEOs) across the three project-targeted areas (i.e. the municipal waters of Mayo Bay, Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape [PBPLS] and Malita-Don Marcelino).

Finally, the project will facilitate access to practical training courses in the sustainable financing of MPAs for: (a) selected executives of the Provincial LGU, City LGU and Municipal LGUs; (b) responsible staff of the City Environment and Natural Resource Office (CENRO), Municipal Environmental Offices (MENRO); and (c) the PBPLS Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) in the project targeted areas.

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No documents available.			

22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not Applicable

**Evidence:**

Under the full NIM, the Project will undertake government procedures and processes related with procurement, recruitment of Consultants and staff and financial management which are defined and established.

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23. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?

- Yes  
 No

**Evidence:**

**Sustainability:** The sustainability of the project is anchored in the robust policy framework which entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at national, provincial and local levels. Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes of action – such as the Protected Area Development and Management Program, CMEMP, Protection and Conservation of Wildlife Program and Livelihood Development Program for Fisherfolk - led by government institutions (principally the DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR but also other line departments) working in partnership with provincial and local government LGUs, active community-based organisations, the well-resourced NGO sector, the donor community, and private enterprises and individuals. Sustainability will also be strengthened by developing the economic incentives and public-community-private partnerships needed to sustain stakeholder participation beyond project closure. Provincial and local LGUs and local communities (through barangays, bantay dagat and fishing associations) will be capacitated to secure funding for and to co-manage the project-supported MPAs and conserve marine turtles and dugong populations and habitats within these MPAs over the longer-term. The increased sense of joint custodianship of MPAs and their natural resources will be further developed through an increasing awareness of the intrinsic values of MPAs to the economic and social well-being.

**Scaling up:** The project's outputs and outcomes have high potential for scaling up, both within Davao Oriental and Davao Occidental provinces, and across the Philippines. There is a well-established network of committed institutional partners available to carry out this work. The project's emphasis on knowledge-sharing and strengthening the community of practice for conserving ETP MW in MPAs will ensure the identification and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt, and enable a more informed and coordinated response that will make it possible to achieve impact at scale. Project outcomes can be further scaled up through the flagship Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Programme, which is currently under implementation by DENR-BMB, working with national and local partners and donor institutions. Suitable opportunities for scaling up currently include: (i) expanding the network of provincial MPANs to other provinces; (ii) planning and implementing a national-scale network of MPAs that could collectively conserve and protect representative samples of ha

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**QA Summary/LPAC Comments**