

Project Preparation Grant: ASEAN ENMAPS PROJECT



FULL TITLE & OBJECTIVE

Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region

The ASEAN ENMAPS aims to develop and improve the management of networks of marine protected areas and marine corridors within selected Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the ASEAN region for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and support for sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services. It involves three countries - Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines - that have established ICM initiatives at the national level.

CANDIDATE SITES

Sulu-Celebes Sea

South China Sea

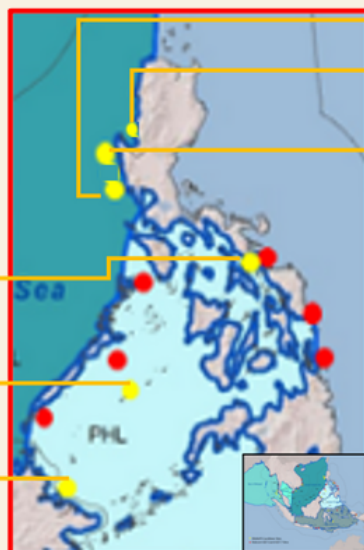
PH Candidate Site - 1:
*Tubbataha Reef Natural Park (TRNP)



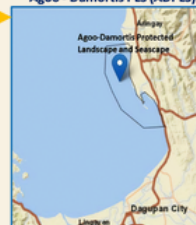
PH Candidate Site - 2:
Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape (TBPPS)



PH Candidate Site - 3:
Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary (TIWS)



PH Candidate Site - 5:
Agoo - Damortis PLS (ADPLS)



PH Candidate Site - 4:
Masinloc-Oyon Bay PLS (MOBPLS)



PH Candidate Site - 6:
Bani-Bolinao-Burgos-Infanta-Dasol-Agno (BBBIDA) MPAN



Figure 3 (a). Spot map of the ENMAPS candidate sites in the Philippines (yellow) and relevant project sites from other GEF-funded projects (red).

COMPONENTS

COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
1. Science-based approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)	1.1. Building on results of LME TDAs/ SAPs, reference derived on: a) ecological, social, economic and other linkages across MPAs within LMEs or parts thereof; b) marine corridors defined by the linkages that will guide activities in Component 2; c) additional MPAs to strengthen the network	1.1.1. Conducted supplementary scientific studies and analyses and validated applications of current MPA science (including connectivity research, information on disruptions and threats to connectivity, economic, social and institutional linkages) to inform functional connectivities and fisheries potentials within LMEs; identified potential new MPAs essential for the network
2. Enhanced management of the network of MPAs in selected LMEs	<p>2.1. Improved management of a select set of MPAs, taking into account linkages, marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) and other national priorities for conservation</p> <p>2.2. Initiated management of the networks of MPAs including the associated marine corridors to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries management</p>	<p>2.1.1. Enhanced management plans recognizing the ecological, socio-economic, and institutional linkages and strategies to address threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities; implementation of the priority elements of the enhanced management plans</p> <p>2.1.2. Adopted and implemented integrated coastal management (ICM) strategies, in at least one site per country, that include marine spatial planning approaches, ecosystem-based conservation strategies and other related approaches</p> <p>2.1.3 Feasibility studies completed for the development and financing of priority conservation investment projects, at least one for each participating country, within MPA networks to: a) contribute to the sustainable financing of MPAs; b) demonstrate the benefits accruing to local communities as well as to the global community from investments in MPA management</p> <p>2.1.4. At least one investment project per country developed, pilot tested, monitored, and evaluated, proceeding from the feasibility studies in Output 2.1.3</p> <p>2.1.5. Created or enhanced entrepreneurial skills of local communities and partners to help them sustainably manage MPAs</p> <p>2.2.1 Marine corridor management interventions at two geographic levels (multi-country and national) agreed upon by countries individually and collectively</p> <p>2.2.2 Cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by country partners in the LMEs for corridor management at appropriate governance levels</p>
3. Learning, knowledge management and networking	3.1. Improved stakeholder capacities in the integrated management of MPAs and marine corridors through the use of knowledge platforms to bring about behavioral change towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries management	<p>3.1.1. Strengthened core capacities and skills in integrated management of MPAs, network of MPAs and marine corridors through the application of tools such as ICM, MSP, nature-based solutions, investment planning and biodiversity-sensitive sustainable fisheries management schemes</p> <p>3.1.2. Developed and disseminated knowledge products to facilitate scaling up and replication of conservation and sustainable management of MPAs, MPA networks and marine corridors including collaborative and innovative development through ASEAN CHM, ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard, PEMSEA's SEAKB, other LME knowledge platforms and other online national platforms</p> <p>3.1.3. Allocated 1% of IW resources for IW LEARN and IW portfolio-wide activities, particularly on cross LME learning exchanges, IW Conference, workshops, webinars, and training, among others</p>