2018
2019
Report

Malampaya
FOUNDATION

ABOUT THE COVER

Photo taken during the historical pioneering in-situ spawning of the Philippines' true native *Tridacna gigas* in the waters of Honda Bay, Palawan in June 2019. Once declared extinct in the 1980's, the six individuals were verified in mid-2017 by late National Scientist Dr. Edgardo Gomez, a former Malampaya Foundation trustee.

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CHAIRMAN'S 2019 REPORT

The progress of programs we have seen in 2019 continue to be encouraging but is not without challenges:

MARINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The positive gains from conservation partnerships in several coastal communities like increasing fish abundance and habitat recovery have inspired many to expand and increase sizes of their marine protected areas (MPAs) to multiply the results which have translated to improved livelihoods and food security. Likewise, communities are seeing apex predators and endangered species return to their oceans, indicating regenerated and healthy marine ecosystem trophic levels resulting from the conservation actions and effective partnerships.

In 2019, our conservation partner site Ranzo Fish Sanctuary in the municipality of Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro won third (3rd) place at the prestigious Para El Mar national awards, despite being the smallest MPA in its category at merely 24 hectares, it bested other more popular, bigger and more stunning MPAs in the Philippines. We signed the original conservation agreement with Ranzo in 2013.

Last year we successfully pioneered the spawning and breeding of the Philippines' true giant clam species, the native *Tridacna gigas*, which was once declared extinct in the 80's but confirmed by our late MFI co-trustee National Scientist Dr. Edgardo Gomez in his last and final dive at Honda Bay in Palawan in 2017 where a few mature (50+ years old) individuals still reside under the care of a private resort. We will start restocking these cultured native gigas species in our effectively-managed partner MPA sites starting 2020 to enhance the recovery and health of the reefs in those areas.

MFI's conservation program reached over 4,000 children in 2019 through Environmental Youth Camps and school-based education drives that are continuing investments that aim to plant the seeds of hope to future environmentally-responsible leaders in coastal communities. The youth sector together with community elders were also engaged in regular coastal clean-up and reforestation activities with nearly 18,000 trees planted during the year alone.

By year-end of 2019, our marine conservation program area spans 329,627 hectares under 31 conservation agreements with 30 barangays and 14 municipalities, of which 18 out of 34 MPAs have been externally-recognized as Best-Managed at the provincial/regional and national levels and are now used as models by other municipalities in the Philippines aiming to improve coastal and marine conservation efforts in their areas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

In 2019 we produced 1,128 graduates for our employment generation program Bridging Employment through Skills Training (BEST). While community-based self-employment trainings reached 1,347 individuals under Sanayan sa Ikauunlad ng Kaalamang Pangkabuhayan (SIKAP) and Galing at Negosyo Dulot ay Asenso (GANDA). The most rewarding aspect based on monitoring and evaluation of our employment and self-employment programs is that we have seen as much as 900% immediate increase in monthly incomes after capacitating and providing people with the proper tools to make a living.

Under Enterprise for Conservation, services and trading enterprise continue to be top-performers and earners, giving back what is due to conservation and return social benefit to their communities. Our teams have found community groups with smaller profits performing better than ones with larger earnings. Those producing food and non-food enterprise products need to work harder or shift to services and trading to gain better profits for their association. Some of our partners into biodynamic animal-raising and fattening were affected by a phenomenon beyond our control such as the African swine flu affecting hogs, while those in tourism services enterprise experienced a decline in tourist arrivals and affected the bottom-line.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Last year we started the operation of a native tree nursery in Batangas to optimize use of leased space above Malampaya's pipeline right-of-way spanning the Barangay Cuta area as part of a safety and encroachment mitigation measure. We join other civic groups propagating seedlings to save the Philippines' unique native tree species that will be used to rehabilitate denuded coastal and terrestrial areas.

The Malampaya Clinical Laboratory continues to provide cost-effective diagnostic and free doctor services to its host community and adjacent barangays, providing a total service count of 3,795 in 2019. Environmental defenders such as park rangers & bantay dagats (sea rangers) and new generation of youths continue to be capacitated in basic first aid, life support and rescue skills under our disaster-preparedness program Shoreline Communities Onwards to Resiliency (SHORE).

Before the curtain fell on 2019 we found ourselves having to conduct disaster relief in in Batangas City's Isla Verde, several municipalities in Oriental Mindoro and Concepcion island of Romblon when typhoons Tisoy and Ursula struck before and during Christmas. Rehabilitation work support for typhoon-damages in select program areas will continue until Q2 of 2020.

In these challenging times, we will exert all effort to sustain the successes and overcome challenges through our fruitful partnerships and the Lord's guidance and protection.

RUFINO BOMASANG
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Malampaya Foundation Inc.

FLAGSHIP
Programs

MARINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The years 2018-2019 brought forth significant strides in Malampaya Foundation Inc.'s (MFI) marine biodiversity conservation program, not only in the increased hectarage of protected and managed zones but likewise in the social and institutional changes that have become evident in communities, local governments and support from relevant national agencies. Conservation actions, policies and regulations passed, enforcement activities and local funds allocated have become more significant to support coastal resource management, conservation and protection by MFI's partners in various locations. Noteworthy are the building blocks of these aforementioned gains that were made accessible by MFI's very supportive and active partners in the Fishery and Coastal Resources Division of the Provincial Agriculture Office of Oriental Mindoro, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and the Local and Barangay Government Units of Batangas City, Puerto Galera, San Teodoro, Baco, Calapan, Pola, Pinamalayan, Gloria, Bulalacao, Coron, Linapacan, Culion, El Nido and Taytay.

The foundation's marine biodiversity conservation program employs a four-pronged grassroots approach that fully engages coastal community areas with comprehensive socio-cultural and economic interventions, technical and logistical assistance aimed at helping reduce anthropogenic threats at the community level. Conservation agreements signed by MFI involve community-based people's organizations/associations, the barangay local governments, the municipal/city local governments and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in national parks (Taytay and El Nido, Palawan). Launched in late 2012, the first conservation covenant was signed by MFI in July 2013 and has since numbered 31 by year-end 2019.

INCREASING PHYSICAL COVERAGE

Increasing physical size of effectively-managed protected areas (MPAs) is critical in multiplying positive impacts of the conservation efforts and benefit a wider populace. When MFI launched the program in Q4 2012, existing protected hectarage in the locations covered was only 584 hectares. As the program progressed and as MPAs and management zones were locally expanded and increased in size, hectares covered by the program grew to 329,627 hectares by end of 2019 (Figure 1). A large percentage is comprised of the fisheries management zone of Oriental Mindoro launched in 2017 which spans all municipal waters with installed management measures such as a seasonal closure and gear-use restrictions.

By end of 2019, a number of new MPAs were in the process of expansion after 3-4 years of being established, with hopes of increasing positive benefits reaped in its early years. The expansions were largely community-initiated as their appreciation of the impacts of MPA establishment are realized. MFI and its partners in the Provincial and Local Government Units provide technical and logistical support to facilitate the expansion and legislation process.

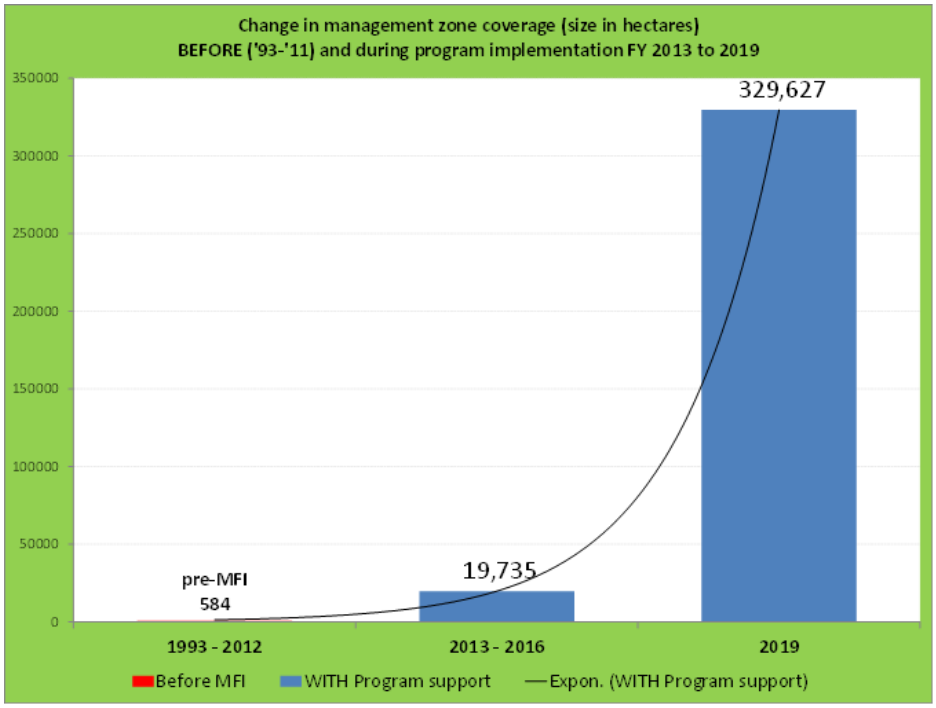


Figure 1. Increase in area coverage (hectarage) of marine management zone in MFI focal sites from 2012 to 2019.

RAISING MANAGEMENT (MEAT) SCORES IS KEY

Early in the program, the existing MPAs in MFI focal sites were managed in varying levels that are dependent on available resources which are mostly enforcement focused. Building on these strengths, MFI provided full program support to cover various parameters set in the Marine Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MPA MEAT) with the goal of increasing management effectiveness ratings based on a standard that is accepted at the National level. MFI's support provided opportunities to cover the entire gamut of conservation work which involves significant investments on social mobilization and advocacy to organize and bring environmental awareness to coastal communities and schools, and in some cases, revive awareness and ownership of the MPA in their midst. The communities' MPA management councils had to be re-formed and re-structured to regain functionality. Local governments were enjoined to provide the support and mechanisms to provide the backbone to actions being undertaken on the ground.

Over time, the MPA Management Effectiveness ratings improved for many sites. Conservation partnerships with coastal communities opened doors to expand and redesign MPAs, establish new MPAs, formulate and update management plans and policies, improvements on fund allocation and sourcing with private partners, sustained enforcement initiatives, construction of MPA Stations, sustained information and education campaigns, capacity building of managers and enforcers, provision of logistics support and incentives, awards system, conservation incentives for partner community organizations, conduct of other conservation related projects like forest rehabilitation and restocking, and last but not the least, marked improvements in biophysical parameters. All of these aforementioned gains are key parameters and testaments to improved management effectiveness of MPAs. The strategies that MFI and its partners invested on with great dedication resulted to significant increases in the average management ratings of MPA focal sites from less than 27% to 91% in Oriental Mindoro and from 27% to 59% Northern Palawan (Figure 2 and Figure 3).



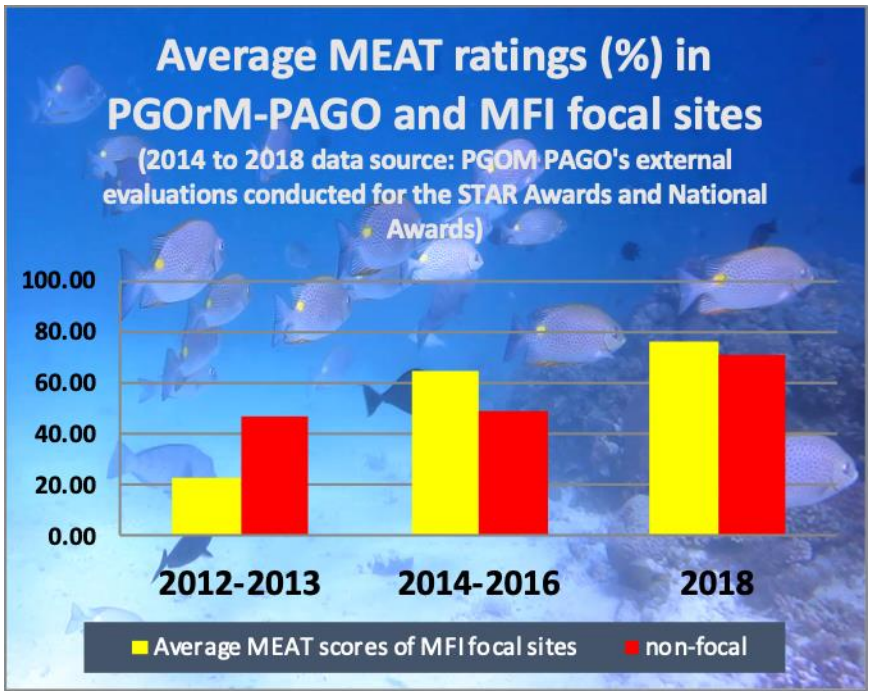



Figure 2. Average Marine Protected Area management effectiveness ratings in MFI focal sites in Oriental Mindoro from 2012 to 2018.

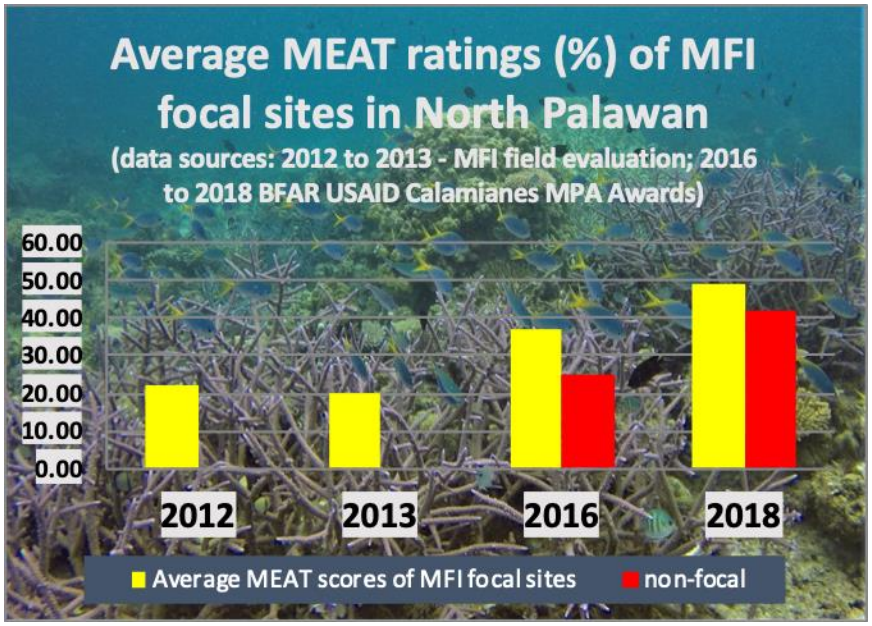


Figure 3. Average Marine Protected Area management effectiveness ratings in MFI focal sites in Northern Palawan from 2012 to 2018.

MFI and its partners were able to scale new heights in terms of providing support to improve MPA management effectives and these investments resulted to 196% increase in management effectiveness of MPAs in Oriental Mindoro and 121% increase in Northern Palawan (Figure 4).

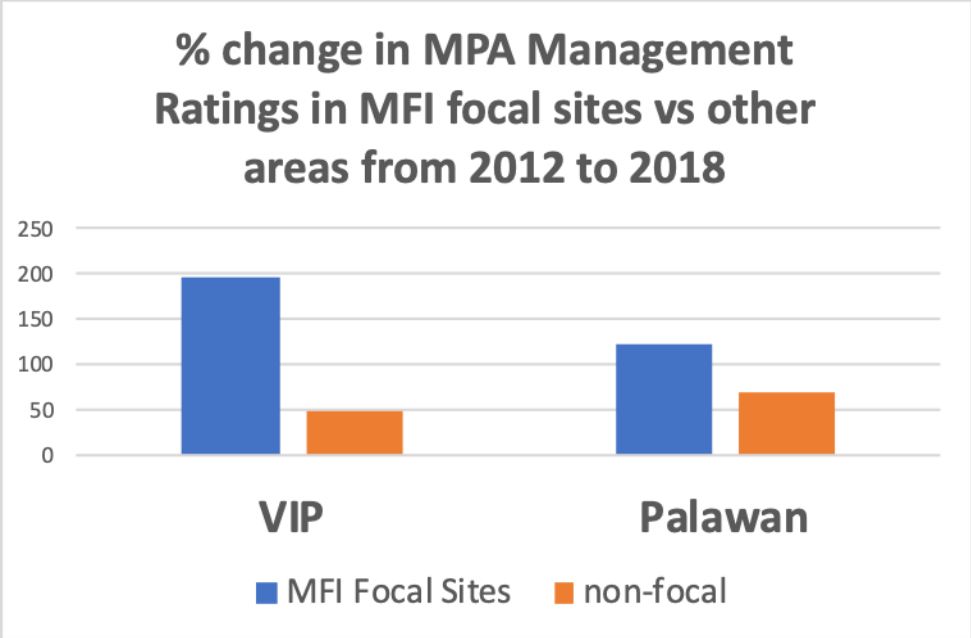
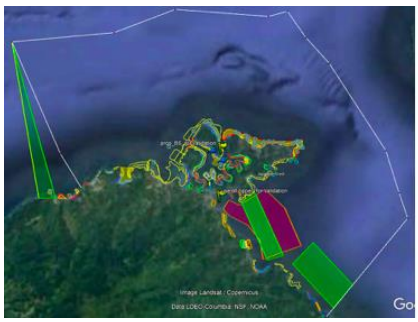


Figure 4. Percent (%) increment in Marine Protected Area management effectiveness ratings in MFI focal sites in Verde Island Passage and Northern Palawan from 2012 to 2018.



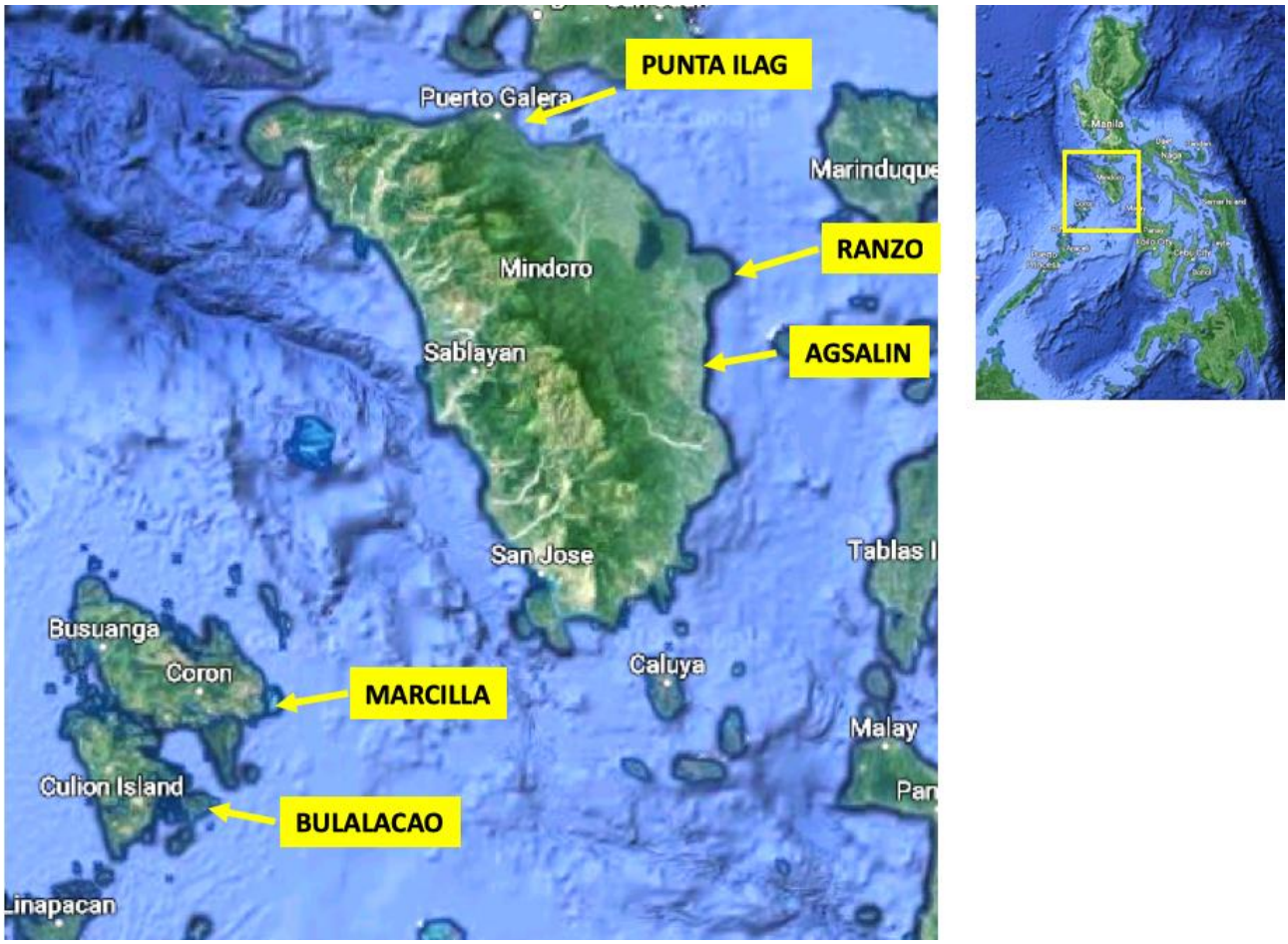
WHAT WORKS?

A rapid assessment of six (6) top-performing partner community-managed MPAs was conducted within the reporting period to enable MFI to assess and validate success factors according to the MPA Management Effectiveness and Assessment Tool. The select sites (Figure 5) are recipients of various recognitions or awards from 2016-2019 within the national, regional and local levels for excellence in the management of MPAs, ranked based on the MPA MEAT. The sites studied are:

MPA Name	Location	Accolades/ Recognition	Year established	Size (hectares)	Habitats covered
1. Punta Ilag Fish Sanctuary	San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro	2018 Second place winner for Best-managed MPA in Oriental Mindoro (STAR Awards)	Re-established in 2014	23	Coral reef
2. Ranzo Fish Sanctuary	Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro	2018 First place winner for Best-managed MPA in Oriental Mindoro (STAR Awards) 2019 Third place national Para El Mar Awards	2006	24	Coral reef
3. Agsalin Fish Sanctuary	Gloria, Oriental Mindoro	2017 National Champion Para El Mar Awards	Re-established in 2011 (original: 2004)	80	Seagrass Coral reef
4. St. John the Baptist Fish Sanctuary	Putting Cacao, Pola, Oriental Mindoro	2016 First place winner for Best-managed MPA in Oriental Mindoro (STAR Awards)	2010 Ongoing expansion	49	Seagrass Coral reef
5. Bulalacao Marine Protected Area	Coron, Palawan	2016 Best IP-managed MPA (RACE Awards)	2014	3,468	Coral reef
6. Marcilla Marine Protected Area	Coron, Palawan	2016 Best Emerging MPA (RACE Awards)	2016	7,284	Coral reef

Figure 5. List of top-performing MPAs included in the rapid assessment study.

The six (6) sites are distributed in Oriental Mindoro north and south districts and in the Calamianes region of north Palawan:



Among the respondents in the study are barangay officials, members of the MPA management council, bantay dagats and members of the community organization with whom MFI signed conservation agreements. Based on the surveys and interviews, the following results are critical factors in the successes of the six (6) community-managed MPAs:

1. **Social action and unity**. Social action and unity was mentioned by nearly all respondents/ interviewees in communities of the MPAs. This component covers elements such as being united in their vision and goals for their protected area, and the vision translating into concrete actions such as patrolling, enforcement, rehabilitation work, policy formation and MPA expansion. Some elaborated further on the importance of the presence of an organized community-based group or people's organization with good governance to lead the conservation effort. The organized group works hand-in-hand with the barangay local government unit and its barangay fisheries and aquatic resources management council.
2. **Enforcement strengthening.** With many challenges besetting community-managed protected areas, terrestrial or coastal-marine, illegal means of extraction is the most common problem in all areas. The destructive extraction are carried out by both community members and outsiders alike in most cases. Later on, the community members cease with persistence of conservation champions' engaging and educating the former on the benefits of their

community's MPA. In view of such reality, one of the most urgent actions requiring immediate management attention is enforcement and protection by a community-based enforcement team, in this case, the bantay dagats, who are mostly fishermen themselves from the area. The task requires massive support such as capacity-building including deputation by a national government agency like Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) or local governments. In Palawan, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development trains and deputises community volunteers as Wildlife Enforcement Officers.

3. **Socio-economic improvement support**. The social demographics of communities who are the resource users and owners should be among the major considerations in any conservation effort. It was no surprise that socio-economic support was among the top contributors to the success of the program, considering the ten-fold decline in catch-per-unit-effort from the 1960s to present, alongside increase in population and poverty rates. Income diversification initiatives and projects in the form of employment, self-employment and social enterprise development have shown to be most valuable in providing direct economic benefits to fishers and their families.

4. **Capacity-building and education.** Following strong willingness by communities who are otherwise the resource owners and users to commence in the protection of their MPAs, is the need for the stakeholders to be capacitated as community managers in diverse range of subjects such as basic ecology, coastal resource management, conservation methods, MPA management planning, fishery and environment laws, habitat rehabilitation, organizational management, financial management, leadership, and other essential skills.

5. **Technical and logistics support.** Among the major enabler for community-managed MPAs is ample technical/scientific support in marine biology/marine sciences in view of the various biotic and abiotic elements requiring subject matter expert(s) to ensure designs of MPAs are fit-for-purpose vis-à-vis the habitats and species present and considerate of social and cultural realities in the area. This likewise includes regular, cost-effective and scientifically-accepted habitat monitoring to track recovery rates of the ecosystems and species within the MPAs.

6. **Institutional support.** Strong institutional support from the barangay, municipal/city governments and provincial governments. All five (5) sites had full support from their respective municipal agricultural offices and barangay officials. Counterpart support in monetary form and in kind (technical, material, institutional and moral) are common in all the five areas from the different levels of local government. Local offices of national agencies are tapped too, as needed, for other necessary expertise and/or support e.g. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, PNP-Maritime, Philippine Coast Guard, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

RESULT: INCREASING FISH ABUNDANCE, HABITATS AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY

Biophysical assessments measure the success rates of marine conservation by examining changes in the population structures of corals and reef fishes. This mode of validation is used to infer impacts of natural and human induced degradation on ecosystems especially those with management regimes like Marine Protected Areas. MFI together with its partners in the Fishery and Coastal Resources Management Division of the Provincial Agriculture Office of Oriental Mindoro, the Oriental Mindoro Resource Monitoring Team, and the community divers in Coron, Linapacan, El Nido and Taytay, made a series of monitoring from 2013 to 2019. The health of corals populations are gauged in terms of percent cover while fish counts are limited to indicator reef fishes such as Groupers, Snappers, Parrotfishes and Butterflyfishes. These groups of fishes are easily depleted by fishing and coral damage thus are used as indicator species.

In Oriental Mindoro, MPAs showed constant improvements in both its indicator reef fish and coral populations. The trend shows a general increase in the abundance of indicator reef fishes in Oriental Mindoro from 3.5 individuals per 400 square meters (sq.m.) to nearly 5 individuals per 400 sq.m. from 2014 to 2019. The swings in the graph indicate the level of sensitivity of the method used thus the appearances of more productive years but generally there shows an increasing trend in the past six (6) years (Figure 6).

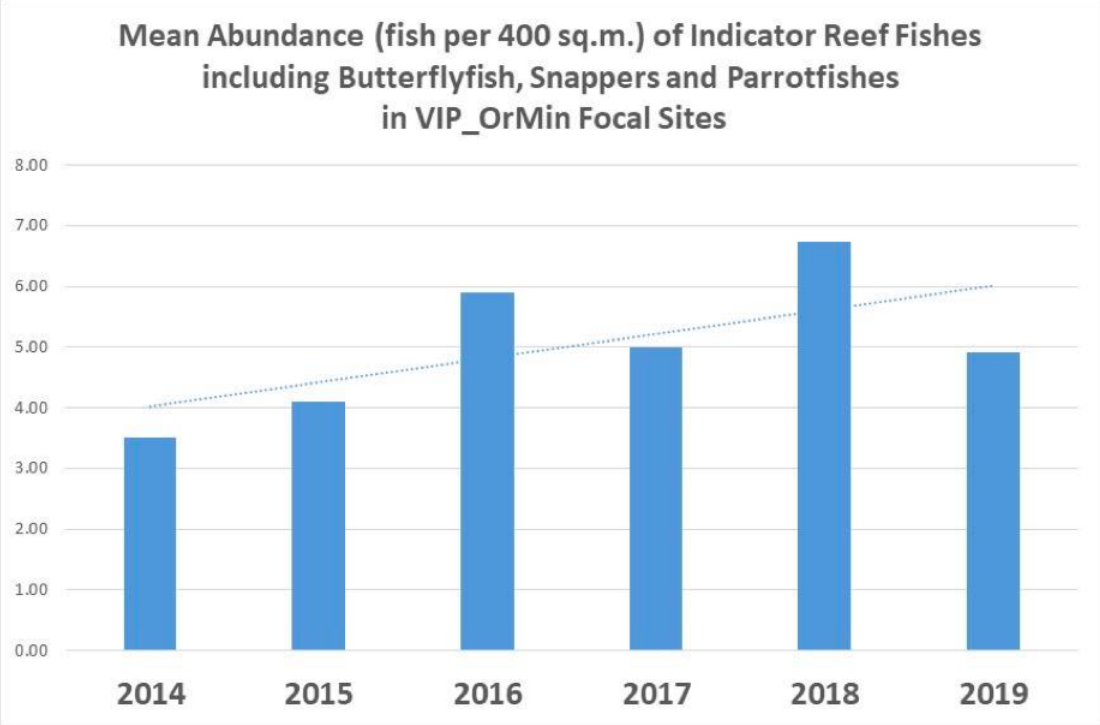


Figure 6. Mean Abundance of Indicator Reef Fishes in MFI focal Sites in Verde Island Passage from 2014 to 2019.

The coral cover in MFI's focal MPA sites in Oriental Mindoro exhibited a slight general increase from 2014 to 2019. This increase could be superficial and attributed to the sensitivity of the monitoring method as there are observations in years 2015 and 2018 where live coral cover spiked higher than the average of four other years. This is a good indication that there were no further damages in the coral communities of the MPA sites and that the coral populations maintains a steady rate of improvement as shown by the general trend (Figure 7).

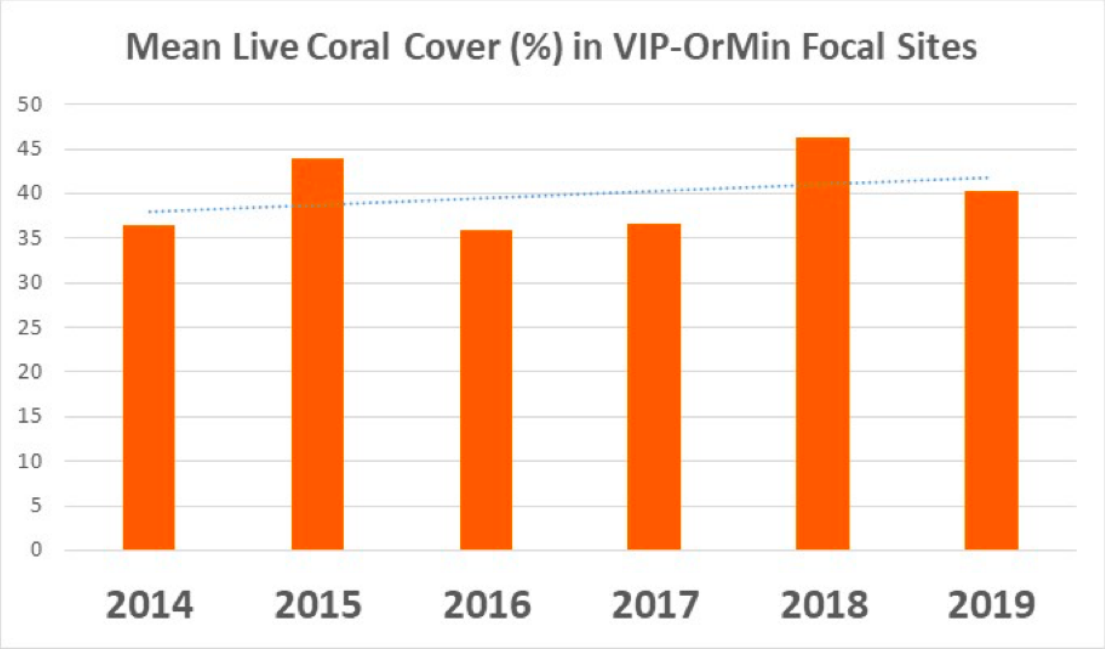


Figure 7. Mean Live Coral Cover in MFI focal Sites in Verde Island Passage from 2014 to 2019.

The focal MPA sites in Palawan were affected by major typhoons during the inception period of the marine biodiversity conservation program. There were visible typhoon damages in coral reef areas especially along permanent monitoring stations which likewise affected the abundance of indicator reef fishes. Both fish abundance and coral cover dropped in 2014 (Figure 8 and Figure 9). There was a decrease of 20.63% in the mean coral cover in Palawan focal sites during which a corresponding decline in indicator fish abundance was observed. The proactive nature of management by partners in the community resulted to an observed steady recovery in both coral and indicator reef fish populations in majority of the sites. The average reef fish indicator populations nearly doubled from 2014 to 2019. Coral cover likewise showed a steady increase with a recorded average increase of 13.67% during the same period.

These biological indicators of recovery show the other side of targeted investments for biodiversity conservation where efforts are focused on the primary needs of both the stakeholders and the environment. These are major gains that will remain beneficial to partner coastal communities in the long term and will reap more support from future generations who continue to witness the perseverance of their mentors and community champions to manage and conserve their coastal and marine resource.

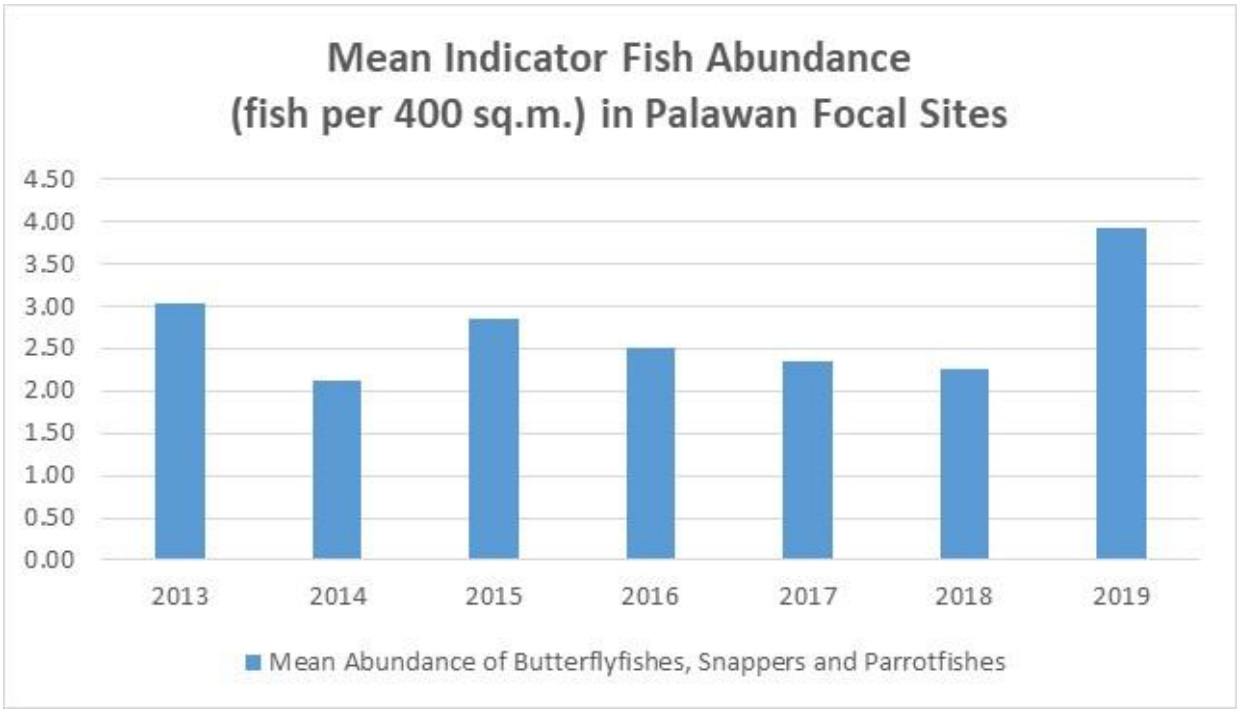


Figure 8. Mean Abundance of Indicator Reef Fishes in MFI focal Sites in Northern Palawan from 2013 to 2019.

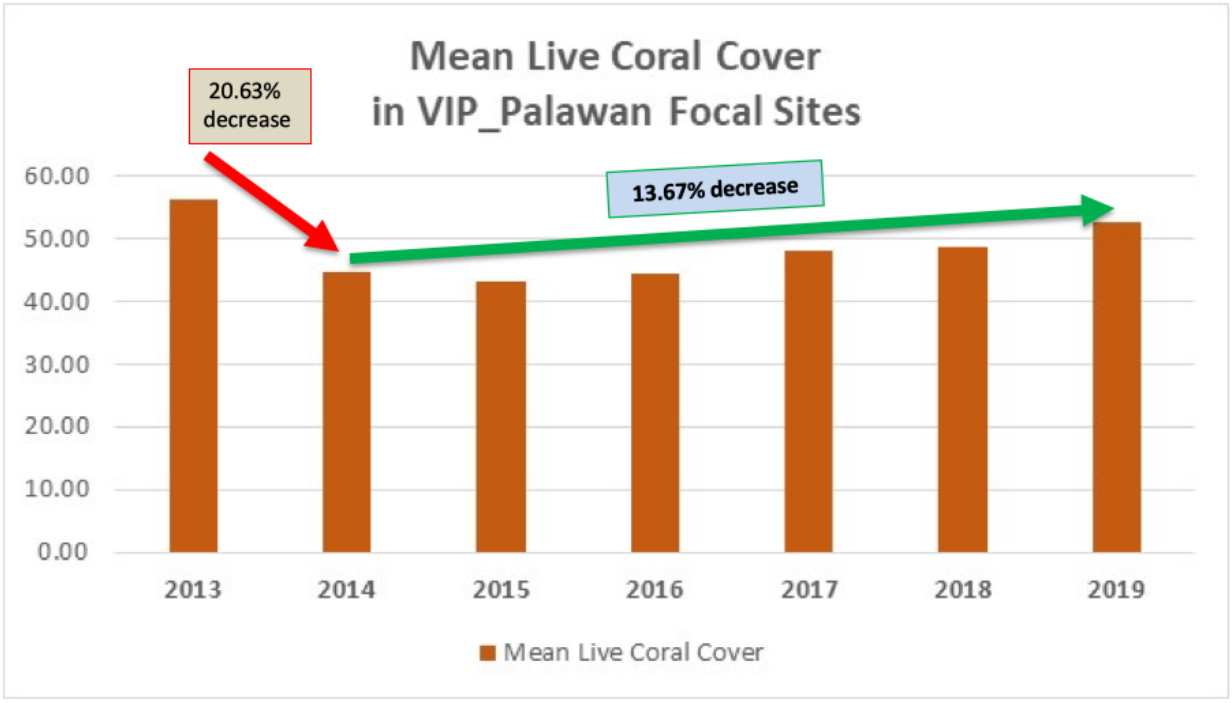


Figure 9. Mean Live Coral Cover in MFI focal Sites in Northern Palawan from 2013 to 2019.

STRING OF PEARLS

In late 2016, MFI named its invertebrate shell restocking program the "String of Pearls" project which involved returning vulnerable, threatened and/or endangered native shell species to reefs of effectively-managed MPAs. Giant clam species were added to the roster of the restocking project in 2017 through the direction of late National Scientist Dr. Edgardo Gomez, in addition to abalone and trochus which started much earlier in 2014. The trial spawning of giant clams took place in August 2018 at Western Philippines University's (WPU) hatchery and marine station in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. The station was upgraded by MFI in two phases in 2013 and 2015 to include a new rearing building with additional facilities and equipment to boost production capacity. The upgrade and partnership of MFI with WPU catalyzed external funding for the university from other institutions such as USAID, CHED and others, to improve survival of the abalone and extend further support to the trial community grow-out livelihood in the east Taytay bay of the province.

A significant discovery that transpired in mid-2017 led to the pioneer and historic in-situ spawning in June 2019 of the Philippines' native true giant clam *Tridacna gigas* in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Declared extinct in the 1980's, six (6) closely guarded individuals lying beneath the waters Dos Palmas Resort in Honda Bay were confirmed by Dr. Gomez himself as native Philippines stock in July 2017. A second in-situ spawning of the native *Tridacna gigas* was conducted in November 2019 at Isla Rita in Ulugan Bay of Puerto Princesa, Palawan where five (5) individuals remained.

In August 2019, the first set of *Tridacna squamosa* with 396 individuals were restocked in the outer Malampaya Sound national park which included 1,000 individuals of *Haliotis asinina abalone.*

The late National Scientist Dr. Edgardo Gomez during the dive inspection and confirmation of existence of the Philippine native *Tridacna gigas* at Honda Bay in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. (July 2017)

The String of Pearls project will benefit the Malampaya Sound and El Nido National Parks, and all the focal community-managed MPAs in Northern Palawan and Verde Island Passage. The reintroduction of the Philippines' true native giant clam is the only ongoing initiative, and will be the most extensive of its kind in country.

(Above) The pioneering in-situ spawning of the Philippines' true native *Tridacna gigas* at Honda Bay in Puerto Princessa, Palawan in June 2019. (Below) The second in-situ spawning at Ulugan Bay in November 2019.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT Programs

ENTERPRISE FOR CONSERVATION

Under Enterprise for Conservation, services and trading enterprises continue to be top-performers and earners, giving back what is due to conservation and return social benefit to their communities. Those producing food and non-food enterprise products need to work harder or shift to services and trading to gain better profits for their association. Some of our partners implementing biodynamic animal-raising and fattening were affected by a phenomenon beyond our control: the African swine flu, while those in tourism services enterprise experienced a decline in tourist arrivals which affected the bottom-line.

Enterprises managed by conservation-partner people's organizations continue to perform differently considering types of enterprise, markets and locations. The enterprise projects supported by MFI range from provision of services, trading and production of goods. The best-performing enterprises on the financial profitability front are eco-tourism services in major tourism destinations such as El Nido, Coron and Puerto Galera. Entrance collection fees to destinations, rental incomes for tourism services and infrastructures are ideal enterprise opportunities as they have demonstrated to make the most profit compared to others. Some partner seaside communities, for example, have taken advantage of their locations to erect open rest houses for rental and use by tourists. Simple tourism services such as eco-gear rentals and tour boat operation are likewise promising in the revenue it brings in to the community conservation groups.

A portion of profits from conservation enterprise projects from all 31 sites yielded approximately P430,000+ in 2019 which were spent for maintaining MPA boundary markers, fuel for patrolling and allowances for volunteer sea rangers (bantay dagats).

EMPLOYMENT and SELF-EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Capacity-building in vocational technical skills to make individuals employable or seek opportunities in self-employment was continuous in 2018-2019 and produced 2,642 vocational scholars (Figure 10) in Bridging Employment through Skills Training (BEST), 1,928 trainees (Figure 11) in Sanayan sa Ikauunlad ng Kaalamang Pangkabuhayan (SIKAP) and 1,134 trainees (Figure 12) for Galing at Negosyo Dulot ay Asenso (GANDA). Trainings are identified based on demand and needs of industry as well as opportunities within the localities of the trainees.

Individual employment opportunities complement enterprise development provided to conservation-partner communities and beyond. This is to provide as much variety of socio-economic improvement opportunities and income-diversification projects to partner communities that cater to the various strengths of community-members willing to participate and benefit.

BEST GRADUATES		
	2018	2019
Batangas	494	483
Oriental Mindoro	862	509
Palawan	135	136
Sibale	23	
TOTAL	**1,514**	**1,128**

Figure 10. Total BEST vocational scholar graduates from 2018-2019.

In 2018, the poverty threshold of the Philippines stood at P10,481 (source: Philippine Statistics Office). Average starting pay of BEST graduates ranged from P15,000-P30,000, depending on trade skills acquired, beating the poverty threshold by 50%-150% more. With an average employment rate of 85-90% (within the reporting period), BEST continues to provide the highest cost-benefit ratio and return on investment among MFI's socio-economic improvement programs.

For self-employment programs SIKAP and GANDA, the skills learned have helped many in the provision of supplemental incomes to individuals, with some venturing into micro-enterprise. SIKAP trains participants in masculine-oriented building operatives and maintenance trade skills, while GANDA focuses on soft feminine skills in the fields of culinary, grooming and wellness. Based on random sampling, application rate of skills learned is 85%.

SIKAP Trainees		
	2018	2019
Batangas	160	46
Oriental Mindoro	776	550
Palawan	209	165
Sibale	22	
TOTAL	**1,167**	**761**

Figure 11. Total SIKAP trainees/beneficiaries from 2018-2019.

GANDA Trainees		
	2018	2019
Batangas	184	138
Oriental Mindoro	221	212
Palawan	143	211
Sibale		25
TOTAL	**548**	**586**

Figure 12. Total GANDA trainees/beneficiaries from 2018-2019.

MINOR
Programs

MALAMPAYA
Sustainable Development
Scholarship

MALAMPAYA
Clinical
Laboratory

DISASTER Preparedness and CALAMITY Assistance

Environmental enforcers such as park rangers & bantay dagats (volunteer sea rangers) and new generation of youths continue to be capacitated in basic first aid, life support and rescue skills under our disaster-preparedness program Shoreline Communities Onwards to Resiliency (SHORE). With ladderised training design and refreshers, community partners of the foundation likewise receive kits and tools to help them respond accordingly at the grassroots level. Moreover, MFI supports special youth camps together with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Council, for more intensive sessions on disaster preparedness and resiliency at the community.

Malampaya Foundation provides relief assistance when neighboring and partner communities are stricken with disasters and natural calamities. In April 2019, the foundation provided relief bags containing beddings to fire victims at Barangay Sta. Clara in Batangas City in collaboration with the Batangas City Social Welfare Office. In December 2019, MFI reached more than 4,500 families affected by typhoon Tisoy (international name: Kammuri).

MALAMPAYA Sustainable Development Scholarship

Launched in 2014, the Malampaya Sustainable Development scholarship has fostered experts and professionals in the fields of engineering, environment management and sustainable development through university scholarships at University of the Philippines, Palawan State University, Western Philippines University and Batangas State University.

From 2018-2019, a total of 23 graduates finished under the scholarship in both undergraduate and graduate degrees from the different universities as follows (Figure 13)

Recca E. Sajorne
BS Aquatic Biology (Cum Laude)
Western Phils. Univ.

John David A. Agnas
BS Petroleum Engineering
Palawan State Univ.

NAME	COURSE	SCHOOL	GRADUATED
John David A. Agnas	BS Petroleum Engineering	Palawan State University	2018
Honey Greeze Asturias Pascual	BS Mechanical Engineering	Palawan State University	2018
Ivys Joel P. Nunala	BS Aqua Biology - Cum Laude	Western Philippines University	2018
Antonio Miguel Jr. P. Paduga	BS Aqua Biology - Cum Laude	Western Philippines University	2018
Lea Janine A. Gajardo	BS Aqua Biology - Cum Laude	Western Philippines University	2018
Albert B. Manlavi	BS Aqua Biology - Cum Laude	Western Philippines University	2018
Beverly G. Galleto	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Nikki E. Ripalda	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Razel Joy B. Cubillas	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Nina Liza B. Navanes	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Sharah Marie A. Barredo	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Saturnino Jr. E. Habal	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Raphael Ethan Manasan	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2018
Dainty Clarice S. Rabang	BS Geology - Cum Laude	University of the Philippines	2018
Charmyne B. Mamador	MS Energy Engineering	University of the Philippines	2018
Danica Joyce P. Maloloy-on	BS Mechanical Engineering	Palawan State University	2019
Kimberly Briones	BS Mechanical Engineering	Palawan State University	2019
Hedda Doreen R. Alferos	BS Mechanical Engineering	Palawan State University	2019
Jomarie C. Esguerra	BS Petroleum Engineering	Palawan State University	2019
Michael Eugene A. Veturillo	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2019
Mikko T. Palay	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2019
Venus D. Sabido	BS Aqua Biology	Western Philippines University	2019
Jake Lawrence S. Esteleydes	BS Mechanical Engineering	University of the Philippines	2019

Figure 13. Graduates under the Malampaya Sustainable Development scholarship from 2018-2019.

HEALTH

The Malampaya Clinical Laboratory's operations continued to provide essential level 2 laboratory services and free doctor's consultations. Located in Barangay Ambulong, Batangas City, the clinic caters to communities in the fenceline of the Malampaya Onshore Gas Plant. Residents are able to consult free-of-charge on a weekly basis and avail of level 2 laboratory services at lower-than-commercial rates. Service count significantly rose in 2019 from 2018 and prior years (Figure 14), an indication of satisfied level of confidence in the doctor and lab services of the center.

MFI likewise conducts annual medical missions for its partner communities, providing services such as doctor's consultations, complete blood count, urinalysis, random blood sugar, circumcision and ultrasound imaging. In 2018, the mission was held at Isla Verde, Batangas City with a service count of 130. In 2019 it was held at the Batangas City DSWD evacuation center for fire victims of barangays Sta. Clara and Tabangao with a total service count of 277.

Particulars	2018	2019
Laboratory service count	708	1130
Free doctor consultations service count	2161	2699
Medical mission service count	130	139

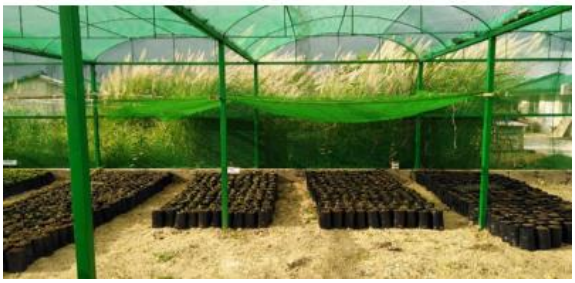
Figure 14. Total service count of the clinical laboratory and medical mission in 2018-2019.

NATIVE TREES Propagation

In June 2019, MFI commenced operation of its Punlang Katutubo Philippine native trees nursery at Barangay Cuta, Batangas City to propagate Philippine native and endemic tree species for greening, conservation and urban-scaping purposes.

Species include critically-endangered, endangered and threatened trees like Narra, Kamagong, Mangkono, Molave, Dao, Ipil, Pili, Supa, Bagras as well as a few beachforest species for rehabilitation of coastal areas near Malampaya operating zones. A few fruit-bearing species are likewise produced for distribution to interested members of Malampaya fenceline communities in Batangas.

Regular urban-gardening workshops are held for neighboring residents of the nursery to impart knowledge in food self-sufficiency, as well as tools and materials.



RENEWABLES for Education

Five off-grid public schools in North Palawan (Figure 15) were provided with Tanglaw Paaralan packages in 2018 to contribute to the enhancement of both students' learning and teachers' teaching experiences. The package includes a fully-computerized multi-media Knowledge Channel (KC) education app powered by a solar home system. KC fully supports K-12 curriculum and has improved students' test scores and reduced absenteeism and drop-out rates.

Particulars	Location
Sitio Canipo Elementary School	Coron, Palawan
Marcilla Elementary School	Coron, Palawan
Bulalacao Public School	Coron, Palawan
Lajala Elementary School	Coron, Palawan
Bucana National Highschool	El Nido, Palawan

Figure 15. Public school recipients of Tanglaw Paaralan packages.

ACCOLADES

Within the period 2018-2019, Malampaya Foundation directly and indirectly received recognitions and awards (Figure 16) for its various programs. Indirect accolades pertain to community conservation sites awarded directly with the foundation as major partner.

Among the most notable was Para El Mar which awarded the 24-hectare Ranzo Fish Sanctuary Third (3rd) place Outstanding Locally-Managed MPA in the Philippines for 2019, besting other bigger and more popular sites in the country.

AWARD/CITATION RECEIVED	PROGRAM	Award-Giving Body
2018 Best Civil Society Organization	Shoreline Communities Onwards to Resiliency (SHORE)	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council IV-B
2018 1st Place Best-Managed MPA (Ranzo Fish Sanctuary, Oriental Mindoro)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro STAR Awards
2018 2nd Place Best-Managed MPA (Puta Ilag Fish Sanctuary, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro STAR Awards
2018 3rd Place Best-Managed MPA (Song of the Sea Fish Sanctuary, Pola, Oriental Mindoro)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro STAR Awards
2018 1st Place Best Bantay Dagat Team (Punta Ilag MPA, Oriental Mindoro)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro STAR Awards
2018 Silver Anvil Award for "Corals are Animals" campaign	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	Public Relations Society of the Philippines
2019 1st Place Best-Initiative MPA (Bulalacao MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 2nd Place Best-Initiative MPA (Bugor MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 3rd Place Best-Initiative MPA (Pical MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 1st Place Best-Emerging MPA (Marcilla MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 2nd Place Best-Emerging MPA (Lajala MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 1st Place Best Law Enforcement MPA (Bulalacao MPA)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	USAID RACE Awards
2019 3rd Place Outstanding Locally-Managed Marine Protected Area- (Ranzo Fish Sanctuary, Oriental Mindoro)	Marine Biodiversity Conservation	National Para El Mar Marine Protected Area Awards

Figure 16. List of recognitions and awards for MFI programs.


MALAMPAYA
DEEP WATER GAS TO POWER


Chevron


PNOC
The Energy Company