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Project title: <i>Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines</i>		
Country: Philippines	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	Execution Modality: NGO implementation
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Country Programme Outcome 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable development path for communities		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: High	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00119604	Atlas Project/Output ID: 00116050	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6254	GEF Project ID number: 10123	
LPAC meeting date: May 25, 2021		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: December 11, 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June 11, 2021		
Planned start date: September 2021	Planned end date: August 2026	
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: August 2023	Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: May 2026	



Brief project description: Communities in Aurora, Samar, Siargao and the Calamian Islands suffer from the devastating impacts of habitat destruction, biodiversity loss and extreme climate events. High levels of poverty, lack of awareness and resources for biodiversity protection, fragmented approaches to ecosystems-based adaptation, weak governance, gaps in national and local policies and institutions pose challenges and barriers to improved and sustainable practices. Expansive commercial interests, growing tourism and a lack of effective public private partnerships often lead to unsustainable practices creating negative stressors on scarce natural resources.

This project seeks to address these challenges, by capacitating local communities and institutions, with support from government, to pilot and implement initiatives that promote biodiversity protection. The project will promote the landscape approach, thereby supporting multi-stakeholder interventions, which mutually reinforce one another to result in landscape-level results. The objective of the project is to build socio-ecological and economic resilience in four selected landscapes and seascapes on the Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines - (1) *Catubig Watershed Samar Island*, (2) *Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre*, (3) *Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascope* - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) *Calamianes Group of Islands in Northern Palawan* - through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. The following five outcomes are planned under this project:

- Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems
- The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.
- Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages
- Multistakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency
- Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 4,436,210
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 4,436,210
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
<i>Government</i>	USD 3,395,047
<i>CSO</i>	USD 5,726,562
<i>UNDP</i>	USD 92,750
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 9,214,359
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 13,650,569



SIGNATURES		
Signature:  Mr. Roy Cimatu Secretary, DENR	Agreed by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Date/Month/Year: FEB 16 2022
Signature:  Dr. Selva Ramachandran, Resident Representative, UNDP	Agreed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Date/Month/Year: 28-Jan-2022

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ACRONYMS

ACCW - Aklan Comprehensive Center for Women
ADB – Asian Development Bank
AFC - Agriculture and Fishery Councils
AFC - Agriculture Fishery Councils
AFMP - Agriculture & Fisheries Modernization Plan
AIDS - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASCOT - The Aurora State College of Technology
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAU - Business as Usual
BD- Biodiversity
PBSAP - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
B DFA – Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture
BDFE - Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise Framework
BDFEs – Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises
BEFWA – Bayanihan Egongot Farmers Women Association
BFAR - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFDA – Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural
BIOFIN - Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BMB - Biodiversity Management Bureau
BPASP - Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
BRUK - Building Resilience in Urban Communities
BSWM - Bureau of Soils and Water Management
CADT - Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles
CAPWA - Catubig Association for the Protection of Watershed Area
CARL - Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law
CARP - Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBCRM -Community Based Costal Resource Management
CBFM - Community Based Forest Management
CBFMA - Community Based Forest Management Agreement
CBNRM - Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBO – Congressional Budget Office
CBST - community based sustainable tourism
CC – Climate Change
CCAs - Community Conservation Areas
CCC - Climate Change Commission
CCI - Commodity Channel Index

CD - Country Director
CDD – Community Driven Development
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CENRO - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
CEPF - Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
CERD - Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CGA - Country Gender Assessment
CHs - Critical Habitats
CIG - Calamian Group of Islands
CLUP - Comprehensive Land Use Plans
CMEMP - Coastal and Marine Environment Management Program
COMDEKS - Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
CORDAID - Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
CPAR - Community Participatory Action Research
CPD - Continuing Professional Development
CRN - Calamianes Resilience Network
CSOs- Civil Society Organizations
CY – Calendar Year
DA –Department of Agriculture
DAR - Department of Agrarian Reform
DCD- Deputy Country Director
DENR - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DETFAWAI – Dimasalang Egongot Tribe Farmers and Weavers Association
DHRRA - Development or Human Resources in Rural Asia
DHSUD- Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
DILG - Department of Interior and Local Government
DIM - Direct Implementation Modality
DO – Dissolved Oxygen
DOLE - Department of Labor and Employment
DOST - Department of Science and Technology
DoT – Department of Tourism
DRR - Deputy Resident Representative
DRRM – Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI - Department of Trade and Industry
EBA – Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
ELA - Executive Legislative Agenda
ENIPAS - Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems
ENR – Environment and Natural Resources
ENRO - Enviromenral and Natural Resources Offices
EO – Executive Officer
ERC - Evaluation Resource Center

ERDB - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
ESMF - Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP - Environmental and Social Management Plan
EVPRD - Eastern Visayas Partnerships for Rural Development
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
FARMC - Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FASPO - Foreign Assisted Special Project Office
FASPS - Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service
FFP - Forest Foundation Philippines
FGD - Forest Guardians
FIES - Family Income and Expenditures Survey
FLR - Forest Landscape Restoration
FLUPs - Forest Land Use Plans
FMB - Forest Management Bureau
FOI - Freedom of Information
FPE - Foundation for Philippine Environment
FPIC - Free and Prior Informed Consent
FSSI - Foundation for a Sustainable Society
GAD - Gender and Development
GADCC - Provincial Gender and Development Coordinating Council
GCF - Gross Capital Formation
GEF - Global Environment Facility
GGI - Good Governance Index
GHG - Greenhouse Gas
GMO- Genetically Modified Organism
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GR Pool - GAD Resource Pool
GREEN - Gender Responsive Enterprises
HACT - Harmonized Cash Transfer
HAWAN - Highland Active Workers Association for Nature
HCFC – Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HGDG - Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAS - Invasive Alien Species
ICCA - Indigenous Community Conserved Area
IEC - information, education and communication
IFMA - International Farm Management Association
IGDD - Integrated Gender and Development Division
IKSP - Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices
ILM - Integrated landscape management
ILO - International Labor Organization
IP- Indigenous People
IPM - integrated pest management
IPR - Individual Property Rights

IPRA - Indigenous People's Rights Act
IRR - Implementing Rules and Regulations
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBAs - Key Biodiversity Areas
KM - knowledge management
LDCF -Least Developed Countries Fund
LGUs – Local Government Units
LLH - Local Learning Hubs
LOA – Letter of Authorization
LOAMC - League of Organic Agriculture Municipalities and Cities
LRP - Local Responsible Party
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFC - Municipal Agricultural and Fisheries Council
MCW - Magna Carta of Women
MEAL - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
METT- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MKBAS- marine key biodiversity areas
MLGU - Municipal Local Government Unit
MOOE - Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
MOVE - Men Opposed to Violence against Women Everywhere
MPA - Marine Protected Area
MTR - Mid-term Review
NAPCDLD - National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation
NBIRGG- New Banua Institute for Resilience and Green Growth
NCCA - National Commission on Culture and Arts
NCCAP - National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIP - Commission for Indigenous Peoples
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority
NGA - National Government Agency
NGO – Non-Government Organization
NGP - National Greening Program
NGRP - National GAD Resource Program
NIPAS - National Integrated Protected Areas System
NRM - Natural Resource Management
NSC - National Steering Committee
NTFP - non-Timber Forest Products
OAI - Office of Audit and Investigations
OECMs - other effective conservation mechanisms
PA - Philippine Army
PACBARMAs - Protected Areas Community-Based Resource Management Agreements
PAF - Philippine Air Force
PAMB - Protected Area Management Board
PAPs - Programs, Activities and Projects
PBSAP - Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

PCSD - Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PCW - Philippine Commission on Women
PEF - Peach and Equity Fund
PENRO – Provincial Environmental Officer
PH - Philippines
PIR - Project Implementation Report
PKKK – Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan
PLGU – Provincial Local Government Unit
PM - Project Manager
PMS - Planning and Monitoring Service
PMU - Project Management Unit
POPP - Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
POs – Private Operators
PPDO - Provincial Planning and Development Officer
PPG – Project Preparation Phase
PRDP - Philippine Rural Development Project
PRRM - Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
PSA – Philippine Statistic Office
PSU - Palawan State University
PSWDO - Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
RA – Republic Act
RAFC - Regional Agricultural and Fisheries Council
RBM - Results-based management
RDCs - Regional Development Councils
RGADCs - Regional Gender and Development Committees
RICs - Rural Improvement Clubs
RPD - Rural Population Density
RR - Resident Representative
RTA - *Roads and Transport Authority*
SAAD - Special Assistance for Agricultural Development
SACRED - Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research Extension and Development
SAFDZ - Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone
SALT - Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
SBAA - Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SC – Supreme Court
SCCF – Special Climate Change Fund
SEA - Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
SESP - Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SEST - Social and Environmental Screening Template
SGP - Small Grants Program
SH - Sexual Harassment
SIDS – Small Island Developing State
SIKAT - Sentro para sa Ika-unlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya
SILG - Sustainable and Inclusive Landscape Governance

SINP- Samar Island Natural Park
SIPLAS - Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape
SIRDP - Samar Integrated Rural Development Project
SLM - Sustainable Land Management
SMMR - Sierra Madre Mountain Range
SOGIE - Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Expression
SPPI - Sentro ha Pagpauswag ha Panginabuh
SSCT - Siargao State College and Technology
SNCST - Siargao National College of Science and Technology
SSTrC –South-South and Triangular Cooperation
SWAN - Samar Women Action Network
TAC - Technical Advisory Committee
TE - Terminal Evaluation
TESDA - Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TOR - Terms of Reference
TWG - Thematic Working Group
TY- Typhoon
UEP - University of Eastern Philippines
UN – United Nation
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPLB – University of the Philippines Los Banos
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
USD - United States Dollar
VAW - Violence against Women
VAWC - Violence against Women and Children
WB – World Bank
WDPA - World Database on Protected Areas
WEE - Women’s Economic Empowerment
WFR – Watershed Forest Reserve
WOCAN - Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
WPU - Western Philippine University

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

2.1 Context

The Philippine archipelago is composed of more than 7,000 islands, facing risks of biodiversity loss, severe land degradation and threats from climate change and natural disasters. The country has a rich biodiversity, made up of a variety of ecosystems, species and genetic resources, with a high degree of animal endemism.

The Philippines is one of 18 mega-biodiverse countries of the world, containing two-thirds of the earth's biodiversity and between 70% and 80% of the world's plant and animal species. The Philippines ranks fifth in the number of plant species and maintains 5% of the world's flora. Species endemism is very high, covering at least 25 genera of plants and 49% of terrestrial wildlife, while the country ranks fourth in bird endemism. The Philippines is also one of the world's biodiversity hotspots with at least 700 threatened species, thus making it one of the top global conservation areas. The national list of threatened faunal species was established in 2004 and includes 42 species of land mammals, 127 species of birds, 24 species of reptiles and 14 species of amphibians. In terms of fish, the Philippines counts at least 3,214 species, of which about 121 are endemic and 76 threatened.¹ More than half of the Philippines' 52,177 species cannot be found elsewhere in the world.² The country's marine and terrestrial ecosystems contain some of the richest biodiversity of flora and fauna and its waters are considered as part of the Coral Triangle.

Despite this rich ecology, unique geographic/topographic and climatic features and biodiversity, the country faces increasing threats from the destruction of biological resources due to **overexploitation, deforestation, land degradation, climate change and pollution**. Tourism and poor agriculture practices further contribute to pressures on vulnerable islands; kaingin slash and burn production threatens critical habitats. Often, the upland rural poor resort to slash and burn since they lack land ownership or land use in the more favorable agricultural areas. There is also a lack of land tenure security; small owner-cultivators till between one to three hectares of land. Typically, the cultivator is forced to work for supplementary income by becoming a tenant or agricultural worker. In certain cases, the small owner cultivator may also lease out parts of his land or hire agricultural workers to assist in cultivation. The cultivator is often as vulnerable as tenants and agricultural workers, being under the control of the landlords. The rising number of tenants and agricultural workers in the countryside includes thousands of small owner-cultivators who were either forcibly displaced from their lands or lost them through indebtedness.³

Water and climate pressures force inter-island migrations, with people often settling in ecologically vulnerable areas, and exercising more pressures on existing natural resources. There are also conflicting interests in land and coastal resource uses, resulting in further degradation-- the Philippines forest cover has decreased to 7.2 million hectares or 24 percent of the country's total land area and only two percent of the coral reef areas are in excellent condition.⁴

¹ Philippines Country Profile; available online at: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=ph>

² Philippine National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028

³ FAO: Prevailing Systems of Land Tenure, Philippines. Available online at: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/land-tenure-and-related-institutions/en/?country_iso3=PHL

⁴ UNDP: "Investing in Biodiversity is Investing in Our Future", available online at: <https://www.ph.undp.org/content/philippines/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectivearticles/2016/05/20/investing-in-biodiversity-is-investing-in-our-future.html>

Since the 1900s, the Philippines has lost 93 percent of its forest cover. With the growth of the tourism sector, and new pressures on water, waste management, terrestrial and coastal zones, and the need for food, the threats to biodiversity will continue unless there is adaptive planning, a coordinated approach to sustainable land and coastal zone use and the implementation of mitigative interventions. However, with weak environmental governance in the country and poor enforcement capacity, there are impediments to environmental initiatives.

Civil society is often constrained by resources, geography and climate, and has not yet coalesced as a consolidated movement to steward environmental goods and services. At the governmental level, there are gaps, overlaps and at times, conflicting policies. There are also varying relationships between Local Government Units (LGUs) and local communities--some are effective, while others duplicate work, and others yet, are conflictual. Overall there is not a shared vision on biodiversity and land degradation goals, and actors often perform environmental actions in silos. Community groups and organizations have been unable to promote the stewardship of local resources, and livelihood and commercial activities pose threats to those most dependent on environmental resources. While there are pockets of innovative and sustainable interventions, these have not manifested at regional levels.

Poverty and other social issues force people to extract natural resources, focusing on short-term sustenance at the cost of long-term sustainability. Timber poaching and wildlife hunting continue to be major causes of forest ecosystem degradation biodiversity loss. Communities engaged in timber and wildlife poaching rely on the quick income generated from these activities as opposed to alternative livelihood options. The rampant illegal trade in timber and wildlife fetches rapid and elevated income. Unsustainable farming and fishing practices are also carried out to meet livelihood needs. The long term effects of these practices on the viability of the land and sea resources are not fully understood by many community members. The options for alternative sustainable farming and fishing also appear to be more expensive, of lower yield and generally out of reach of the communities. This in turn affects the health, security and nutrition of 108 million Filipino women, men and children.

There are also security threats; community protection officers have been killed in an effort to prevent timber and wildlife poaching in their locality. Commercial actors with clout are often able to erode natural resources due to their influence, without consequences. There is also incompatibility of development and conservation. Some small islands are witnessing the rush to build resorts without adequate infrastructure or attention to biodiversity or water resources, and without a long-term vision of how certain developments can affect natural resources in the long-run. There is the pressure to bring commercial-scale fast food and other services on small islands that have no waste management plans for such large enterprises, and which may end up destroying the livelihoods of local communities.

The Philippines also experiences high climate change vulnerability. Many poor, remote and resource dependent communities are affected far more greatly by the impacts of climate change. There are over 35,000 km of coastal areas in the Philippines, and are highly susceptible to sea level rise. Coral bleaching from global warming of oceans is now clearly observed in the target seascapes. These areas have also experienced massive destruction of their resource base in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda). Destruction of corals have resulted in very low fish catch in Samar and Palawan for several years after Typhoon Haiyan, impacting food security and livelihoods. Coral degradation is also caused by unsustainable fishing practices, bleaching and run-offs from urban and commercial development and agriculture.

General causes, threats and barriers to protecting biodiversity and reversing land and coastal zone degradation in the country, can be summarized in Table 1. These are intermingled and contribute to challenges in advancing environmental interventions. Specific barriers faced by community organizations in implementing environmental/sustainable interventions are in the following section.

Table 1- General Causes, Threats, Barriers at the National Level

Causes	Threats	Barriers
Poverty	Commercial activities: agriculture, poaching, timber extraction, tourism	Poor environmental governance/coordination/enforcement
Lack of awareness/knowledge on importance of biological resources/on land and sea	Extreme climate events and disasters	Geography
Lack of resources for effective environmental stewardship and biodiversity financing	Security of local people working on environmental stewardship and protection	Differing/conflictual interests
Gaps in government policies, institutional frameworks	Fragmented approach to implementing ecosystems-based adaptation	Weak capacity of institutions to implement sustainable practices and effectively manage public-private partnerships

2.2 Landscape-Level Threats and Barriers

The strategy for selecting landscapes in Philippines involved establishing criteria for selection as well as applying the principles of Connectivity Conservation, which was deemed in the terminal evaluation of SGP-05, as an effective methodology by which to promote transformative change. Over the course of the planning and consultation process for GEF-7, the following criteria were utilised in selecting the four priority landscapes and seascapes:

- Biodiversity, habitat diversity located within Key Biodiversity Areas⁵ and critical habitats
- Conservation efforts present and threats to biodiversity, habitats and climate vulnerability
- Potential contribution to addressing poverty
- Social dimension of conservation work – NGO presence, community awareness, indigenous people
- Site-level local governance openness to community and CSO participation
- Political situation conducive to project/program completion
- Potential for strengthening and upscaling biodiversity-friendly and climate adaptive economic activities
- Presence of similarly oriented environmental programs and initiatives in the project sites

⁵ The Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (formerly the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau), teaming up with Conservation International Philippines (CI Philippines) and the Haribon Foundation, delineated terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Philippines in a 2006 publication entitled, “Priority Sites for Conservation in the Philippines: Key Biodiversity Areas.” For more information, please see <https://fpe.ph/biodiversity.html/view/the-philippine-key-biodiversity-areas-kbas>. Note that KBA boundaries are not necessarily coincident with officially gazetted Protected Areas.

Catubig Watershed in Samar Island

Samar Island has a rich biodiversity profile and high potential for contributing to biodiversity conservation and helping to meet the country's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets. The island is located on the Philippines' eastern seaboard and belongs to the Eastern Visayas Bioregion. Samar Island is the third largest island in the Philippine archipelago and contains some of the Philippines largest extant, unfragmented tracts of lowland rainforest. The island is known for its rich lowland dipterocarp mixed forests. The total land area of Samar Island is 1,342,863 hectares, with 854,051 classified as forest land and 488,812 as Alienable and Disposable Land, which are public lands not classified as forestland that can be privately owned. Existing protected areas on the island cover more than half a million hectares (566,660 hectares), including the Samar Island Natural Park (458,700 hectares inclusive of buffer zone), the Guiuan Marine Reserve Protected Landscape/ Seascape (60,448 hectares) and the Biri Larosa Protected Landscape /Seascape (33,492 has). There are 43 additional proposed protected areas in the island with a total coverage of 215,536 has. The World Wide Fund for Nature has listed the island as a Global 200 Eco Region, meaning that it is one of the 200 priority sites for conservation for the organization.

Despite the recognition of so many protected areas, challenges remain. There are overlapping policies with other existing environmental laws, lack of sufficient funds for the development and maintenance of protected areas and administrative issues can also arise at the local level. There are also governance infrastructure challenges and a lack of synergies between PAs and land zonation regimes in the buffer zones.

Samar Island is the most cyclone prone region in the country. It is classified as “Climate Change Impact Cluster VIII”⁶, that is, a site experiencing extreme heat-related events, increasing ocean temperature, extreme rainfall events and sea level rise. Samar Island was pounded by Super Typhoon Haiyan (TY Yolanda) in 2013, the world's strongest typhoon ever to hit land.

Catubig Watershed - Northern Samar, where the Catubig Watershed is located, is one of the poorest provinces in the country with a poverty incidence of 61.6 percent (2015 NEDA report). The Catubig Watershed⁷ covers eleven municipalities: Catubig, Laoang, Pambujan, Las Navas, Palapag, Mapanas, Silvino Lobos, Jipapad, Maslog, San Jose de Buan, and Matuguinao. It has a total land area of 87,382 hectares, 36,206 or 41% of which constitutes the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP). The watershed supplies water to an extensive area of rice growing lands and towns downstream, popularly recognized as the rice bowl or ‘rice granary’ of Northern Samar covering about 8,000 hectares of rice fields.

Ecosystem services provided by the Catubig watershed include the provision of drinking and irrigation water to communities. The major impact area of the Catubig River includes the Catubig valley consisting of 29,243 hectares of Alienable and Disposable lands, mostly of rice lands. The main causes of ecosystem degradation in the Catubig watershed is due to:

- **Timber Poaching.** Las Navas, Northern Samar in the Catubig Watershed was identified as one of the “hotspots” for timber poaching. From 1995-2004, the total volume of confiscated forest products was 57,887 board feet or an average of 5,788 board feet per year. Confiscation of poached timber is very low when compared to Samar Island’s average deforestation rate of 2% per annum. This is due to the lack of field personnel from the Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Unit (FPLEU).

⁶ Risks and exposure to climate change have been mapped according to clusters;.

⁷ Located between 120 06’ to 120 34’ latitude and 1240 52’ to 1250 10’ longitude

- **Kaingin:** Upland dwellers engage in slash-and-burn agriculture, known as “kaingin”. This system involves cutting and burning vegetation on small plots followed by planting root crops (commonly sweet potato, gabi, bagong and cassava). After two to three years of cropping, the farmers usually fallow the areas or plant them with abaca and/or coconut. Kaingin provides a source of livelihood for the farmers who do not have the opportunity to own coconut and/or rice lands in the lowlands. As such, continued migration of people to the uplands has fragmented forests. There is no statistical data on the extent of kaingin farming but the existing fragmented spots of clearings and coconut/abaca in the uplands attest to it.
- **Wildlife hunting** in the watershed for meat and the pet trade is common. Barangays McArthur and San Andres in Las Navas are known to be major sources of wildlife for the pet trade. According to key-informants the most preferred wildlife in the market is the parrot, reaching about 140 pairs (P 1,500.00/pair) per year (for these two barangays). Other species like wild pig, wild chicken, edible lizards are only for local consumption. The upland dwellers/hunters sell their catch to Poblacions and to Manila.
- **Insufficient law enforcement coupled with poverty** combine to cause ecosystem degradation of the watershed. The volume of confiscated products due to timber poaching is considered very low when compared to Samar Island’s average deforestation rate of 2% per annum. This indicates that the policing of timber products is weak.

In Samar, agricultural production consists mostly of upland crop production, predominantly coconut and abaca, and lowland rainfed irrigated rice production. These crops have been impacted by factors such as low prices for coconut; disease in abaca production, and low productivity in rice production. While there is high land tenancy, there is limited access for support services and extension services particularly for upland and rainfed agriculture. Uptake of recommended improved agricultural technologies is low among local communities.

There is high seasonal outmigration to urbanized regions. In the local urban centers, stakeholders are concerned that poor waste management has affected water quality of rivers. Several communities are affected alternately by local droughts or heavy flooding.

Part of the Catubig watershed is under the management of the Samar Island National Park.⁸ Outside the PA, the management relies on the interventions of the local Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO) and Local Government Units (LGUs). Most Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) still need to be updated while Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) are in varying stages of preparation. Only two out of eleven Local Government Units (LGUS) in Catubig watershed have full time municipal Environmental and Natural Resources Offices (ENROs) as permanent personnel. There is no watershed management structure in place yet. There is also lack of experience on inter-LGU collaboration, but the Province is ready to serve as facilitator for an eventual collaboration.

Socioeconomic information related to the Catubig Watershed can be summarized as the following:

LANDSCAPE	PROVINCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION	SPECIFIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDSCAPE
Catubig Watershed	Catubig Watershed is one of three main river basins in the province of Northern Samar. Northern Samar	High poverty incidence coupled with rapid population growth, seen as root causes of biodiversity loss;

⁸ It recently obtained a METT score of 63 in the Protected Areas Management Enhancement project in the Philippines (PAME 2018).

	<p>is one of the Philippines' poorest provinces, and is seen as a potential food basket because of fertile lowland areas for agriculture production. Catubig Watershed, however, is a catch basin and is frequently flooded (especially the towns of Las Navas, Catubig, and Laoang). The Vice Governor cites the lack of a road network as one of major causes of the high poverty incidence.</p> <p>Only one municipality in Northern Samar has an updated Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)</p>	<p>Productivity is low due to insufficient water/irrigation; Copra is the main source of income but the dip in copra prices (from PhP42/kilo to a low of PhP9-12/kilo) has further exacerbated the poverty situation Small landholding (maximum landholding is 5 hectares) Average size of coconut farms: .75 to 1 hectare Average size of combined rice and coconut farms is 3 hectares Rice farms tilled by farmers and/or tenants range from one-half to one hectare For upland farmers, average size of land tilled is one-fourth (1/4) hectare More structured tenure arrangements are under leasehold instruments, usually without formal documents such as the CLOA (Certificate of Land Ownership), Community-Based Forest Management Agreement. There are few private enterprises in the Catubig Watershed Landscape. Small coconut and rice farming are the dominant economic activities, supplemented by small backyard piggery and poultry livelihood. Vegetable production is high but there are no sustainable markets or the support system to reach potential markets. Price of abaca is high at PhP85 per kilo. The purchasing power of those on or below the poverty line is very low.</p>
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Aurora province in Sierra Madre Mountain Range

This site lies in the middle of the province at the mid-eastern coast of Luzon some 232 kilometers from Manila⁹ and is part of Central Luzon, which is an area demonstrating economic growth. It is considered the gateway to the Pacific with a coastline spanning 410 kilometers. It also borders the Northern Philippine Sea, one of the six identified marine bioregions in the country, and is located nearest to the Philippine Rise, a newly declared marine protected area. The constituent towns are Baler, Casiguran, Dinalungan, Dingalan, Dilasag, Dipaculao, Maria Aurora, and San Luis.

⁹ Aurora province is located between 150 31' 02" to 160 31' 00" N latitude and 1210 31' 02" to 1220 01' 30" E longitude.

The Sierra Madre Mountain Range (SMMR) is the country's longest mountain range, and contains the largest remaining cover of old-growth tropical rainforest with significant habitat diversity. This area is considered a Key Biodiversity Area (Ong et al. 2002); it is part of the Sierra Madre Biogeographic region. The province has a total land area of 323,954 hectares, representing about one percent of the country's total land area. (Aurora DRRM Plan 2015). The poverty incidence is 26.3% (PSA 2015). Aurora falls under the Cluster 1X category on climate change exposure, which means it is prone to extreme heat and rainfall events, with high risks from sea level rise (Resilient Seas Program 2012).

About 60% of Aurora's land area is classified as forestland, with either steep or very steep slopes while 40% is considered as Alienable and Disposable, most of which are agricultural lands (DENR 2016). Aurora has the seventh largest level of forest cover among provinces in the Philippines. The Aurora Province contains 16% or 21 of the 135 proclaimed watershed forest reserves (WFR) in the Philippines (DENR 2013). The DENR has identified a total of 70 watersheds throughout the province that do not have sufficient protection.

The majority of the forestland is covered by huge commercial Integrated Forest Management Agreements (IFMAs) such as the Industries Development Corporation (covering 48,877 ha), Interpacific Forest Resources Corporation (IFRC) (34,531.03 ha), RCC Timber Co. Inc (23,340 ha), Pacific Timber Export Corporation PATECO (9,280 ha), Chu Kwan Yu Lumber CKY (8,630 ha). The total coverage of protected landscapes and watershed reserves is only 69,232 ha, while the IFMA tenured concessions are almost double the size at 133,090 has, excluding community-based forest management agreements.

The Protected Areas (PAs) in Aurora consist of a national park of 5,676 hectares, 20 watersheds and forest reserves covering 75,727 hectares. There are seven community-based forest management agreements covering a total of 16,400 hectares, while eight Integrated Forest Management Agreements (IFMA) tenured concessions occupy 133,090 hectares. However, IFMAs are now largely inactive.

Seven of the eight municipalities of Aurora form the 410km coastline of sand and reef that plays a vital role in tourism. Aurora's mangrove areal extension covers about 497.07 has or 0.19% of the national total mangrove areas in the country estimated at 256,185 ha¹⁰. It is home to a variety of mangrove species, including the endemic *Kandelia candel*, belonging to the Rhizophoraceae family. The more well-known terrestrial species in Aurora include the Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*), *Rafflesia manillana* and Red Lauan (*Shorea negronensis*). A recent study conducted by the Center for Conservation Initiatives (CCI) 2019, indicates, relatively high potential of survival of multiple species not only in forested high altitude areas but also in relatively lower altitudes with lesser forest cover, such as in agricultural landscapes.

Large areas of remaining forest cover and mangroves are not under effective management and are de facto, under open access conditions. Most of the ancestral domain claims where there is rich biodiversity, do not have secure tenure. Traditional natural resources conservation systems are encroached upon, including from other Indigenous People's (IP) groups that are migrating from the Northern provinces.

While the Aurora Memorial National Park has received a recent METT score of 66% (PAME, 2017), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources notes that 70% of watersheds in the province do not have enough protection. Stakeholders are concerned with aggressive road building works that opens up the touristic Pacific towns of Aurora to the growth regions of Central Luzon and Greater Metro Manila.

10 I. Faridah-Hanum et al. (eds.), Mangrove Ecosystems of Asia, (2014), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258925724_Philippines'_Mangrove_Ecosystem_Status_Threats_and_Conservation (last visited September 16, 2018).

Having received the least environmental attention in the past, the agriculture sector is considered the weak link in the ridge to reef continuum.¹¹

The central SMMR and the nearby coastal waters have not been spared from threats of biodiversity loss. Extirpation and declining populations of native wildlife species from the forests to the marine ecosystems have been observed. Many of these losses involve species that are culturally and economically important. Deforestation, massive conversion of forests to agricultural lands, slash and burn farming, timber poaching, charcoal making are among unsustainable practices that degrade forest habitat or cause soil erosion with silt eventually finding its way to the rivers and the sea. Fishery resources are declining due to destructive fishing, overharvesting, siltation and habitat degradation. Poor governance is a concern, particularly since the majority of the municipalities have yet to formulate or implement their Integrated Coastal Management Plans and Comprehensive Land Use Plans.

The harmonization of these plans, focusing on the interactions between the forest, agriculture and marine ecosystems, also needs to be considered, thereby maintaining ecological integrity across ecosystems.

Rapid tourism growth of about 300% from 2013-2017 has an impact on natural carrying capacities. The local agriculture program tends to follow the overall national priority which is predominantly lowland oriented. There is no local policy on GMO crops, which neighboring provinces like Quirino have allowed in their fragile upland areas. A majority of the municipalities have yet to formulate, update or implement their Integrated Coastal Management Plans and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs).

CLUPs are in the process of being updated while Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) are being formulated among the Local Government Units (LGUs) in Central Aurora. Earlier efforts to promote an inter-LGU approach to coastal management has not been adequately sustained. The harmonization of development plans, focusing on the interactions between the forest, agriculture, marine and urban ecosystems is a continuing challenge even with the above ongoing planning efforts. Compliance to safeguard systems, such as environmental impact assessment (EIA) and Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC) are perceived to be weak.

Indigenous communities of Egongot, Dumagat and Alta are also present in the province with ancestral land covering Dilasag, Casiguran and Dinalungan (DiCaDi) at approximately 100,000 hectares with 78,000 hectares in the process of titling while 22,000 hectares have been awarded a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT).

The socio-economic features of this landscape can be summarized in the following table:

¹¹Historically, environmental planning focused on forests, and coastal areas, and more recently on urban areas. Until recently, the environmental implications of agriculture were not considered as relevant as in the other sectors.

LANDSCAPE	PROVINCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION	SPECIFIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDSCAPE
<p>Aurora</p>	<p>The Province of Aurora has eight (8) municipalities; seven (7) are coastal towns with a total of 410 kilometers of sand and reef that play a large role in tourism. Aurora is now recognized as one of the primary tourism destinations in Central Luzon. It is divided into three (3) tourism development zones: 1. Central Aurora (Baler, Dipaculao, Maria Aurora, and San Luis); 2. Northern Aurora (Dilasag, Casiguran, Dinalungan); 3. Southern Aurora (Dingalan).</p> <p>Living wage in the province is PhP 24,250 per month. The minimum wage for agriculture workers is PhP298 per day and PhP313 for non-agriculture workers per day.</p> <p>Poverty incidence among households is at 22.1% ; 26.% in the population.</p> <p>Indigenous communities are distributed in all the eight municipalities. Two (2) Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT) have been awarded.</p> <p>There is evidence of conversion of land for large-scale commercial interests, especially for tourism, and for residential development projects.</p> <p>Local population rises, construction demands, dramatic increase in seasonal tourists, illegal logging and</p>	<p>Among the eight (8) municipalities in Aurora Province, Dilasag and Dingalan are the poorest. These two towns are also being promoted and developed by private sector investors, as tourist destinations.</p> <p>Increasing immigration of Igorots in Dilasag, has been observed. The Indigenous community of Igorots are known for wood carving and vegetable farming.</p> <p>There is an ongoing boundary dispute between the municipalities of San Luis and Baler. Baler is seen as the most vulnerable because of its booming tourist trade, which is engendering food security and environmental governance issues.</p> <p>Four (4) CBFMAs or Community-Based Forest Management Agreements have been awarded to: Dinalungan (2 CBFMAs), Dipaculao, and Casiguran. Certificate of Stewardship Contracts have also been awarded in Casiguran.</p>

	poaching activities are major threats to the Aurora landscape.	
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Calamianes Group of Islands in Palawan

The Calamian group of islands is part of Province of Palawan of the MIMAROPA region, known to be rich in natural resources. The Calamian group of islands is part of the Greater Palawan Faunal Region. It is recognized as a globally important center of species biodiversity and endemism. It is composed of the municipalities of Coron (68,910 ha), Culion (49,959 has), Busuanga (39,290 has), and Linapacan (19,544 has) with a combined land area of 177,703 hectares. These islands are part of the province of Palawan, often referred to as the Last Ecological Frontier and declared by UNESCO as a "Man and Biosphere Reserve" due to its unique biodiversity and topography.

The Calamian Group of Islands is part of the West Philippine Sea Marine Biogeographic region which hosts 35 % of total coral reef of the country. It is situated in the "coral triangle" where there is vast diversity of marine flora and fauna. The Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan Act, also known as Republic Act 7611 was created in recognition of Palawan's critical value and notes that it is the policy of the State to protect, develop and conserve the country's natural resources by supporting the implementation of plans, programs and projects formulated to preserve and enhance the environment while pursuing socio-economic goals. It also states that it is the task of the State to support and promote sustainable development through proper conservation, utilization and development of natural resources to provide optimum yields on a continuing basis. To this end, forest conservation and protection is pursued by the State through the imposition of total commercial logging ban.¹² While the State initiates these activities, it is explicit in the law that the people shall be encouraged to participate in all the activities leading to the realization of the goals of SEP.

Within the Calamian islands, the Coron Island Protected Area covering the island and surrounding islets has overlapping legal instruments. It is a National Reserve, a Tourist Zone, Marine Reserve, and Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve. It is also recognized as an Ancestral Domain of the Tagbanua indigenous group. There are several marine protected areas established with the assistance of ECOFISH. Coron island is one of the 18 centers of plant diversity in the Philippines. Coron Island Natural Biotic Area has been submitted to the Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage sites. High species congruence areas with survival potential for species, have been identified in Busuanga, Coron and Linapacan. The Calamian Deer (*Axis calamianensis*), and the Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) are among the more iconic species found in the Calamian Group of Islands.

¹² Palawan Council for Sustainable Development. Available online at: https://pcsd.gov.ph/sep_law/index.htm

However, forest and mangrove resources are declining fast due to human intervention, poverty, and weak law enforcement. This area also suffers from growing climate change vulnerability coming from increasingly strong typhoons and ocean warming. According to marine biologists, a third of Philippine coral reefs have died due to coral bleaching in the past three years. It has been observed especially severe in the western seaboard of the Philippines (Palawan, Zambales and Batangas provinces)¹³. Coral bleaching stems from the ocean warming observed in the 1998 massive coral bleaching during El Niño-related temperature anomalies in Northern Palawan, Kalayaan Island Group, Tubattaha Reefs, and Bolinao, Pangasinan¹⁴. These stressors put marine and coastal ecosystems at greater risk, and place the livelihoods of many small fishers/poor coastal communities, especially in Northern Palawan, in an even more precarious situation.

Stakeholders are increasingly concerned about pervasive unsustainable production practices such as charcoal production, unsustainable/destructive fishing, use of agricultural pesticides among others. The rapid growth of tourism investment threatens the limited carrying capacity (e.g. water systems) of small fragile island ecosystem. There is also acute competition for mostly ancestral lands both by land speculators as well as migrant Indigenous Peoples (IPs) from other provinces, namely the Mindoro peoples. These stressors put terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems at greater risk and place the livelihoods of many small fisherfolk/poor coastal communities, in a more precarious situation.

Recent development interventions, have sought to capacitate actors at all levels, to introduce more sustainable resource use systems particularly in the coastal areas through better organization and appropriate technologies. USAID, local NGOs and LGUs are working on community-based initiatives to protect coastal resources, and discuss the impacts of tourism and climate change. Securing land rights of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and their ancestral domains has been constrained by slow recognition. At times, there is a lack of coordination and alignment between the IP and LGUs. The IP groups often lack voice in land-use decision-making processes. This has been further compromised by recent internal conflicts. Until recently, efforts to promote local, inter-agency collaboration for ecosystem-wide action has met little success. Most CLUPs need to be updated in order to improve management. Existing data sets on forest and natural resources in the Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) and local development plans of local government units are not comprehensive or organized. There are no regular personnel for the Environmental and Natural Resources Offices (ENROs). This has become a significant concern as new projects/programs spend more time and resources than planned on data collection and analysis, which is collected in silos. LGUs also complain that NGOs and other assisting organizations/agencies do not turn over their data and documentation upon project completion to a central local government office, for knowledge centralization or sharing. This was one of the significant concerns raised in the Calamianes Stakeholders' Conference in Coron in August 2018.

The socioeconomic features of this landscape are summarized in the following table:

¹³ Margaret Claire Layug, Coral bleaching killed 1/3 of PHL reefs in past 3 years —marine experts, (2018), <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/scitech/science/643758/coral-bleaching-killed-1-3-of-phl-reefs-in-past-3-years-marine-experts/story/>, (last visited September 16, 2018).

¹⁴ Hazel Arceo, Miledel Quibilan, Porfirio M. Aliño, Goldee Lim, Wilfredo Licuanan, *Coral bleaching in Philippine reefs: Coincident evidences with mesoscale thermal anomalies*. Bulletin of Marine Science. 69. 579-593, (2001), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233697808_Coral_bleaching_in_Philippine_reefs_Coincident_evidences_with_mesoscale_thermal_anomalies, (last visited September 16, 2018).

LANDSCAPE	PROVINCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION	SPECIFIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDSCAPE
<p>Calamianes Group of Islands</p>	<p>The Calamianes Group of Islands in the Province of Palawan is composed of the municipalities of Busuanga, Coron, Culion and Linapacan, consisting of 160 islands with a total land area of 194,700 hectares and a total population of approximately 71,000.</p> <p>Palawan has a poverty incidence of 56%.</p> <p>Even as Palawan diversifies into other industries, the province strives to maintain its role as one of the centers for food production in the country. Agriculture and fisheries form the economic backbone of the province. Major crops are palay, coconut, cashew, banana, corn, and various fruits. Meanwhile, a large percent of Manila's total fish consumption comes from Palawan's fishing grounds. Trade in dry fish and other marine products fuels the local economy in every town.</p> <p>There is still a vast potential for agriculture in the province, with 46% of its farmland remaining uncultivated.</p> <p>The provincial government is today concentrating its development and poverty alleviation efforts in five (5) areas: infrastructure, health, education, livelihood, and protection of the environment.</p> <p>Republic Act 7611 otherwise known as the "Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act" is a landmark</p>	<p>Much of the land in the Calamianes is not suited to agriculture hence most of its communities rely heavily on fishing. The live fish industry has been well-established in the CIG since the early 1990s and by the late 1990s live reef fish collection was taking place in 60-70% of coastal communities. The average monthly income of the fishing households in the CIG is often less than PhP5,000 or \$100. 62.3% of families (849) in Busuanga and 30.7% (3,005) in Coron are below the food threshold. (Food threshold refers to the cost of food required to satisfy national requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities). 1,514 (11.3%) households in Busuanga/727 (7.4%) households in Coron experienced food shortage in 2011.</p> <p>Busuanga (87,500 ha) is the largest island in the Calamian group. Area : 392.90 square kilometers TOTAL : 18,215 Annual Growth Rate: 3.856% Projected Population by 2020 : 31,199</p> <p>Tagbanwas are actively organized and visible specifically in Calawit Island. Existing ancestral domains in the municipality is about 21,000 hectares with the Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title.</p> <p>All 14 barangays are engaged in fishing activities as their major source of livelihood. The municipality also devoted a large portion of lands for agriculture with a total area of 1,773,3 00 hectares.</p> <p>Coron composes the eastern half of Busuanga island, all of Coron island and about 50 other minor islets stretching as far as Tara island in the north-east and Canipo island in the south. All these islands are part of the Calamian Archipelago in Northern Palawan that separates the West Philippine Sea from the Sulu Sea. Area : 689.10 square kilometers</p>

	<p>legislation which had brought together multisectoral efforts in effecting a serious and sustained agenda that will provide for the continued existence of a unique ecological system not found in any part of the world.</p>	<p>Population: 42,941 Coron is home to Agutaynen, Cagayanen, Cuyunen and Tagbanua. The Calamian Tagbanua community owns 22,400 hectares encompassing ancestral land and fishing grounds. Their primary source of livelihood are fishing and bird’s nest collection. The local economy is composed of livestock, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, construction, electricity, gas and water. Fishing is the dominant industry. Coron’s fishing industry delivers both live and fresh fish to the communities and traders. The fishing ground has the highest ecological reserve of 326,917 GHa for the year 2015.</p> <p>Coron is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country and is perceived to be quite expensive. Property/housing rentals are high, compared with other towns and cities. Consumer items, including all kinds of food, are higher than anywhere else in the island and in the rest of Palawan. Most vegetables, fruits, basic cooking ingredients such as onions and garlic, grocery items sold in the public market and smaller markets are imported from Mindoro Occidental, Davao, Manila. There is a proliferation of small and medium scale retail businesses catering to a large tourist market and transient residents. There are many livelihood opportunities in the tourism services sector, which are more attractive to the job-seeking populace. The locals and professionals from other cities or towns complain about the high cost of living.</p> <p>The predominant land use in the municipality is forest (46.46%) and grasslands (36.34%) which occupies the total municipal land area. Areas utilized for agricultural accounts or almost 1,145.32 hectares. Built infrastructure utilities/facilities have an aggregate total of almost 498.48 hectares.</p>
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		<p>Total agricultural area is 1,946 hectares for production of rice, vegetables, corn and root crops.</p> <p>There are ten (10) established MPA in the area: Lajala, Balisungan, Minugbay-Malbato-Tagpi, Bulalacao, Siete Picados, Sangat-Decalve, Marcilla, Bintuan, Decabobo and San Jose.</p> <p>Culion (51,306.08 ha) is the second largest of the Calamianes Island Group. Population : 19,543 Annual Growth Rate: .57%</p> <p>The wide expanse of its coastal area makes fishing a prime source of living of local residents. The rich breeding ground of 39,980 hectares of coastal area is home to various marine sources. At present two companies (SOMMACO and HIKARI) operate pearl farms, generating some employment for a few residents. Seaweeds farming is another major source of living for the people. Production area is about 13.64 hectares which are managed and maintained by 161 seaweed farmers.</p> <p>Minor forest products like rattan, buho and bamboo are abundant in Culion and are sources of sources of income for enterprising community members. These raw materials are used to manufacture furniture, handicrafts, baskets and sawali.</p> <p>Destructive practices through kaingin and indiscriminate cutting of trees are major factors that contributed to the threatened status. Hunting by some local residents for food, pet and trading continue to be threats to the wildlife in the forest areas.</p> <p>The soil is characterized as acidic which hamper agriculture productivity in some farm areas.</p> <p>Crop production is one of the major economic activities. There are about 293 farmers engaged in the production of palay, cassava,</p>
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	<p>cashew and other fruit trees. Total agricultural area is 258.5 hectares. Some 530 hectares are planted with cashew while 56 hectares are for mango production. Average production for cashew and mango are 300 kilos per hectare and 5 tons per hectare.</p> <p>Conflicting land claims and ownership are major issues. The local government does not recognize nor acknowledge the ancestral domain claims and applications of the Tagbanuas in the municipality.</p> <p>Linapacan has a total land area of 17,225 hectares, which is 1.04% of Palawan’s total land area.</p> <p>Linapacan is a limestone island, its soil particularly in the lowland areas have been found to be suitable for rice, root crops and tree crop.</p> <p>Population: 14,180</p> <p>The municipality is geographically challenged, being the farthest island town in the CIG. It is only accessible through land transportation, and only during fair and good weather. Infrastructure and social services are poor and the municipality , especially its far-flung barangays, are often times not included in non-government programs and projects. Agriculture remains the largest sector and employer in the municipal economy. Recent estimates indicated that around 87.00 percent of the total households are engaged in farming and fishing activities, while the services sector or the wages and salary workers constitutes the remaining 30.00 percent.</p> <p>Food security is seen as a looming concern throughout the CIG.</p>
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Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (SIPLAS) in Surigao Del Norte Province

The SIPLAS or the Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape is the largest marine protected area of the Philippines and has the largest mangrove reserve in Mindanao. It is also part of an important biogeographic region, the Eastern seaboard of Mindanao, identified as an important biodiversity corridor in the Philippines National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. This biogeographic

region has also been previously identified by the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF) as a major center of endemism and also a hotspot. The CEPF describes Eastern Mindanao as forming part of the Greater Mindanao Biogeographic Region. Its northern boundary is Siargao Island, and it extends South to where Mt. Hamiguitan rises; to the West, portions of the Agusan Marsh delineate the area. Fifteen extremely high priority-critical conservation priority sites and five extremely high priority-urgent sites have been identified in Eastern Mindanao. SIPLAS is included in the extremely high priority-critical areas for conservation.

Siargao Island was a wildlife sanctuary included in the initial components of the protected area system. It was later identified as one of the top priority protected area sites and eventually declared as the Siargao Islands Protected Landscape and Seascape (SIPLAS) in 1996. The SIPLAS management plan of 2015 indicates that "SIPLAS is one of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), an Important Bird Area (IBA), and is included in the Conservation Priority Areas (CPAs) identified through the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority-setting Program. It has 4,000 has of contiguous mangrove stand in Del Carmen with the overall mangrove cover of Siargao group of islands at 7,768 hectares. With its mangrove cover and forest land, SIPLAS contributes to water retention, erosion control and reduced flooding. These also support food security by maintaining crop diversity and species, play an important role in climate change adaptation and contribute to mitigation. A study on current terrestrial species biodiversity trends (CCI 2019) indicate comparatively high species congruence in the central portion of Siargao island (running from east of San Isidro, Western De Carmen and Eastern Dapa) and in Socoro Island. In 2010, the Siargao population is 110,653 with 2,211 households. Of the nine (9) municipalities covered by SIPLAS, two (2) municipalities are classified as 4th class municipality, five as 5th class, while two municipalities remain 6th class municipalities, classifying them among the poorest municipalities in the Philippines. These families are mostly dependent on their natural resources for their livelihood. 30% of the settlers benefit from agricultural activities by utilizing 64% of the total land area of Siargao or 39,788 hectares. Soils in this landscape generally have poor fertility, and some of the natural vegetation, particularly in most of Socorro, is highly fire prone. Most of the farmers are producing coconut products. However, the coconut industry on the island is barely surviving due to high marketing cost in the mainland of Mindanao and lack of tenurial security given that the entire island is a protected area and large parcels of land are owned by a few prominent families. 4,128 hectares or 10% are utilized for rice production. Approximately 75% of the riceland is dependent on the onset of the rainy season, and a major concern for food security is that the island is not self-sufficient in rice production.

Fishing ranks second as a source of income in SIPLAS with 24% of the population municipal fishers. The local fishing in Siargao Island is affected by unsustainable resource utilization such as dynamite fishing. Communities are also engaged in livestock raising, non-timber forest product gathering and tourism. Identified barriers by the community are mainly lack of capital assets and lack of technology. Fisher folk are among the poorest of the poor, and they have no financial means to purchase bigger fishing boats that would allow them to safely go further out to sea, nor do they have the technical skills to process their harvests to increase their value.

Threats to SIPLAS include destruction and degradation from unsustainable resource extraction, unsustainable fishing and farming practices, and conversion of mangroves and forests to agricultural lands. Low income, poor access to basic social services, low environmental awareness, weak law enforcement, and lack of livelihood alternatives have all contributed to the increasing difficulty of protecting SIPLAS.

An emerging stressor on the ecosystems and biodiversity in SIPLAS is growing tourism with about 35,230 tourists arriving in Siargao in 2010. In General Luna alone, they receive at least 10,000 visitors a week. This provides an opportunity, however, for cultural and eco-tourism to educate people about the biological importance of the island. Growth in the tourism industry in SIPLAS means that there will be expansion of settlements and spread of commercial establishments along the coast. Most of these will be considered to be in high risk areas vulnerable to extreme climate hazards. Likewise, increasing population and settlement development also pose problems from solid and liquid waste in SIPLAS which will further contribute to ocean pollution and destruction of coastal habitats.

Siargao is highly prone to climate change; in particular extreme heat events, increasing ocean temperature, extreme rainfall events and sea level rise (Climate Change Cluster VIII according to a national mapping system of climate change threats). Water and food security are considered common major concerns by different stakeholders. This is partly due to natural limitations of the island ecosystem's karst features, land use governance challenges, and the negative impacts of climate change, as well as increased demand for ecological services from growing economic activities.

SIPLAS was recently formalized under the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law. The Protected Area Management Board is chaired by the DENR and composed of LGUs as well as key agencies. The ongoing contribution of each LGU to overall PA governance is driven by each LGU's own local governance practices and attitudes. A good number of LGUs have young, ecologically aware planning officers and working ENRO staff. CLUPs are currently being updated. There is an intent among LGUs to collaborate as an inter-LGU entity on shared issues such as water security. Some LGU planners see the growing tension between meeting the technical clearance systems of the PA as well as new economic opportunities that LGUs want to avail, such as in tourism which is also being promoted by the National Government. To address these issues, plans are underway to update the PA management plan.

The socioeconomic challenges of SIPLAS can be summarized in the following table:

LANDSCAPE	PROVINCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION	SPECIFIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDSCAPE
Siargao Island	The Province of Surigao del Norte, which has jurisdiction over Siargao Island, has 11 municipalities in the mainland and nine (9) in Siargao Island. As of 2015, the provincial population was at 485,000 individuals 116,587 of which were in Siargao Island/Siargao Island protected Landscape and Seascape System covers 62,796 hectares. Surigao del Norte is 2 nd among the four (4) provinces of the Caraga Region in terms of poverty incidence. In 2012, it was reported that 34.6% of the households in the province were considered poor. Nine (9) of the top 20 poorest barangays in Surigao del Norte Province are in Siargao Island (SI). Based on the	Nine (9) Protected Areas Community-Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBARMAs) were awarded to the nine municipalities of Siargao Island (SI). The island is threatened by: -a rapidly increasing population -unregulated urbanization resulting to expansion of settlement areas and the unsustainable use of land and water resources -Land use and land cover changes including unregulated land conversion of forest lands to agriculture and non-agriculture uses. There are 132 barangays in SI, 42 of which are within forestland. 2,134 has of these forestland are covered by CSC (Certificate of Stewardship Contract), awarded to 1,077 household-occupants.

	<p>Natural Resource Assessment (NRA) household survey report, the average income per month in SI ranged from PhP4,947 to PhP21,267.</p> <p>The Provincial Government is promoting coffee and cacao production.</p>	<p>About 39,878 hectares or 64% of the land cover are croplands, 32,230 has. of which are planted with perennials, mostly coconut. The nine (9) municipalities in SIPLAS (Burgos, Dapa, Del Carmen, Gen. Luna, Pilar, San Benito, San Isidro, Sta. Monica, and Socorro) are in the 4th to 6th income classes. Dapa, Socorro and Del Carmen are the three (3) major commercial and trading centers in the Island. Gen. Luna, the leading tourist destination in SI, being the surfing capital, has 14% only of the total population of SI. The population of SI has been showing a steadily increasing trend since 2000. The fastest growing municipalities are Pilar, Del Carmen and Gen. Luna have average annual growth rates of 5.6%, 4.8%, and 3.9%, respectively. Way above the national average growth rate of 1.4%. Food security is cited as a major problem in SI.</p>
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Each landscape has its own individual mix of challenges that are identified in Table 2:

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss and Habitat Degradation	Samar-Catubig	Sierra Madre-Aurora	Palawan - Calamian Islands	Siargao island
DIRECT DRIVERS				
Timber poaching	✓	✓		
Kaingin / slash and burn production	✓	✓		
Charcoal production (Uling)		✓	✓	
Wildlife hunting	✓			
Unsustainable farming practices	✓	✓	✓	
Unsustainable fishing/ destructive fishing / overharvesting		✓	✓	✓
Siltation		✓		
Land and mangrove conversion		✓		✓
Climate change vulnerability				
<i>Coral bleaching</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Strong typhoons destroying habitats</i>				
<i>Sea Level rise and flooding</i>				
INDIRECT DRIVERS	✓	✓	✓	✓

Poverty	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of security among some communities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tourism& Urbanization including infrastructure programs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of environmental awareness of community				✓
Poor Natural Resource Management (NRM) and agriculture governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unorganised and obsolete data sets for planning</i> • <i>Lack of alignment between nationally conceived programs and site-specific needs in fragile landscapes</i> • <i>Lack of integration of sectoral plans / programs</i> • <i>Local land use plans not harmonized with conservation outcomes</i> • <i>Weak law enforcement by both national and local governments</i> • <i>Difficult to sustain ecosystems oriented , inter- lgu collaboration</i> • <i>Weak implementatoin of citizen participation mechanisms in planning and resource allocation</i> • <i>Weak mechanisms for social learning of lessons from various interventions</i> 	✓	✓	✓	✓

As this project seeks to promote and support innovative and scalable initiatives of CSOs, NGOs and CBOS, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes, it is important to identify the specific barriers that these actors, serving the local-level, face. These barriers will specifically be addressed by the project design.

Barrier 1: Community organizations in the target landscapes and seascapes ***lack a larger, more long-term vision and strategy*** for biodiversity protection, ecosystem and resource management and suffer from ***weak adaptive management capacities*** exemplified by the proliferation of unsustainable livelihood practices and the lack of know-how in pursuing alternative sustainable livelihoods which contribute to conservation.

Communities, in general, engage in unsustainable farming and fishing practices. The pressures of poverty and lack of know-how to engage in alternative sustainable farming and fishing is an impediment to carrying out more sustainable practices. Local stakeholders may believe that sustainable farming and fishing are more expensive, generate lower yields and are inaccessible to the poorer segments of communities. This lack of know-how makes quick profits generated from unsustainable practices (timber and wildlife poaching) more attractive to engage in as the returns are relatively large and have a quick turnaround.

There is also a lack of access to tools, methodologies, and technologies, and best practices which could empower NGOs, CSOs and CBOs. There is poor knowledge management or sharing of lessons learned,

which prevent the organizations from learning from one another and evolving to better improve their adaptive capacities. The project will address this barrier by supporting organizations to craft landscape strategies, the focus being on the process—of coalescing around a shared vision, through engagement, participation and input of various organizations.

Barrier 2: Community organizations in the target landscapes and seascapes have ***insufficient capacities and voice*** to efficiently and effectively advocate policy changes at the local and national levels to support biodiversity conservation and landscape and seascape resilience. This is particularly relevant for women, as most of the community organizations are headed by men.

On the part of CSOs, there is lack of skills and resources to analyze and critique local and national policies which adversely affect the sustainability of community efforts in protection and restoration. Without the necessary policy change, community efforts in landscape and seascape protection will be weak and ineffective. Community organisations need to increase their capability to analyze and critique policy and advocate reforms to challenge land and mangrove conversion, raise questions regarding the potential incompatibility of development and conservation policies, and reform generally poor or weak governance over natural resources. In remote rural areas, CBOs dominate and focus on immediate livelihood needs; the stronger NGOs tend to concentrate in the provincial/regional cities. At the municipal levels, there are limited convergence opportunities among CBOS and NGOS for cross pollination of programmes and project as well as for social learning and knowledge sharing. There are little to no mechanisms to feed back community experiences into broader policy changes. The project will address this barrier, by establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholder mechanisms, which will provide the space and the structure for such organizations to voice their issues and achievements. The project will also support the piloting of interventions and initiatives that are not necessarily immediately livelihood-based but that can provide impacts in the long-run, and ensure that lessons learned from these initiatives are fed back into both government and CSO structures.

Barrier 3: ***Community organizations lack sufficient financial resources and technical knowledge to link with the private sector to lower the risks*** associated with innovating land and resource management practices to conserve biodiversity, and sustaining or scaling up successful experiences.

The target areas are predominantly inhabited by poor and marginalized communities. Introducing changes in livelihoods and production systems would require resources that are not present in the communities. There is a need for communities and their organizations to generate the necessary financial resources. However, they generally lack access to financing and mainstream markets to realize more viable sustainable livelihood approaches. Communities also currently have low knowledge and capacity to relate to and partner with the private sector who could support the building of their livelihoods into social enterprises. The project will challenge this barrier by supporting priority access to funding and support; capacity development and training; and learning, sharing, and networking. It will also promote the active participation of local communities in developing, testing and applying innovative solutions to play a catalytic role for transformational change. Particular consideration will be paid to include women's voices, both as participants and leaders, and as sources of traditional knowledge and information. Grantees will be requested to demonstrate the gender dimensions of their initiatives. Smaller women's groups as well as indigenous communities will be supported in developing proposals—peer guidance relationships between groups will be fostered so that some of the more established community organizations can support some of the smaller ones to develop the organizational and administrative skills necessary to apply for funding.

Barrier 4: Community groups tend to be disparate, at geographical distances or operating in silos without a coherent approach to biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience. Many community groups may be facing similar challenges, but given the geographic distances, or the fact that they are on different islands, may limit communication, exchanges and sharing of best practices. Forums that promote exchanges would help mitigate against duplicative work, and help disseminate knowledge and expertise to those who need it most. While the project cannot erase geographic distances, it can support mechanisms which bring together different actors and organizations, and facilitate their exchanges.

Barrier 5: Skepticism towards NGOs. While the NGO sector is well-established in the Philippines; by the year 2000, there were 45,000 registered NGOs and just as many community organizations¹⁵, the sector faces declining support from government and the donor community for institutional strengthening. There is also a perceived view of NGOs being associated with security threats or with the far left which further enhances distrust. While the growth of the non-state sector actors can be perceived as a response to the lack of domestic and international institutions to tackle social, economic and environmental issues, at times, this can cause a tension between state and non-state entities. Part of tackling this barrier is to enhance collaboration, cooperation, foster trust, and allow entities to act according to their comparative advantage so that they may yield joint benefits for both non-state and state institutions. Multi-stakeholder processes, and joint-learning initiatives with local governments are key to surmounting this barrier.

Barrier 6: Weak environmental governance, institutional capacity and inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder collaborations. Weakness in environmental governance at the national level can have impacts at the local level and vice-versa. Without clear mandates, programmes and policy support, there is a lack of coordinated and coherent local-level action. There are gaps between non-government and local government units, which prevent both the consolidation of a shared vision, but also of knowledge. In particular, results from ad-hoc projects conducted in the country, are often not centralized and collected results in ways that they can be upscaled and shared. Inter-LGU relations also vary; some LGUs are more successful than others at implementing sustainable actions and hiring personnel staff devoted to environmental and social considerations. The lack of resources at the local government levels, enforcement and integrated approach in local development planning and budget create hurdles in implementing sustainable actions at the local level. This also prevents the fulfillment of broader national-level mandates.

On the part of government, the Local Government Code provides mechanisms for participatory governance. However, compliance with this mechanism is generally weakly implemented and poorly monitored. For instance, Rules for Accreditation of NGOs to participate in LGU cross-sectoral planning processes are perceived as cumbersome, creating added challenges for NGOs' meaningful participation. Information on government programs and events and opportunities are scarce and unclear. The Government has recently launched a Freedom of Information (FOI) program in the Executive Branch of government, for clearer communication, but this is still in the process of development. Invitations to participate in events are sometimes not sent to appropriate local organizations or unclear. On the part of sectoral agencies like the Department of Agriculture (DA), mechanisms for stakeholder participation through the Agriculture Fishery Councils (AFC) are not optimized. AFCs are often used as channels for

¹⁵ Reyes, J.A. Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours in the *Philippines*, *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, Vol. 4, No. 6, Rome, 2015

implementing nationally set priority commodities with currently limited opportunities to tackle unique location specific needs.

The lack of relevant national and local programs as well as cross sectoral integration of such programs on the ground, have prevented addressing location-specific needs for natural resource management (NRM) and agricultural development options for communities in fragile landscapes. For instance, until recently, the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples rights focused on ancestral land rights and not so much on livelihood support services to communities to address their immediate needs. The National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) program (for upland migrants in production forests) lack resources to provide for upland agriculture needs of its client communities; national agricultural programs tend to be oriented to lowland agriculture. Some LGUs promote the use of GMO corn in upland watersheds areas using herbicide as part of quick response disaster recovery programs, which can at times go against other sustainability goals. There is lack of capacity among national agencies to document and analyze local knowledge of indigenous communities limiting effective development interventions.

The project will address this barrier by supporting bottom-up knowledge management, as well as multi-stakeholder approaches that bring different entities together, to coalesce around a shared vision, in a participatory manner. The project will also provide opportunities for joint learning by both CSOs and government agencies so that information and learnings from project interventions can be used to strengthen the location specific relevance of government programs. The project will especially ensure that knowledge gleaned is fed back into government and non-government institutions. These barriers contribute to a negative feedback loop resulting in continued practice of unsustainable farming and fishing, poor coordination among stakeholders in the landscapes, inadequate training and skills, lack of awareness and information, inadequate funding and incentives and poor infrastructure. Fostering community-driven development (CDD) with a vision for integrated landscape management (ILM), would aggregate the efforts of multiple actors working towards sustainability, and challenge the barriers and gaps which impeded results at a larger scale. ILM would support enhanced socio-ecological resilience i.e. human well-being, food security, climate change mitigation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services at community level and replicated at a larger landscape scale.

2.3 Baseline Scenario

The promotion of community solutions as effective modalities for development, as supported by GEF-SGP, is an important attribute of the Philippine development experience. This is partly reinforced by the fact that the Philippines has a substantial civil society sector. In 2017, a USAID study among nine countries in Asia entitled the “Civil Society Organizations Index”, indicated that the Philippines and Bangladesh continue to lead other countries in terms of the viability and sustainability of CSOs (Code NGO, 2018). This bodes well for the implementation of SGP-07, which will benefit from the rich civil society culture.

The National Poverty Reduction Plan as embedded in the Philippine Development Plan employs the concept of Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, currently supported by World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as a key mechanism for addressing poverty including those in disaster-prone areas such as the eastern seaboard. This is very much in line with SGP-07 which aims to empower local communities to address their environmental challenges.

Three decades of combined work of small grants programs in the Philippines is generating a wealth of experience that demonstrate the value of community level innovations in contrast to the business as usual (BAU) solutions; however, these have not been consistently accompanied by effective knowledge management practices, which would disseminate, replicate or upscale some of these lessons learned. With the advent of climate change, there is compelling need to more rapidly replicate community good practices that have been made possible by the small grants approach, among more communities, and into wider landscapes. This involves maximizing the transformative role of community solutions in strengthening the relevance and reach of government development plans, and informing land use plans, that cover larger landscapes.

The Philippine decentralization law (Local Government Code, 1991) espouses the application of participatory governance, including in governing agriculture and natural resources management. It requires local governments (LGUs) to support citizen participation in formal planning and budgeting processes of Local Development Councils and other relevant sectoral committees. Sectoral programmes and laws also require varying forms of citizen participation in the planning and monitoring of programs at the LGU level.

The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028 (PBSAP) includes the following main themes as areas of priority: urban biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; and cross-cutting themes which includes: key biodiversity areas; Invasive Alien Species management; REDD+; land use; and gender. Among the major achievements toward the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, of the implementation of the PBSAP, is the extension of the terrestrial protected areas network, along with 1,169 marine protected areas in the form of reserves, sanctuaries and parks, and improvement in management effectiveness of these sites, which rose from 10-15 percent in 2000 to 20-30 percent in 2007. In addition, threatened flora and fauna were given further protection through various species conservation programs and executive and administrative issuances (with positive trends recorded for marine turtles and mangroves); the number of confiscations of illegally traded wildlife species regulated under the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) increased from 513 in 2005 to 11,124 in 2012. Measures such as fish farming and ecotourism in PAs are being implemented to promote sustainable use and benefits for local livelihoods, but have not expanded to desired levels. Indigenous knowledge and the practices of 16 tribes were documented by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and access and benefit-sharing have been institutionalized through the process of free and prior informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous and local communities. Several biodiversity monitoring tools have been developed but sustaining the effort remains a challenge. In 1999, the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) introduced the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) as a tool to collect data on priority species and resource use and to guide decision-making. This was institutionalized through policy. For a time, monitoring efforts yielded promising results and resulted in management interventions. In some PAs, the BMS was sustained through local efforts but, in general, monitoring ceased due to lack of funds.

The PBSAP also requires government and citizen partnerships for its goals to be realized. In the case of agriculture, Agriculture and Fishery Councils are an example of these shared spaces. They are established by law at every level of local government to support national agricultural programs. The government structure at the local level is well-poised to support the landscape approach, and benefit from multi-stakeholder mechanisms. There is also a political process underway to increase the budgets of these local level government entities, which offers opportunities for greater collaborations at the local level.

The project supports the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022, particularly Chapter 20 - Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment. The project also supports objectives in Chapter 8 – Expanding economic opportunities for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, due to the project’s livelihood focus. It supports the National Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Agenda, particularly in support of key basic sectors involving farmers, fishermen and Indigenous Peoples.

The project supports international commitments of the Philippine Government to Multilateral Agreements. With regard to the Convention on Biological Diversity, it supports Aichi Targets Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, including in areas outside PA areas. It supports Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services” because it supports communities to benefit directly from the landscapes they manage. Goal E: Enhance implementation (of NBSAP) through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building is supported through Outcome 2 which involves participatory landscape governance. The project supports the Philippine commitment to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) as expressed in the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (NAP DLDD) particularly in sustaining the integrity of watersheds. This will also be reinforced through restoration activities including reforestation, agroforestry, and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

Under SGP-05, a number of grantee initiatives demonstrated the tangible potential to scale-up community solutions to wider landscape level. These included technical recommendations, born out of field experience, that were mainstreamed in municipal land use plans or in inter-LGU plans led by the province, as confirmed by the Terminal Evaluation.

The Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) has recently initiated a series of landscape dialogues for the larger Sierra Madre and Misamis-Bukidnon corridor. This is a parallel process outside of SGP, but will benefit from the capacity building fostered among SGP-grantees in the past. It aims to deepen the collaboration among sectors to address issues and capacitate facilitators of various fora with more effective planning and facilitation tools fit for multisectoral consensus building and action. In a related development, four small grant facilities, namely: Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE), Forest Foundation Philippine (FFP), Foundation for a Sustainable Society (FSSI) and the Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) have agreed to plan community initiatives in two key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in Northern Palawan. As this collaboration is in its earlier stages, the SGP-07 can build on this initiative, leverage lessons learned, and include this type of collaborative thinking in its multi-stakeholder groups. In 2018 a consortium of funding institutions in the Philippines was formed to optimize the resources, investments, and expertise in addressing the socioeconomic-political and climatic drivers underpinning the degradation of critical key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in the country. The Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc. (FSSI), and Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) have collaborated and supported the program “Catalyzing Investment for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development” in northern mainland Palawan. The program is commonly called “Star Trek Program” in reference to the spaceship “ENTERPRISE” of interstellar travel. As conservation trade-off (trade-off of biodiversity and livelihood), the “Star Trek Program” underscores the strategic role of developing climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production systems and social enterprises in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the country. The Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PTFCFI) joined the “Star Trek” consortium in 2018, which focuses on San Vicente-Taytay-Roxas Forests and Cleopatra’s Needle KBAs which connect the three protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (RA 7586 of 1992)-- El Nido Managed Resource Protected Area, Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape, and Puerto Princesa Subterranean Natural Park. Encompassing 185,000 hectares of forestlands that provide a

lifeline to 46 communities (17,734 households), San Vicente-Taytay-Roxas Forests and Cleopatra's Needle KBAs form a biodiversity conservation corridor that primarily maintains connectivity among KBAs in northern Palawan under the NIPAS system. This can be an example of how the small grants programs can leverage various organizations' resources to support particular landscapes. SGP-07 will not be carrying out activities in the exact locations covered by these institutions, but will expand the coverage initiated by them, and replicate and leverage results achieved. This can be an example of how the small grants programs can leverage various organizations' resources to support particular landscapes. SGP-07 will not be carrying out activities in the exact locations covered by these institutions.

The project will also build upon the results from the World Bank funded: "Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism" project, which has strong linkages to SGP-07 and seeks to green tourism activities. The World Bank project aims to (i) improve access to infrastructure services; (ii) promote local tourism development; and (iii) strengthen capacity for disaster and crisis preparedness in select tourism destinations in the Philippines¹⁶. Of the sites included in the World Bank project, Siargao is common to SGP-07. While the World Bank project will work on a greater infrastructural level, SGP-07 will seek to improve biodiversity protection considerations, enhance sustainability of natural resources being used by tour operators and industry. The multi-stakeholder platform in Siargao will include partners from this project, so that there is alignment and coherence among the projects.

Without the GEF alternative:

- There will continue to be a disconnect among stakeholders with an ad hoc approach to development interventions; initiatives from different communities, organizations, and local governments will not be coordinated around a shared agenda or vision, with a view to attain larger landscape impacts.
- Biodiversity and land degradation threats will remain as usual; the project seeks to change the business-as usual scenario by supporting initiatives that reverse negative impacts of current behaviors in landscapes, and restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems while promoting livelihood activities that promote sustainability. Without these, it is foreseen that degrading practices will continue, particularly on the agriculture, tourism and wildlife exploitation ends.
- Smaller community organizations will not be able to pilot, advance their innovative and sustainable practices thereby remaining at a small-scale without having a larger impact.
- For those associations that require project grants to advance their socially responsible, sustainable and biodiversity-friendly enterprises, they may not be able to pursue their initiatives, or obtain capital to do so, thereby impacting their livelihoods and possibility of increasing sustainable products on the market.
- There will be a lost opportunity for greater government and CSO-partnerships. On the local level, LGUs are on the verge of receiving larger budgets and therefore increased mandates at the local level. There is an opportunity for CSOs and LGUs to collaborate, and build effective partnerships which can be supported with leveraged resources in the future. On the national level, there will be a lost opportunity for DENR and the CSO community to test and develop effective partnership modalities.

¹⁶ Project Information Document, Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism, <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/722661600247421323/pdf/Concept-Project-Information-Documents-PID-Philippines-Sustainable-Inclusive-and-Resilient-Tourism-Project-P171556.pdf>

- CSOs will not receive the kind of organizational capacity building that they receive when participating in the SGP process. CSO skills will remain marginally improved based on previous SGP cycles, but the opportunity to attain new organizations, and to advance those that have begun their capacity building processes will remain stunted. This is particularly on the administrative side of applying gender analysis, developing effecting indicators and monitoring and evaluation approaches; applying and leveraging other resources, and improving enforcement.
- There will be a lost opportunity of sharing best practices and lessons learned, and of generating greater knowledge amongst communities. This also loses opportunities for upscaling lessons learned at the policy level. Individual groups will continue to generate results, lessons learned and best practices in ways which are not centralized or collected, thereby losing opportunities for replication as well.
- There will be a lost opportunity to test and pilot initiatives. These are crucial to ensure innovativeness, advancing on previous technologies, identifying what the best methods are with particular livelihood/restoration activities.
- Indigenous Peoples networks will continue to have limited voice in various local stakeholder fora. Their knowledge, experience, and practice will not be integrated in a holistic landscape approach.
- Gender will not be integrated as a vital consideration to landscape development. Unequal access to resources, unequal participation will continue.

The following are the baseline circumstances in each landscape. They indicate varying conditions that can potentially enhance the role of community solutions under SGP-07.

Aurora

The civil society sector is very active in environmental work in the province. GEF-SGP5 grantees catalyzed and demonstrated the establishment of an Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA), a network of marine protected areas (MPAs), and supported research and communication of Indigenous People's (IP) cultural heritage through traditional arts. The FFP is also assisting NGOs (including GEF-SGP-05 partner NGOs) with work with indigenous communities in the northern part.

The Aurora Integrated Area Development Project raised public consciousness on watersheds through previous initiatives. The provincial government of Aurora in collaboration with University of the Philippines in Los Banos, is initiating work on key watersheds that feed to Central Aurora. Preparations of the provincial Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA) is incorporating recommendations to transform the local agriculture sector to become more sustainable and resilient. Recommendations are partly based on the agricultural innovations started in the LGU of San Luis as well as those of GEF-SGP partners. However, more support is required to build on this momentum, specifically in the areas of technical capacity and of resources.

The provincial government wants to manage the environmental trade-offs resulting from the aggressive road building works that opens up the touristic Pacific towns of Aurora to the high density grown regions of Central Luzon, and Greater Metro Manila. These roads pass through the fragile mountains of Aurora that host the province's remaining terrestrial biodiversity. Having received the least environmental attention in the past, the agriculture sector is considered the weak link in the ridge to reef continuum.¹⁷

¹⁷ Historically, environmental planning focused on forests, and coastal areas, and more recently on urban areas. Until recently, the environmental implications of agriculture were not considered as compelling as in the other sectors.

The provincial government is also supporting LGUs establish their coastal programs. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) is currently working with Aurora stakeholders to pilot a certification system for workers who conduct coastal resources monitoring and promote green jobs in the country.

The Provincial National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) office considers the recognition of ancestral domains as top priority. The Aurora State College of Technology (ASCOT) has started the study of indigenous knowledge and special practices (IKSP) of selected IP communities and plans to build a center /clearing house for this purpose. The USAID and DENR Wildlife Protect Project is helping strengthen the governance of the Maria Aurora Protected Area. A proposed ordinance to accelerate the expansion of ICCAs is also being discussed. The DENR recently conducted a dialogue with the civil society sector through the Save Sierra Madre Movement, to improve law enforcement. The Save the Sierra Madre Network is a multisectoral movement covering the entire Sierra Madre. It catalyzes continuing dialogue on environmental issues and local solutions and helps promote coordinated action in the bigger landscape. DENR is introducing improvements in the forest monitoring systems and supporting LGUs prepare their FLUPs.

A provincial version of the Biodiversity Strategy Action plan is being developed for Aurora through the DENR and Provincial Government. The USAID DENR Wildlife Protection Project is also being implemented by the government and seeks to strengthen the management of the Maria Aurora National Park. There are thus initiatives in the baseline that can be capitalized on and brought together through a multi-stakeholder and landscape approach.

Preparations of the provincial Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA) is incorporating recommendations to transform the local agriculture sector to become more sustainable and resilient. Recommendations are partly based on the agricultural innovations started in the LGU of San Luis as well as those of GEF-SGP partners. The LGU is a national awardee on Good Agriculture Practices program. The Provincial Agriculture Fishery Council (AFCs), composed of rural CBOs, as well as most municipal AFCs is considered active. The local Department of Agriculture (DA) program has windows to support high value perennial crops as well as organic agriculture. Beginning in 2020, the DA will be helping LGUs nationwide, including in Aurora, to update Municipal Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ), particularly on managing agricultural land conversion. There is an opportunity for SGP-07 initiatives to feed into this process.

Calamianes Group of Islands (CGI)

GEF-SGP grantees from previous SGP phases, contributed to the strengthening of Tagbanua ancestral domains, including their development plans and the role of women and youth in the process. They also helped attain better understanding of the terrestrial biodiversity of the municipality of Busuanga and forge conservation actions for the Dugong. GEF SGP-05 partners recently helped Tagbanua communities study their food systems and find ways to strengthen their resilience, in the face of climate impacts, noting that farmers prefer inbred crops over hybrid crops thereby supporting the national agricultural program. A separate GEF-assisted project with the DENR and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, “Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories” helped establish an Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) on Palawan mainland. Other NGOS, not supported by GEF, are currently in the process of piloting multisectoral watershed management planning process in Coron town.

There is a strongly felt need to manage the growth of the tourism sector vis-a-vis the carrying capacity of the island ecosystem. Local stakeholders are worried about water security and the sustainability of local food production systems. IPs are worried about increasing vulnerability to encroachment into ancestral lands. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is currently assisting the Department of Tourism with a Sustainable Tourism Plan for Coron and El Nido; implementation will commence in 2020. Several Coron-based resorts are participating in an EU Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) program to promote a range of sound ecological business practices called Zero Carbon Resorts programme. Four of them were recently recognized for achievement in this area (Sangat Resort, Asia Grand View Majika Resort and Coron Hilltop). However, there is a burst of growth of hotels and resorts many of which have no environmental plans in place and face no consequences for violating standards.

The municipality of Culion is undertaking major changes in its local governance practices. Agricultural sector plans are being updated, building on results of piloting work particularly on MPAs. The LGU also plans to further develop a network of barangays into a food bowl by promoting sustainable agriculture practices not only for Culion but for the whole Calamianes Group of Islands as well. This is in the planning phase. Municipal Agriculture Fishery Councils in each LGU enable farmer-based CBOs to remain updated of agricultural programs and initiatives. There is a strong demand at the local level for the DA to support more climate adaptive agriculture systems.

The LGUs of Busuanga and Coron have also identified their priority watershed areas for attention to address the major water security concerns. Major portions of the watersheds are under agricultural land use. Community watershed management measures are being piloted in north of Coron with CSO assistance. A national inter-agency task force was recently established to update the land-use strategy in Busuanga Pasture Reserve in response to the presidential directive on agrarian reform and environmental protection. The agricultural land use system requires new strategies based on limited carrying capacities as well as inspiration from successful sustainable agriculture ventures in mainland Palawan. The Western Philippines University and Palawan State University are considered major partners. The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) maintains a local support office to monitor the implementation of the Palawan Strategic Environmental Plan and the Wildlife Act. Due to Typhoon Haiyan, much aid money was brought in for relief and recovery. Recently, LGUs and NGOs organized the Calamianes Resilience Network (CRN) with support from CORDAID. The network aims to coordinate related work on disaster-risk reduction and climate change adaptation by LGUs and NGOs and enhance knowledge management on these two areas. Also ongoing is the long-term natural resource management work on coastal and marine waters. Foremost among this is the USAID Fish Right Program which supports LGU community efforts on MPAs as well as an ongoing initiative for inter-LGU collaboration.

Catubig Watershed in Samar

According to the Provincial Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) office, there is a need for more Environmental NGOs to participate in Local Development Councils.

GEF-SGP NGOs have been, however, able to demonstrate viable community-based models for value chain linked to small holder production systems. These include abaca production- processing systems in upland areas; rice duck farming systems in the midlands and mariculture systems. These grantees, along with the provincial government have expressed concern on the Northern Samar Watershed. Three priority watersheds were identified including the Catubig watershed, as requiring rehabilitation and support. NGOs have initiated piloting action on the Pambujan watershed which can be a source of experience and lessons for the upcoming work on the Catubig watershed.

The LGU works with the World Bank-Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) to promote selected commodities through targeted investments along the value chain. The DENR recently also completed a study for the Catubig Watershed, the results of which are undergoing review. A project of the National Irrigation Administration started the feasibility study of the full irrigation potential of the Catubig watershed.

The long-completed GEF Samar Biodiversity Project for the Samar Island Natural Park has created high multisectoral awareness of the local biodiversity. The Northern Samar NGOs form part of a bigger civic network concerned with the Park's sustainability. There are also remaining impacts from the Samar Integrated Rural Development Project (SIRDP), which raised consciousness of the province's watersheds; NGOs have initiated piloting action on nearby Pambujan watershed. This can provide entry-points for partnerships and collaborations on the Catubig watershed.

The University of Eastern Philippines is also working on mangrove conservation highlighting the role of women. The current work of the University of Eastern Philippines on organic agriculture and agroforestry (the latter based on their pilot work in Silvino Lobos) can also serve as foundation for more work on sustainable agriculture. Initial results demonstrate that agricultural innovations need to be institutionalized. In the case of the Town of Laoang, they developed a localized Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Plan. Agriculture and Fishery Councils at both the provincial and municipal levels are considered active in so far as production issues of the national mainstream programs are concerned. The LGU works with the World Bank-Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) to promote selected commodities through targeted investments (e.g. on abaca) along the value chain. The National Irrigation Administration started Irrigation development project based on the resources of Catubig watershed to produce more sustainable goods and services as a food basket of Northern Samar. There are many local tourism potentials in Northern Samar particularly in coastal areas (such as in Pambujan, Laoang) that require effective multisectoral support.

In the town of Catubig (mid watershed), the LGU is moving towards a chemical-free agriculture. The Local Chief Executive is the National Vice President of the League of Organic Agriculture Municipalities and Cities of the Philippines (LOAMC).¹⁸ The organization aims to cover 1 million hectares under organic agriculture (OA). The LGU needs the support of DA to develop alternative support services system that can support landscape level adoption of OA. The LGUs of Laoang, Catubig and Las Navas express interest to follow an alternative route to agriculture considering the fragile environment and the preponderance of traditional systems which can be dynamically strengthened to produce more sustainable goods and services as a food basket of Northern Samar. This can build on the learnings from selected work by the DA such as the Special Assistance for Agricultural Development (SAAD) which is designed to reach out to very poor and remote villages or through the DA support for rice through Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) program. The DA also recently completed an updated climate resilience and vulnerability analysis for the whole region.

GEF-SGP supported major work on MPAs in Eastern Samar, the learnings of which can be adopted to the seascapes of the Catubig watershed. Northern Samar NGOs also recently forged a Biodiversity Agenda which outlines strategies for each ecosystem in the ridge-to-reef continuum. Improved environmental conservation is one of the key agenda of a peace process being promoted in the island by a dialogue

¹⁸ A national organization of local chief executives that envisioned a well-developed nation where people are liberated from poverty, hunger and sickness through sustainable organic agriculture

forum facilitated by the Catholic church. The Northern Samar NGOS also form part of a bigger civic network involving NGOS engaged in the Samar Island Protected Area.

Siargao

Established only recently by Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law, by Environment and Natural Resources, Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (SIPLAS) is in the process of organizing its Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and its organizational structure. It also plans to update the Protected Area plan that would build on more recent studies on vulnerability to climate change and related studies on biodiversity. The PAMB expects substantial increases in income from user fee system to be established in the first quarter of 2020.

LGUs and other key sectors (NGOs, educational institutions, business) are concerned about sustainable water supply systems due to the inherent limitations of a karst dominated island ecosystem as well as threats to carrying capacity due to rapid growth of the tourism sector. Of equal concern is the looming issue of food insecurity given problems related to access and the rapidly growing competition from the tourism sector. Coconut-based agriculture has encroached into fragile upland areas although many lands are currently idle due to low prices of copra. Civic minded groups are interested to affirm the cultural heritage of Siargao as a means to increase NRM conservation measures.

The Del Carmen LGU is an award recipient of the coveted “Galing Pook” awards (a national recognition system for LGUs with outstanding performance) partly for its work to conserve its extensive mangrove areas (one of the largest in the Philippines). The Agriculture office of Del Carmen is currently promoting a program meant to attract the local youth to work on agriculture. It is marked as an “Ecotown” LGU by the Climate Change Commission (CCC). As Ecotown, it aims to demonstrate the role of effective climate change adaptation programs through better governance. Del Carmen and the Department of Education is also piloting a curriculum improvement initiative for grades one to three, with an eye to instill a strong environmental value formation in the regular curriculum. The Siargao State college of Technology also has the potential to recommend reforms in its curriculum every 3 years.

The Sentro para sa Ikauunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya (SIKAT) is the NGO with the most extensive physical presence at the CBO-level in six municipalities. It is helping communities and LGU build their resilience systems coupled with demonstration of viable livelihood systems. The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement cooperates with the OXFAM Great Britain to help Del Carmen LGUs to undertake studies and develop the action program for water security. The Town of General Luna on the other hand is collaborating with the DENR to study the actual carrying capacity of the town to absorb the ever expanding volume of tourist traffic.

Civic minded groups are interested to affirm the cultural heritage of Siargao in order to increase improved natural resource conservation measures. Several Tourism operators are collaborating with LGUs to install improved waste management measures. Siargao is one of the 7 priority sites in the country where the Department of Tourism Program, “Transforming Communities towards Resilient inclusive and Sustainable Tourism” will be implemented with World Bank assistance. This project’s initiatives will seek synergies and complementarities with sustainable tourism approaches initiated by the World Bank project.

Coconut-based agriculture has encroached into fragile upland areas in Siargao, although many lands are currently idle due to low prices of copra products. LGUs generally support the discussions and monitoring function of Municipal Agriculture Fishery Councils (MAFCs) and the Agriculture office of Del

Carmen is currently promoting a program meant to attract the local youth to work on agriculture. This involves the provision of viable demonstration projects for organic farming that are closely linked to the urban area's food needs. The Siargao State College of Technology, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and University of the Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) is also working on production strategies that can help adapt to impacts of climate change in agriculture. NGOs such as the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) are also helping the LGU conduct a food security study; data from which will be integrated during the project cycle into SGP-07.

III. STRATEGY

The project's strategy is based on two approaches; the first (1) learning from the Filipino experience on natural resource management and the latter (2) applying a globally recognized approach to promote landscape resilience and sustainability. With regard to (1), the unique Philippine experience in community-based natural resources management and good practices in decentralized governance, by local governments, has provided a host of guidance and knowledge tools that will inform the strategy of the project. With regard to (2) the globally developed Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme, provides a conceptual and holistic framework that guides the strategy of this project.

3.1. The Philippine Experience

The **Philippine Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)** experience includes a rich menu of good practices and lessons learned derived from years of community-based work for the protection and sustainable use of forests, community-based forest management, community-based coastal resource management; community-based sustainable tourism mechanisms, and protected area community based resources management. The GEF SGP supported many of these initiatives in their earlier development.

These experiences are based on community initiatives working on tenure security; evolving community networks, forging partnerships with local and national government agencies to cover landscapes such as upland agriculture landscapes, community woodlots, mangrove forest patches, community watersheds, and coastal areas. These offer several insights, entry points and guidance to form the strategy of the SGP-07 initiative; in particular how to foster community-driven initiatives, and long-term government-community collaborations, and how to instill public awareness of natural resources and how to protect them.

There are also important insights to be gleaned from **local government** (LGUs), which are highly decentralized and play a crucial role in promoting inter-local efforts on watersheds, using the ridge to reef lens, integrated coastal resources management, and climate change adaptation in agriculture. In recent years, a substantive part of civil society and local government experience drew support from large GEF grants that piloted institutional innovations. Examples include documentation and registration of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAS), establishment of Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) and mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management in municipal land use planning processes. There has also been increasing recognition of other effective area conservation measures (OECMS) by the government.

The recently **Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System** (E-NIPAS) Act of 2018 which added 94 protected areas including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Critical Habitats (CH) under the classification of National Parks, for protection and management by government with public resources

that can be mobilized for its protection, offers an entry point for this project. Given this commitment and interest by the government, there is an opportunity to support and rally around this initiative through local level engagement. This new law includes biogeographic regions prioritized by SGP for GEF-7 – specific areas in Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Quezon and Rizal provinces within the Sierra Madre Mountain range; the Biri Larosa Protected Landscape Seascape, Calbayog Pan-as Hayban Protected Landscape, Guiuan Marine Resource Protected Landscape Seascape and the Samar Island Natural Park within Samar Island; and Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape. By promoting biodiversity protection and sustainable activities in the selected sites, which also happen to be KBAs and Critical Habitats, SGP-07 will conduct activities in KBAs and CHs (see Section 3.3 for additional information on activities in KBAs). The project will also seek to identify, through local level insights, which vulnerable zones in the landscapes require protection under environmental governance. The project will feed up these recommendations to appropriate government entities so as to expand the area under government protection mechanisms. Given the menu of options of potential grant projects that can be included in the landscape strategy, the intention of increasing protection mechanisms over actual KBAs and critical habitats will include establishment of local Marine Protected Areas and Local Conservation Areas (for upland areas) which are considered Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs). These are anticipated to be part of the landscape strategy and portfolio that will be developed per landscape.

The **Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)**, the **National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation**, as well the **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)** also espouse ecosystems-based adaptation approach and specific methodologies for land and water management, which provides a strategic entry point by which the project can support the environmental agenda and leverage resources to support the implementation of SGP-07. The Forestry Sector has also recently adopted the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) approach, which is complementary to the strategy under SGP-07, and offers the policy support to help establish multi-stakeholder platforms and other initiatives to be supported by this project.

There is also a renewed recognition in the country, of **Indigenous Peoples (IP)** and their role in stewardship of natural resources and sharing of traditional knowledge. The E-NIPAS law gives greater recognition to the role of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in the governance, protection and conservation of heritage sites and biologically significant areas within indigenous territories. The law provides for the creation of a mechanism for coordination and complementation between indigenous peoples' traditional leadership and government agencies such as the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), local government units (LGUs), other government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). This particular project can support local level mechanism and provide avenues through which Indigenous Peoples' groups can strengthen their work on ecosystem restoration and protection. A bill on Indigenous Community Conservation Areas is currently being discussed in Congress with strong support from different stakeholders, which provides an entry point for supporting indigenous communities.

There is also an increased understanding that economic benefits are intrinsically tied to the landscape's goods and services. Whether it's timber products or tourism attracting divers and surfers, there is a growing interest in the Philippines' natural environment. In this vein, the Philippines government, through GEF support, established the **Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise Framework (BFDE)**. As the name suggests, this framework identifies biodiversity-friendly business entities whose economic activities and practices promote the sustainable use of biological resources. The term "business entities" includes

micro, small and medium enterprises, commercial enterprises, public-private sector partnerships, and livelihood activities initiated and/or managed by the local community. The biodiversity-friendly businesses serve as a means to generate profit and employment that equitably benefit the local communities, government and the business sector while promoting biodiversity conservation. SGP-07 will build on the investments made in this area and seek to further advance this notion that both governments and local communities have expressed interest in.

Agriculture policies and programs, while generally lowland agriculture oriented, also have special, “windows” that can be tapped to support community work in fragile upland and coastal ecosystems, which will be explored and used as entry points in this project. Examples for funding under these windows include development programs for traditional plant genetic resources; extension programs for small-scale organic agriculture, high value perennial crops, expanded crop insurance for targeted poor farming and fishing communities, village-level climate change adaptation systems and innovations towards farmer-based agricultural extension systems. The DENR and The DA are about to ink a Joint Circular to guide biodiversity-friendly agriculture in key biodiversity areas and PAs. The Department of Tourism (DOT) and World Bank are launching a national program titled TOURIST which stands for Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism. This program will be piloted in several sites including Siargao and possibly Coron Island; the latter with Asian Development Bank (ADB) support.

The project will also build on the lessons learned and best practices from SGP-05. These include the following:

- Community social networks that build on local knowledge and tap partnerships with the science community can generate cutting edge solutions to local Natural Resource Management (NRM) issues. These include low-cost forest protection, regeneration and monitoring methods, consensus building and planning tools, ecologically sound production technologies; engagement strategies for the youth, among others.
- The ability to build social capital with different tiers of local government enables community efforts to widen their influence over wider landscapes. This social capital is cultivated through years of patient, joint learning processes that pilot /demonstrate innovations. It is also made possible through optimal tapping of community participatory planning mechanism mandated by law.
- Quality outcomes at the sub-project level is usually not achieved through one small grant. Rather, it is the product of a string of small-scale support interventions covering 5 to 10 years. One way to do this is to forge collaboration among Small Grant grantees to apply a spatial and temporal strategy for small projects that generate incremental results leading to a shared vision.
- To generate quality proposals and results from grant projects over a short 5-year term, the GEF SGP need to invest in adequate support systems that shorten the turnaround times for the approval and take-off of grant projects. The adoption of the NGO hub systems has been a proven effective approach. Addressing the requirements for Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC) must also start very early to prevent excessive delays
- A strong partnership with government, with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture is crucial for SGPs to succeed. These agencies set the standards for many aspects of land use and have large resources that can be tapped by both civil society and local governments to influence good practices at the landscape level. The role of Provincial governments is also vital for landscape-oriented actions to take place

- There are many promising cases on the application of biodiversity-oriented enterprises as a means to improve livelihoods. These experiences should help fine-tune the biodiversity-friendly agricultural (BFDA) policy and guidelines.

3.2 COMDEKS Approach

GEF SGP 7 will combine the national experience with that of the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) programme to provide a more robust conceptual framework for the landscape orientation of GEF SGP-07. The COMDEKS programme seeks to improve landscape-level resilience through community action, while recognizing the inter-connectedness of ecosystem services, local food production, natural resource use, income opportunities and culture¹⁹.

There are three defining aspects of the COMDEKS programme and the Philippine sustainable development experience, which the SGP design will integrate into its own programming:

- Community-based organizations are a driving force in rural development strategies and should take part in local development planning processes, governance, budgeting, and execution to support the implementation of transformative strategies
- Participatory landscape governance represents an effective foundation for the organization of community-based, multi-stakeholder approaches to land and resource management. Community-based initiatives are sustainable, needs-based and provide on-site stewardship of available resources.
- Integrated solutions are effectively addressed through the landscape level, as the scale is large enough to include various communities, processes and systems that underpin ecosystem services, rural economic production and local cultures.

SGP-07 in the Philippines will build on the experience and lessons learned from the COMDEKS Programme, which has piloted the community-based landscape approach in 20 countries.²⁰ This experience will assist community-based organizations in carrying out and coordinating projects in pursuit of outcomes they will identify in landscape plans and strategies. Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits. Multi-stakeholder groups will also take experience, lessons learned, and best practices from prior initiatives and implement a number of potential scaling-up efforts during this project's lifetime.

The concept of the "landscape" is used in this project as it considers biodiversity value, land use trends and patterns, building resilience to climate change, previous SGP-supported initiatives, local economy connectivity, poverty and inequality levels, potential governance mechanisms, and potential partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, the government, private sector and others, as well as other factors. Targeting landscape resilience allows for the various types of community action to be catalyzed to advance multiple global environmental and local development goals synergistically in the same geographic space.

¹⁹ Mock, G. and Tschentscher, T. A Community Based Approach to Resilient and Sustainable Landscapes: Lessons from Phase II of the COMDEKS Programme. 2016

²⁰ Ibid.

The definition of landscape used in this project is that of a biophysical as well as cultural and political entity²¹ with overarching problems of ongoing environmental degradation, economic production, and social cohesion. This allows for a coherent thematic approach to addressing environmental problems in each landscape. Moreover, given that the Philippines is composed of islands, the term landscape will incorporate seascape as a given.

In the Philippines, four of these landscapes have been identified. These include the (1) the Catubig Watershed in Samar Island; (2) Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre Mountain Range; (3) Palawan Island in the Calamianes Group of Islands; and (4) Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape in Surigao del Norte Province.

Through a coherent approach, focused on smaller-scale geographic landscapes, the SGP will support community organizations to achieve impacts at the scale of rural and urban landscapes, with the aims of progressively acquiring critical mass to reach a tipping point of adoption, by rural and urbanizing constituencies, of adaptive practice and innovation for resilience-building. While there is greater focus on rural areas, there is the understanding that some of the towns in the selected landscapes are undergoing an urbanization process, attracting migrants, tourists and commercial activity. The project will address these sites to ensure that they in turn do not exert stresses upon the surrounding fragile environment. To achieve this, the project will foster adaptive management capabilities by enhancing technical know-how, developing planning and organizational skills, and promoting innovation and experimentation capacity to enhance their agency in developing plans and priorities and carrying them out for landscape resilience. The project will also invest in strategic projects, which build knowledge, capacity, and allow synergies among other smaller local actions.

The small grants provided through the SGP will support those communities and CSOs that are vulnerable, to develop their capacity to take measured risks in testing new methods and technologies, to innovate as needed, and to build synergies and collaborations as per their comparative advantage. In particular, SGP-07 will support local initiatives that enhance livelihoods while combating environmental degradation, and provide opportunities for vulnerable groups such as indigenous communities, women, the impoverished and youth with little opportunities.

The strategy will also ensure that CSOs achieve landscape scale by working with national and local governments through a joint-learning process. This means that in many cases, they can collaborate and build strategic partnerships with local governments throughout the duration of the project, and not just at the tail end where they advocate for policies that make replication possible. This will allow a coherent approach to landscape development and foster greater networks among state and non-state actors, as well as shared approaches and knowledge.

3.3 Selection of Landscapes in the Philippines

The Connectivity Conservation approach aims at establishing and maintaining connectivity of large landscapes and seascapes. Three of the biogeographic areas were identified in SGP-05, and validated in the project preparation of SGP-07. In this phase, the project will further initiatives with the aim of expanding protection and sustainable use of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Critical Habitats (CHs), through habitat conservation, protection and rehabilitation of landscapes and seascapes resulting from activities conducted by civil society groups located in these sites within landscapes. The multi-stakeholder group in each landscape will identify conservation/ protection/ rehabilitation needs and

²¹ Buck, L.E, Milder, J.C, Gavin, T.A, Mukherjee, I. *Understanding Ecoagriculture: A Framework for Measuring Landscape Performance*. EcoAgriculture Discussion Paper Number 2. 2006

activities for the KBAs and CHs (Component 2). Landscape strategies, planned for Component 2, will support the implementation of the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS law) by increasing protection mechanisms over actual KBAs and critical habitats, including establishment of local Marine Protected Areas and Local Conservation Areas (for upland areas) which are considered Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Of the areas supported by SGP in previous Phases, some shall remain in GEF-7 as Learning Areas. Learning Areas are sites supported under previous phases of the SGP that have already achieved outputs consistent with the level of sustainable development intended by the program and which now demonstrate actual proof-of-concept or best-practice for demonstration, upscaling or replication in the four priority landscape seascape of GEF-7.

The zones/locus of activity have been identified through consultation with civil society groups and local communities and are highlighted in the maps in Annex 1.

Some grants may be given to initiatives outside the selected landscapes, no more than 20 percent of the allocation, especially if they upscale innovative and successful practices; pilot novel interventions; yield a great number of beneficiaries; yield positive impact on the landscapes from outside. However, the primary focus of the project will be to concentrate activity, so that initiatives can feed and complement one another, results can accrue, stakeholders and beneficiaries can act in synergistic ways to achieve measurable impact. This decision will be undertaken by the National Steering Committee while ensuring that the targets provided in the logical framework have been met.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

4.1 Expected Results

The project objective is to build socio-ecological and economic resilience in the (1) *Catubig Watershed Samar Island*, (2) *Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre*, (3) *Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape* - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) *Calamianes Group of Islands in Northern Palawan* - through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

The GEF-funded alternative to the baseline will address the barriers to community-based biodiversity conservation and reduction of land degradation. In doing so, the project will support measures to improve community-based capacities and resources to promote and build ecosystem resilience through resource management planning at the landscape level and concrete measures to improve biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation. The initiatives will be identified and implemented in support of landscape level strategies formulated by multi-stakeholder groups comprised of representatives of landscape communities, local government authorities, NGOs and the private sector.

By focusing on targeted communities in the aforementioned landscapes, the project seeks cost-effective delivery of community-level investments, processes and tools, within a measurable, limited geographic scope. The project also seeks to build synergies and linkages among various community-level interventions, so as to harmonize them, increase value-added of existing initiatives, promote social cohesion and generate greater impacts and results on the landscape through cumulative interventions. This project's strategy is to consolidate past gains in community-based conservation and scaling-up efforts to reach more communities across the landscapes.

The essential strategy of the project is the following: the project will seek to empower and support local community organizations, NGOs and CBOs, so that they may pilot and effect sustainable interventions that support livelihoods and reverse biodiversity loss and land degradation. A landscape approach,

reinforced through multi-stakeholder collaborations, will help achieve a cohesive and coherent vision, under which development actors, local partners and governments will execute synergistic and complementary activities to achieve a tipping point in adoption of sustainable development measures in each landscape. The project will facilitate capacity building, sharing of technical expertise, the dissemination of resources through small grants, and opportunities for networking and knowledge sharing. The lessons learned from this project will yield to an upscaling of best practices, so as to inform policy development (both at local and national levels), improve baseline data in the country, and provide models to be replicated elsewhere. The underlying theory of change for the project is captured in Annex 15.

The project will support the Biodiversity Focal Area strategy, and interventions are dedicated to mainstreaming biodiversity, with the aim of internalizing the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development interventions, policies and programmes. The activities described below will contribute to:

- Improving and changing production in key sectors specifically on agriculture and tourism, to decrease and reverse degrading impacts on biodiversity, and with inputs into the development/construction sector to prevent encroachment onto vulnerable areas; this will be addressed by activities covered under Component 1 .
- Land-use planning, with an eye to integrating biodiversity into municipal and barangay decision-making, specifically in local development planning and budgeting processes, to ensure landscape connectivity. Those will be addressed in large part by activities planned by multi-stakeholder platforms under Component 2. One of the key features of the activities is to foster greater collaboration between CSOs and government to ensure alignment among objectives, lack of duplication or counter-acting practices, and to develop a shared vision of what the vulnerable hotspots of each landscape are, how they are to be protected, how to mitigate negative impacts from buffer zones and other zones of commercial activity.
- There will also be an eye to strengthening and providing policy-relevant recommendations, and upscaling of lessons learned into regulatory frameworks and policies. The multi-stakeholder mechanisms struck under Component 2 will provide the coordinating mechanism that has the potential to provide strategic inputs into environmental governance mechanisms for ecological considerations and conservation planning in a land use context at a landscape scale. Recommendations of critical ecosystems that need to be covered by regulatory frameworks will also be made.

The GEF-funded alternative will be delivered through two Components:

- Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection
- Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

GEF-supported individual small grants, strategic grants, project partner support, and project outputs/activities will deliver the following concrete outcomes:

- **Outcome 1.1-** Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes and Seascapes and Calamianes Group of Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems
- **Outcome 1.2-** The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.

- **Outcome 1.3-** Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages
- **Outcome 2.1-** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency
- **Outcome 2.2-** Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems

Under Outcome 1.1, the project recognizes that one of the effective means of engaging various levels of community and government is through improved and integrated land use, while ensuring connectivity. This involves both strategies and rehabilitation/restoration activities to contribute to improved and sustainable land use. There is one output planned to deliver this outcome:

Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)

Under this output, targeted community projects will carry out restorative, rehabilitative and sustainable activities to improve biodiversity conservation and reverse land degradation. Priority activities under this output identified by local level partners include the following:

- *Establishing community-based land-use strategies to prevent further encroachment into other Effective-Area Based Conservation.* As national support for protected areas grows, local level understanding needs to increase as well on what areas are protected, why and what type of activities can be carried out in each zone, including ancestral domains and LGU-led conservation areas. Activities under this output will also seek to support the establishment of community-identified local conservation areas, with confirmation/synergy from local government plans.
- *Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)-* Watershed restoration has been identified by numerous communities as a priority, particularly in two landscapes. These activities will employ a ridge-to-reef approach, and carve out responsibilities for the various community organizations based on their expertise and geographic location.
- *Establishing community-based fire-management strategies-* This is essential given the tendency to slash and burn, with widespread risk. Building a community-based fire prevention strategy will put the community's needs, practices at the heart of the prevention plan, taking into account why fires are set to begin with, thereby disseminating alternative practices, and identifying community strategies which can be integrated effectively into practices.
- *Identifying key biological corridors and implementing strategies for small-scale rehabilitation-* In order to rehabilitate the appropriate corridors that have been lost between protected areas and have had devastating impacts on some of the wildlife (as noted under the GEF biological corridor

project PPG), corridors have to be identified, and the appropriate species for restoration need to be used.

- *Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests*- This will support the connectivity between protected areas and support biodiversity corridors. Reforesting riverbanks will also mitigate against the negative impacts of climate change; the heating of the river water has negative impacts on the quality of water and river fish species. Reforestation of riparian zones will both combat degradation and provide greater shade to rivers, thereby mitigating against increasing temperatures.
- *Establishing and strengthening community-based enforcement and monitoring approaches*- Given the lack of enforcement in many areas, communities have to design and partake in their own monitoring, suitable to their management process, in order to maintain their biodiversity resources. There is a particular need for the establishment of and capacity-building of enforcement systems in coastal and marine systems, which can be synergized with local MPA establishments; and in forestlands, particularly in upland areas.
- *Supporting MPA management and network strengthening*- MPAs and MPA networks when well designed and management effectively, can be powerful tools for fisheries management, biodiversity protection and climate change adaptation. This work may entail local policy development and enforcement, community monitoring and assessment that is science-based, and public education and awareness. This activity will also support community-based marine ecosystems (coral, mangrove, seagrass, beach forest, etc.) protection. Given that all of the landscapes can be considered as being part of their own small island ecosystem, terrestrial initiatives will be coordinated with coastal interventions to promote biodiversity.
- *Establishing bio-fencing of protected areas with native species*- This has been piloted by various local level communities in the Philippines, and has served as both demarcating protecting areas, and of rehabilitating zone through forest/plant fencing.
- *Advocacy work and educational environmental campaigns in selected landscapes involving the youth*- Lack of knowledge on how to conserve biodiversity, reverse land degradation, and the importance of maintaining ecosystems both for livelihoods and sustainable use, is a major problem in all of the landscapes in question. For that reason, interventions will be conducted with an information-dissemination and advocacy approach to enhance the understanding among a greater number of people within the landscape, and will be conducted in local languages/dialects with the appropriate medium.
- *Carry out small-scale, site-specific resource assessments* that help to identify rehabilitation needs, formulate strategic interventions required for rehabilitation and establishing protected areas.

Under Outcome 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices. The focus under this outcome is to improve agricultural practices so as to increase livelihoods, ensure food security, while protecting biodiversity and decreasing land degradation. There is one output under this outcome:

Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; biodiversity-friendly agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture. The activities under this output seek to identify ways to render sustainable agriculture more practical, accessible, and viable for the purposes of biodiversity protection and land rehabilitation. The activities under this output allow for the sharing of traditional knowledge, best local practices, improving

production processes so as to allow for greater yield and quality of products. The specific activities under this output include the following:

- Trainings on climate-resilient agroecological production to interested communities so that they may adopt new biodiversity-friendly agroecological and agroforestry practices to optimize ecosystem function and conserve biodiversity on farm and in the overall landscape while producing products for market with a green value chains perspective.
- Sharing Indigenous knowledge as a source of participatory innovation development for natural resource conservation across the landscape. Different indigenous groups across landscapes will share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling. This will also involve supporting traditional agricultural practices and establishing large genetic pools of native crop varieties, recognized as locally important agricultural heritage areas (LIAHS), and documenting traditional agro-ecological systems.
- Supporting agriculture systems that retain moisture and nutrients in the ground in adapting to climate change conditions, while continuing to promote agroecology principles. This will also involve strategies of protecting soil and micro-organisms from erosion from heavy rainfall and extreme heat.
- Identifying community options in the harvesting, sustainable use and management of non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
- Supporting the management of traditional forest-based food production systems
- Establishing/supporting tree farming in production areas using native species
- Promoting indigenous food sources for agro-ecological production. This activity will also be carried out in conjunction with generating awareness and support for the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples; as food production and knowledge of Indigenous areas are intrinsically connected.
- Supporting agroecological production of products identified as “Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture” by the Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture.
- Integrating public, un-used, brushland areas into the sustainable farm management system
- Establish links between communities and research and development (R&D) institutions to develop and demonstrate innovations in agricultural production technologies that tap into and combine local /traditional knowledge and science
- Support development of community-based farm extension services to analyze and share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling, across the landscape
- Facilitate collaboration with Government for obtaining other support services such as crop insurance, quality planning materials supply, small credit, crop protection, small farm machinery, certification of organic products, technical assistance for value addition of farm products.

Under Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages; the project seeks to support local communities to develop viable sustainable enterprises. Many community level organizations have innovative ideas and an interest to launch their sustainable initiatives into businesses or replace their current ways of operating, but require resources to do so. This project will support those organizations that are in line with the “biodiversity friendly enterprises”, and help them scale up beyond subsistence levels. There is one output meant to deliver outcome 1.3:

Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; ecological processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing. The activities under this project are the following:

- Supporting community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding relevant legal and sanitary regulations, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, distribution and other aspects. This is particularly the case for commodities with high productivity and competitive advantage, which have the potential to be produced agroecologically such as pili, calamansi, coffee, cacao, organic vegetables, in Samar, mud crab and grouper in Siargao, coffee and cacao in Aurora.
- Supporting the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment, such as bamboo, non-timber forest products, coconut coir, coconut vinegar and abaca, textile and handicrafts.
- Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies' annual work and financial plans (at the Regional level); Department of Agriculture, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC)
- Establishing community-based eco-tourism guidelines, build private sector partnerships and champions for promoting the guideline
- Piloting eco-tourism initiatives (agrotours, reef-friendly diving, community-based water watershed, river and coastal clean-ups, mangrove tours, hot springs)
- Providing gender-specific gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and youth to participate in biodiversity-friendly production
- Strengthening multisectoral collaborations on issues of tourism
- Strengthening market support systems in each landscape and establishing market linkages, and establishing clear product requirements and criteria to level-up product quality and quantity
- Facilitate joint learning between communities, LGUs and the DA and DENR to develop practical business models for agroecological production of products identified as "Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture" as espoused by the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture.
- Process organic waste so that it is kept out of water courses and be used to offset inorganic fertilizer use to decrease eutrophication and benefit to aquatic biodiversity.

Under **Component 2 - Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication**, there are two anticipated outcomes:

- Outcome 2.1- Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency
- Outcome 2.2- Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

Under Outcome 2.1- Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency, the project recognizes that without collaborative and mutually-reinforcing structures the project will not be able to achieve its aims. Multi-stakeholder platforms are perceived to be spaces which bring together representative stakeholders that can coordinate their visions and activities to ensure better coverage and complementary efforts. It is also a mechanism by which information can be fed back to government and best practices can be shared.

At inception, the National Steering Committee will strike up Landscape Round Table Committees (LRTC), in each landscape, made up of NGOs/CBOs, government institutions, Indigenous groups, and academia. Each LRTC will be composed of regional/provincial experts and practitioners from government and non-government sectors.²² Each LRTC will aim to understand the needs and opportunities of the targeted landscape and build multi-stakeholder consensus on directions and priority actions that strengthen synergy among ongoing efforts to improve the socioecological resiliency of the landscape. The LRTCs will provide inputs and recommendations to the NSC with regards to the landscape strategy development as well as help identify the priority interventions required in each landscape, and propose a portfolio of small grants to be supported. Each LRTC will periodically review overall progress of the portfolio of supported grants, towards agreed priorities and vision. Ultimately these will evolve to full and institutionalized multi-stakeholder platforms that provide opportunities for different sectors to share their expertise, best practices, and offer opportunities for knowledge-sharing.

There are two outputs intended to deliver this outcome. These include:

- 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management
- 2.1.2- A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects

Under ***Output 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products;*** the following activities are planned to strengthen the role and implementation capacities of multi-stakeholder groups:

- Survey and map all potential stakeholders conducting activities in each landscape and key value chains to ensure inclusion, particularly among the most marginalized.
- Establish and formalize mechanisms to channel information from local communities to government, as well as create collaborations within the landscape among different groups
- Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.
- Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Commission for Indigenous Peoples as well as, mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local Development Council, ENR council, Agri-Fisheries Council), the Regional Development Council and the League of Provinces, Cities and Municipalities to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform
- Promote joint learning processes between communities, NGOs and LGUs to strengthen capacity for resource assessments, landscape planning, implementation and monitoring, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

²² The Landscape Round Table Committee (LRTC) will be initially convened by the DENR Regional/Provincial Office in consultation with Provincial Government and the Indigenous Peoples who are also core members. Other key member are MLGUs, subnational offices of DA, NCIP, DILG, NEDA and equal number (plus one) of civil society representatives coming from the IP, women farmers and fishermen sectors.

- Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and those involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voice in the multisectoral forum
- Identify and follow-up on the expansion of protection mechanisms of KBAs, PAs or Critical Habitats

Under **Output 2.1.2 - A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects**; the multi-stakeholder platforms established under Output 2.1.1, take a participatory approach to establishing landscape strategies. The specific activities include the following:

- Establish participatory landscape strategies that define priority areas of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic objectives and priorities for funding.
- Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations' reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities
- Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices
- Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives (LGU based processes mandated by law to prepare land use plans, comprehensive development plans and LGU sectoral plans, PA plans, forest, coastal, biodiversity), share updated baseline information and good practices
- Establish participatory monitoring systems and indicators for measuring adherence to and progress of landscape strategies
- Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and other non-IP communities involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voices in multisectoral fora and enhance public understanding of custodial roles in forest and coastal protection
- Harmonize landscape strategies with LGU initiatives to incorporate strategies into local land use plans, development, plans, local executive legislative agenda and other local sectoral plans
- Ensure that a knowledge mechanism for grantees is part of the multi-stakeholder platform, which includes experts such as academia, learning hubs and other key stakeholders
- Identify which zones of PAs, KBAs, ICCAs, LCAs, CHs and vulnerable ecosystems should be included under environmental governance frameworks, and which areas should be expanded for increased protection under environmental regimes

Outcome 2.2- Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network is to be delivered by the following three outputs:

- 2.2.1 Landscape/ seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning
- 2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform;
- 2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues

Under **Output 2.2.1 Landscape/ seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning**, the project will build on the Learning Hubs which were established under SGP-05. These entities have been identified by stakeholders as being central hubs for technical guidance, information gathering, and knowledge dissemination. They are viewed as places where local communities can seek support for technical advice or expertise on specific issues. These are the technical arms of multi-stakeholder platforms, where concrete advice and recommendations can be provided to community organizations, based on the more policy-oriented recommendations provided by the multi-stakeholder platform. Specific activities under this output includes:

- Provide research, analytical tools and support proposal development for small local organizations
- Establish community-based monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related indicators, to assess results
- Identify and help facilitate regular self-assessments, and external assessments and sharing of best practices across participating organizations
- Catalyze partnerships between private sector and communities particularly in the area of tourism, bringing sustainable production to market (agricultural goods and handicrafts)
- Customize learning hubs to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to accelerate self-learning, where applicable link this with the IP Education program of the NCIP and Dep of Education and the School of living traditions of the National Commission of Culture and Arts
- Provide venues for CSOs, LGUs and national government agencies to discuss emerging themes, opportunities for scaling-up of interventions to non-SGP areas, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

Output 2.2.2- Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform, was originally not in the PIF but was added during the PPG. During the project preparation phase it was determined that one of the gaps is that project results, accomplishments, innovations and data are often not collected or disseminated in a usable way. A large number of lessons learned and best practices are thus left underused and unshared. To make this project more relevant for the long-run it was deemed necessary to have this output specifically targeting knowledge management. A core aspect of this is to centralize the lessons learned to ensure that they reach the appropriate target groups. Given the frustration on the part of local governments' of not receiving information from individual projects, lessons learned and best practices will be packaged with a view to feed content into government mechanisms as well as CSOs, CBOs and NGOs. Practically speaking, there will be a knowledge management component to each multi-stakeholder meeting, where broad lessons can be highlighted, with a follow-up of appropriate documentation. A central facebook group can act as costless, repository where initial communications can be held. The minutes of each multi-stakeholder meeting can include a knowledge-management agenda item which prioritizes which findings need to be funneled to which local-level audiences. The following activities will be carried out under this output:

- Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices
- Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with the GEF-CSO network
- Collaborate with other relevant NRM and agriculture-oriented Grants Facilities (e.g. Forest Foundation Philippines, Foundation for Philippine Environment) to enhance knowledge, share lessons learned and build on documentation/research
- Develop user-friendly policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices

- analysis of the SGP project portfolio to identify the most cost-effective and sustainable technologies and practices on efficient land (and water) management, and biodiversity conservation to be upscaled
- Design appropriate methodology (how-to-guideline) for each identified and prioritized technology/practice to systematize the experience and practical knowledge,
- Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes
- Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level initiatives and share experience e.g. annual conferences of national or regional chapters of
 - National NGO networks on NRM, climate change etc
 - Professional networks/societies on biodiversity, forestry, watershed managers, agroforestry
 - Regional research consortia university networks
 - League of Development Planners, League of Agricultural Officers, League of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENRO)
 - Local chambers of commerce

Establish partnership with similarly oriented projects to promote cross pollination of innovations e.g. GEF-funded: Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors

Under Output 2.2.3- Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues; these will be funded through strategic grants. The following activities are planned:

- establish market access for community products beyond landscapes
- Conduct wider watershed reforestation, across communities to addressing pressing issue of water shortage
- Conduct coastal rehabilitation on highly vulnerable KBA sites

The aforementioned outcomes, outputs and activities have been designed while keeping in mind the risks that the project can face (see Annex 5: Risks). However, given the evolving situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, and its potential to exacerbate other risks, it will be necessary to review risk mitigation strategies at the inception of the project, to ensure safeguarding of vulnerable groups and communities, of critical sites and of peoples' livelihoods. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework has been developed and will be reviewed at inception to take into account the latest circumstances to ensure the project is delivered with an adaptive approach, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities and ensuring that the project provides safeguards against risks. Given that project activities are highly dependent on development and submissions of proposals, it is not foreseen that a review of the ESMF will cause any delays. In fact, grants are not foreseen in the first two quarters of the calendar year, and the ESMF will be part of the process of creating the enabling environment under which the project outputs and activities can unfold. The only activities which may be slightly influenced may be the manner in which the inception workshop is carried out, however, plans are in place for conducting such a workshop electronically.²³

4.2 Partnerships

The Project will develop close partnerships with selected organizations to enable the achievement of project outcomes or particular output. Partnerships will be based on shared strategic aspirations, including those defined under overarching multi-sectoral plans such as the Philippine Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (PBSAP). Key categories of partners include:

- a) **Other key Small Grants Facilities with shared thematic and geographic concerns.** The objective is to develop common area-based strategies that can help guide the decisions of the respective portfolios of each Facility, as well as promote knowledge and information sharing in the four landscapes or regions where these landscapes belong.
- b) **Selected national government offices.** The objective is to facilitate provision of policy and legal guidance to address recurrent implementation issues of grantees, as well as to upscale innovations. This is to enhance ownership by government agencies of SGP outcomes, and for facilitating long-term support for civil society organizations. This ownership will be driven by expected gains in terms of learnings from work with grantee organization on a large landscape scale. This will also facilitate the provision of guidance to their respective regional and provincial offices at the landscape level to encourage and enable collaboration with Grantees. Said offices will also be assisted to draw lessons learned and implications for policy reforms. *(Note: Regional and sub regional offices of agencies are described under the stakeholder plan).*
- c) **Provincial Governments of Aurora, Palawan, North Samar and Surigao Del Norte and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development of Palawan.** These entities can play a key role in providing technical assistance to grantees, scaling up of good practices; ensuring harmonization with provincial plans and priorities; disseminating lessons learned and supporting market linkages.
- d) **Local Government Units-** These partners will play a key role in mainstreaming good practices in local development processes and budgeting, providing policy support and blended financing for some resource requirements; facilitating collaborations between local level partners
- e) **Key regional and local academic institutions.** Partnerships will be sought with key regional and local academic institutions that are mandated to provide quality research education and training services in the arena of NRM agriculture and social analysis /services. These entities can be tapped to support resources assessments, disseminate knowledge, provide expertise, and provide training on production systems.
- f) **Private sector.** Linkages will be sought with the private sector, particularly to establish markets and support market linkages for biodiversity-friendly production.
- g) **Selected geographically or thematically relevant projects supported by development partners.**
This is for common thematically or geographically relevant activities that support project outcomes.

The following table summarizes the partnerships to be established; please refer to Annex 4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan for further information.

Fig. 3 – Partnerships

Institution	Relevance	Scope of Partnership
Key Small Grant Facilities		
Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE)	Grant facility with the longest and most geographically diverse experience on biodiversity concerns. Implementing Partner and co-Chair of National Steering Committee (NSC). Portfolio -	Develop and implement a coordinated landscape-based framework for grant giving actions to support initiatives requiring long term support as well as synergistic action (needed for better CSO voice in landscape level decision making processes). Share evidence-based knowledge and resources (e.g. best practices, tools etc.) to support regional /national level dialogue for policy reforms. Where relevant they can provide matching small grants to expand impact of projects or help resolve strategic issues requiring long term attention and resources.
Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP)	Largest grant facility on forest ecosystems concerns. Member of NSC. Portfolio-	
Foundation for Sustainable Society Inc. (FSSI)	Major grant facility on sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods. Member of NSC. Portfolio -	
GEF-CSO Network	A network of CSOs that work with all levels of GEF assisted projects	
Other key facilities such as the Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) and the Asia Partnership for Development or Human Resources in Rural Asia (ASIA DHRRA) as needed	Asia-wide grant facility on sustainable agriculture- based livelihoods and participatory governance. Has strong Philippine presence	
National Government Departments/Agencies, Commissions and Projects		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Foreign Assisted Special Project Office (DENR-FASPO)	Backstops the GEF Focal Person and coordinates dialogue with the GEF CSO Network. Monitors GEF-assisted ENR and leads in project development based on lessons learned.	Collaborate (together with GEF CSO Network) to incorporate synergy in the design and implementation of large and small GEF grants that are thematically or geographically related. FASPO coordinates DENR-wide communication to DENR regional offices regarding support to GEF-SGP.
DENR- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	Leads DENRs work on biodiversity – both in Protected Areas and in other effective conservation mechanisms (OECMs) including indigenous community conserve areas (ICCAs) and Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) supported by a several GEF initiatives.	Facilitate communication of policy and program guidance that enables collaborative work between grantees and local DENR offices on biodiversity conservation concerns, including BDFAPs and BDFEs, ICCAs and LCAs.
DENR-Forest Management Bureau (DNR-FMB)	Leads DENR work on forestry matters including forest land use planning (FLUP), forest protection and Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFM).	Facilitate communication of key policies and program guidance that enable collaborative work between Grantees and local DENR offices on forestry concerns particularly on FLUP forest protection and CBFMs.

Institution	Relevance	Scope of Partnership
Department of Agriculture-Planning and Monitoring Service (DA-PMS)	Leads the updating of the Agriculture & Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP)	Facilitate dialogue between the Project, DA regional offices, and other key DA bureaus to provide support to LGU-led multisectoral initiatives that incorporate NRM and BD in local agriculture plans.
DA-Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM)	Leads DA's work on sustainable land management (SLM) and co- leads the piloting work incorporating Integrated Land Management (ILM) concerns in land use planning processes (supported by a GEF UNDP initiative).	In collaboration with DA regional offices and HLURB, facilitate the updating of piloting of ILM in CLUP processes as part of multisectoral landscape planning initiatives. This includes the updating of strategic agriculture and fishery development zones (SAFDZs).
National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	Key mandated agency for IP affairs. Important because two of the Project's targeted landscapes include large ancestral domains.	Provide guidance to NCIP local offices regarding collaboration to support timely FPIC processes, capacity building of ancestral domains, and promote joint learning between NGO grantees and NCIP local offices.
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Oversight for the implementation of participatory governance features of the Local Government Code.	Collaborate to guide provincial and municipal DILG officers in enabling LGU compliance to promote active CSO participation in local development decision making processes.
UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Project 2 nd phase	Conducts expenditure review and recommends resource mobilization strategies at national of local levels	Learn from the experience of BIOFINs work with pilot LGUs in resource mobilization; apply resource mobilization analytical and planning tools. Work with BIOFIN in assisting development of LBSAP for Aurora
UNDP-GEF Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines (SMARTSeas PH Project)	SMARTSEAS PH Project demonstrated MPA Network planning and management approach and financing, including establishment of BDFEs	Scale-up good practices related to MPA Network planning and management approach. One of SMARTSEAS sites is Southern Palawan
USAID Wildlife Protect	USAID project promoting integrated approaches for wildlife management.	Collaborative work to support LGU-led multisectoral dialogue for integrated ecosystems planning in Central Aurora.
FFP Sustainable and Inclusive Landscape Governance Project (SILG) and FFP supported grants in Aurora.	An FFP initiative to enable strategic multisectoral dialogue and resource mobilization in Sierra Madre corridor of which Aurora is part.	Collaborate to enable stakeholders in Aurora to effectively participate in the larger Sierra Madre dialogue, building on their experience from GEF SGP and FPE initiatives.
UPLB Watershed Project	Technical Assistance to provinces on watershed management.	Share information and technical resources to support PLGU effort to strengthen watershed management in Central Aurora.
DENR FAO Enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems flow through sustainable land management (SLM) and	The Project aims to demonstrate effective application of forest landscape restoration strategies and	Facilitate learning from on-site experience of this project which is located in the same region (Region 3) where Aurora is located

Institution	Relevance	Scope of Partnership
forest landscape restoration (FLR).	strengthen program framework for this purpose.	and Cariaga (Region 13 where Siargao is located). Particular aspects include FLR as applied to improve sustainability of NGP and CBFM programs.
Biodiversity Corridor Project	GEF UNDP assisted DENR project covering 2020-2025 with a USD12M grant.	Collaborate to support policy development for improved local environmental governance. Collaborate to link Siargao SIPLAS in the implementation plans in the Eastern Mindanao BD corridor. Collaborate to identify lessons (especially from work on agroecosystems) for policy dialogue.
USAID Fish Rights Project	Marine ecosystem governance of marine key biodiversity areas (MKBAS) including in Calamianes island.	Coordinate interventions in seascapes within areas to be covered by GEF-SGP grants.
Coastal Resiliency Project (CCC- GCF /GGI)	Improving coastal resources resiliency in selected towns of Siargao building on the earlier work of the ECOTOWN project	Siargao Island, ensuring lessons learned from this project are incorporated in SGP
Biodiversity Financing Initiative	UNDP-managed global partnership, which aims to increase and mobilize financing for biodiversity conservation.	The project promotes participatory biodiversity and strategy action planning, which this project can support. The Initiative supports local governments and communities to mobilize resources to support local initiatives on biodiversity conservation, and SGP-07 can build on and harmonize interventions to achieve landscape-level results.
Regional offices of National Agencies		
Regional offices of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Responsible for strengthening local government capacity, Oversight of National Youth Council, ensuring public safety	DILG regional offices will be engaged to capacitate LGUs to comply with, and benefit from mandatory participatory governance processes. Strategies for engaging youth will require DILG support as they are the new oversight agency of the National Youth Council). DILG will also help inter LGU best practices- learning processes where needed (i.e. Aurora and Siargao).
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Responsible for economic development and planning	NEDA regional offices will be engaged to advise and facilitate incorporation of landscape plans in regional development priorities.
Local Government Units		

Institution	Relevance	Scope of Partnership
Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU)	Provide province-wide perspective in program development and implementation. Manpower resources to provide technical guidance	Collaborate to catalyze inter- LGU ecosystem-based partnerships; co-sponsor knowledge management /sharing sessions, leveraging of resources, ensuring alignment with provincial laws and policies
Municipal Local Government Unit	Direct area-based management responsibilities including land use plans and regulations for municipal waters. Has co-shared responsibility for forest management. Responsible for agricultural extension services	Enabling civil society participation in landscape planning and in updating land use plans and coastal plans. Provision of long-term program and budgetary support to community initiatives
NGOS		
Daluhay	Aurora-based NGO working on NRM issues province-wide. Acted as de facto hub for GEF-SGP 5 for Aurora-based projects.	Collaborate to support follow up actions for key initiatives started by indigenous communities particularly in Central Aurora
CORDAID	Facilitating NGOs and Local Governments around climate change agenda	They host the Calamian Resilience Network (CRN); potential of integrating with the landscape level multi-stakeholder platform to ensure holistic approach
Coalition of CSOs in Northern Samar supporting biodiversity and coordinated by the Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (CERD)	Northern Samar-based CSO alliance working on natural resource management and biodiversity issues province-wide. One of its members (CERD) acted as de facto Hub for GEF-SGP 5 for Aurora based projects.	This coalition builds on the common GEF-SGP experience among its member CSOS, Support the long-term voluntary programs to facilitate good local environmental governance
SIKAT (Sentro para salkauunlad ng KatutubongAgham at Teknolohiya)	NGO supporting self-help organizations in 6 of municipalities in Siargao island including on BDFE opportunities DRR/CCA concerns.	Support collaboration and knowledge management among Siargao SGP grantees. Share learnings including those from SIKATs work on Ecosystems based CCA.
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM).	Currently implementing the ADB OXFAM Building Resilience in Urban communities (BRUK) project.	Collaborate to understand water issues and actions needed in the island ecosystem of Siargao.

4.3 Risks

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Country Programme Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical in ATLAS when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework has been developed, and will receive further revision until inception, at which time it will be presented to stakeholders for input and endorsement. Two high risks have been identified during the PPG—these include the COVID-19 pandemic, and the risks of climate change. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to review the ESMF at inception to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. A grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment, resolution and management of any complaints will be outlined as part of the ESMF. Please refer to Annex 5 for the complete Risk Table along with mitigation strategies.

4.4 Stakeholder engagement plan

Consultations during Preparation. The project preparation exercise for this project involved at least three iterations of stakeholder discussions. First, a participatory landscape level analysis attended by NGOs, LGUs and national agencies and business sector was done for each landscape in the first half of 2019 which assembled available information and drew insights from stakeholders. A national inception workshop was then conducted primarily among NGOs and national agencies and funding agencies in August 2019. Landscape level small group discussions and key informant interviews were concurrently done by the Preparation Team between August to October 2019. Primary audience of these follow up discussions were NGO networks, and provincial and municipal LGUs particularly the offices of environment and natural resources, and of agriculture. Local NCIP offices and IP communities were also targeted.

Overarching process during implementation. The Project (either through the IP partner, NGO Hub or NGO grantee) will ensure engagement of stakeholders such as LGUs, NGAs NGOs, business and others, through the following overarching processes:

- a) **Landscape portfolio setting.** At the start of project implementation, multisectoral discussions in each of the four landscapes will be conducted under the direction of the NSC, and with full participation of local, provincial and national governments, along with community-level organizations and associations. This will build on the results the landscape discussions conducted during project preparation, as well as the recommendations of the Project Preparation exercise.²⁴ The consultations in each landscape will aim to review the key recommendations made during the project preparation, and agree on strategic priorities to be addressed by GEF-SGP grant portfolio relevant to the landscape. Where needed, sectoral or agency level discussions prior to the main

²⁴ The preparation exercise includes recommendations on possible themes and sub-landscapes that can be given preferential focus due to high impact potential.

plenary consultation will be conducted to listen to concerns that may not have been fully covered in earlier discussions.²⁵ The project development phase will also ensure that project goals and targets are in line with national plans and priorities. Relevant small grant facilities such as of FPE and FFP, as well as other key foreign and locally-funded projects concerning agriculture and livelihood concerns will be invited in said dialogues with the aim that they will also factor the recommendations into their own portfolios. A sub-group of the NSC, a landscape round table committee will be established to work with landscape-level actors to establish landscape priorities to be considered during the small grant assessment phase. This will ensure that submissions of proposals are considered with an eye to broader landscape objectives.

- b) **Grants mobilization.** GEF-SGP will issue Calls for Proposals for each landscape, reflecting the unique needs of the landscape as well as agreed upon priorities. Guidelines for the preparation of grant proposals will be done after the conduct of effective consultation processes with proposed stakeholders and beneficiaries. The proposals themselves will include provisions for stakeholder engagement during implementation, monitoring and utilization of results.
- c) **Grants implementation and joint learning with government.** Each grant project will contain provisions for ensuring that LGUs and local offices of line agencies that are crucial for landscape level upscaling are part of “joint learning processes” with the NGO grantee and CBO beneficiaries in pilot demonstration sites. These processes will involve inclusive site level planning technical assistance and monitoring that demonstrate innovations for uptake by communities and government frontline agencies.
- d) **Grants monitoring.** The Country Programme Management Unit as well as the NSC will monitor the progress of sub-projects, and will support grant recipients through capacity building opportunities, linkages with other stakeholders, and synergies with other initiatives. These collaborations will be key to ensure that initiatives achieve their desired targets, while mutually supporting other interventions in the landscape. The project will communicate annual updates on the overall progress through various communications products. The results of the mid-term evaluation will be shared in the multi-stakeholder platforms to discuss findings, and if needed adaptive measures that may be suggested.

Supporting the SGP National Steering Committee. The SGP National Steering committee is the principal decision making and resource allocating body of the Project, composed of both government agencies and representative NGOs including the NGO Implementing Partner. Through strategic interventions, the NSC’s support to key stakeholders, will go beyond just the grant recipients—it is envisioned that supporting landscape-relevant endeavors will support local government initiatives, national plans and priorities, as well as NGO/CBO objectives. The NSC will include smaller Technical Assistance Group (referred to in the Philippines as the Project Technical Review Committee—PTRC) that will support the body in reviewing proposals, monitoring progress and ensuring that initiatives are supporting the various landscape-levels goals. The NSC will be supported by multi-stakeholder platforms in each landscape which will help identify the objectives in each landscape and the kind of activities that are needed to achieve these; the landscape strategies developed by the multi-stakeholder platforms (or LTRC) will require approval from the NSC.

Engaging National agencies. Selected key agencies at the national level who are members of the NSC (DENR, DA, NCIP and DILG) are cited as critical partners under the Section on Partnerships. The

²⁵ Including those from Indigenous Peoples’ groups, women and youth.

provincial, regional offices of these agencies, as well as national-level units will support implementation of the project. The project will engage the regional and provincial offices of the **DENR, DA, NCIP and DILG** because of their role in establishing national programs, having technical expertise, ability to leverage resources and role in promoting harmonization between government and the civil society sector. The project will share evidence-based recommendations, lessons learned and best practices to the appropriate regional offices so that these can be factored into the regional office planning processes as well as policy-processes.

Engaging Civil Society in each of the landscapes. First, the project will directly engage self-selecting **CBOS and NGOs or networks of NGO /CBOS** who will undertake small grants to support discrete initiatives. At the same time, the Project aspires (through its partner grantees) to find common ground with the larger civil society networks who can serve as broader, long term constituencies for the transformative innovations that SGP-07 will help nurture. Such broader networks include formative **network of Indigenous Persons tribes in the locality** (if existing), as well as voluntary federations or networks that are linked to government programs and resources such as **CBFM networks (linked to DENR), AFCs and irrigators associations (linked to DA) and FARMCs (linked to DA Fisheries)**. For instance, candidate Grantees intending to work on agroecosystems issues will be encouraged to proactively engage PAFCs and MAFCs so that they in turn are capacitated to advocate for agency support to innovations.

Engaging Indigenous Peoples, women and youth. Indigenous groups are present in two sites (Aurora and Calamianes island). The project will engage these voices both at the landscape and NSC levels. In particular, there will be emphasis on ensuring that Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles are upheld. Indigenous groups will be part of the multi-stakeholder platforms. They will also support knowledge management activities by sharing experiences in agroecology and ecosystems management. As a general rule, grants will be required to ensure that indigenous communities are incrementally enabled to participate effectively in larger multisectoral planning processes. The support of anthropologists and communicators will be leveraged for this purpose.

The barriers that women face, will be considered by the project. In particular, gender considerations will be folded into the proposal development process, and gender monitoring and analysis tools will be disseminated among recipients so as to increase their capacity in this areas. The Project will sustain the provisions safeguarded by previous SGPs on the role of and benefits to women. Please refer to Annex 9, on gender-related resources and expertise in target landscapes.

Engaging local governments. NGO Landscape Hubs will engage **PLGUs** while individual grantees will engage **MLGUs** in accordance with the design of their respective grants. NGO grantees belonging to sub-landscapes will collaboratively engage LGUs that are common to them. The landscape level portfolios will target the incorporation of project aspirations in landscape level planning instruments such as CLUPs, CDPs, ELAs and thematic plans such as FLUPs, as well as **inter LGU watershed and coastal resource management plans**. Counterpart support will be provided to planning sessions of mandated participatory mechanisms for land use planning (local development council and respective sectoral committees including Agriculture and Fishery Councils (AFCs) and ENR councils. The project will work with **key LGU offices for planning, ENR, Agriculture, gender and development and IP affairs** and encourage joint learning processes in pilot sites with LGU staff. Learnings and innovations will be shared with **local chapter of associations of LGU professionals** (planners, agriculturists, foresters etc.) in order to build constituencies for transforming local programs to support shared landscape objectives.

Engaging regional Offices and other line agencies. Selected key agencies at the national level who are members of the NSC (DENR, DA, NCIP and DILG) are cited as critical partners under the Section on Partnerships. The regional offices of above agencies as well as other selected national agencies are

entered here as stakeholders. The project through NGO hubs will engage the regional offices of the **DENR (including PENRO and CENRO) and DA** because of their potential role to adapt nationally set programs to location specific needs of landscapes. This will eventually help make available resources to support the upscaling of community solutions to landscape level. This is not an overnight process but a process of negotiation between communities and offices (brokered by the project) and built on the results of joint learning processes (together with NGOs and LGUs). The project will also seek to share evidence-based recommendations to the targeted regional offices so that these can be factored into the regional office planning processes, including the mid-term review of the PDP or the preparation of the new PDP for 2022.

The project will engage the **regional and provincial offices of NCIP** to ensure that IP concerns are embedded in the development of landscape level portfolio and the conduct of FPIC processes are timely. **DILG regional offices** will be engaged to capacitate LGUs to comply with, and benefit from mandatory participatory governance processes. Other agencies that the Project will closely engage with are: **Department of Tourism (DOT)** for program advice on tourism plans and feedback on environmental soundness, where needed, as well as to contribute to eco-tourism strategies; **Department of Science and Technology (DOST)** and **Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)** for programmatic advice that ensure technical and economic viability of biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFE). DTI can also conduct capacity building activities such as skills training for BDFE enterprises. The **National Commission on Culture and Arts (NCCA)** will be engaged to advise on heritage conservation opportunities that can parallel efforts for localized NRM. **Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)**: As land-use planning falls under the purview of the DHSUD, collaborations will be sought to ensure harmonization, and alignment between sustainable development considerations and land-use. **Engaging the business sector.** The business sector (local chapters of business associations), as well as the federation of micro and medium scale enterprises will be invited in the landscape portfolio planning and midterm assessment workshops. Cooperative grant assisted undertakings between CSO and business to promote BDFE will be encouraged.

Engaging the science community. The project will engage both local and national education and research and extension institutions to be part of the landscape discussions as well as be part of grantee network through their respective foundations. The key local institutions are: **Aurora – (Aurora Science & Technology or ASCOT)**; **Calamianes – (Palawan State University [PSU] and Western Philippine University [WPU])**; **Samar – (University of Eastern Philippines [UEP])**; and **Siargao- (Siargao State College and Technology or SSCT)**. The Project will collaborate with these institutions to combine the body of evidence from field work that can be communicated to inform policy.

Please refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix in Annex 4, for additional information. A revised Stakeholder Engagement Plan will also be developed at inception. This will be to ensure that the project takes into account the latest information with regard to stakeholder engagement, capacities, nature of interest, participation methods, associated costs, and timelines. This is particularly relevant as the project consultations took place before the COVID-19 pandemic, whose impacts are yet unknown and changing. A revised comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan at inception will allow the project manager to take stock of the roles different stakeholders can play, and how their engagement may differ or change than identified during the PPG.

4.5 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The Government of the Philippines at all levels are dedicated to ensuring that gender and development (GAD) are fully incorporated within the project design, implementation, monitoring, communication and evaluation. The passage of Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) and the subsequent effectivity of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) in 2010 provided the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) with a fresh and expanded mandate as oversight body and authority on women's concerns, as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming and as a lead advocate of women's empowerment, gender equity and gender equality. This landmark law further mandated the PCW to be the primary policy-making and coordinating body on women and gender equality concerns, to be the overall monitor and oversight on the MCW and its IRR and to lead the capacity development of agencies to enable them to implement the MCW²⁶. Indigenous women's customary rights to the land, including access to and control of the fruits and benefits, their indigenous practices on seed storage and cultivation, as well their roles as knowledge holders are also protected under the MCW. The law further mandates government agencies to provide economic opportunities for indigenous women, particularly access to market for their produce.

In 2017, UN-FAO Philippines undertook a Country Gender Assessment (CGA) to analyze the agricultural and rural sector of the Philippines from a gender perspective at the macro (policy), meso (institutional) and micro (community and household) level in order to identify gender inequalities in access to critical productive resources, assets, services and opportunities. Some of the key CGA findings relevant to this project are:

- Numerous enabling policies, guidelines and mechanisms to close the country's gender gap have been enacted and institutionalized such as the Magna Carta of Women, Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development 1995–2025, Women in Development and Nation Building Act, to name a few. While existing policies, guidelines and mechanisms have helped create an enabling environment and basic guidelines for women empowerment in the agriculture and rural sector, social and political institutional dynamics as well as cultural norms continue to exacerbate gender inequalities.
- Despite women's key contribution to agriculture and fisheries, Filipino rural women are often described as "invisible". About three-quarters of employed persons in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing are men, while only one quarter are women. Rural women are also underutilized in productive work; very few of them own land, and lack access to credit, technology and other productive resources. Women are also less likely to be targeted for extension services, as many extension agents still do not recognize women as agricultural producers.
- These gender inequalities are mainly brought about by societal and cultural norms about the role of women and men, which are still very much prevalent in the agriculture and in the rural sector. It is assumed, for instance, that the husband as the traditional head of the family gets the first chance to apply for a land title. Women are often considered the "farmer" or "agricultural holder" only when there is no male adult in the family. The majority of care work such as cleaning, cooking and caring for children or

²⁶ In SGP5, there was a representative from the Philippine Commission on Women on the NSC. Active participation of this body is recommended under SGP-07

elderly, is usually performed by women and girls and is usually unpaid. This undermines women and girls' rights, and limits their opportunities.

- Men are often excluded from discussions and efforts that address food security and (mal)nutrition. This only perpetuates the supposed norm that the preparation of nutritious food for the family lays in the domain of women.

Related literature on gender and natural resource management and biodiversity from the World Bank and UN-FAO, as well as some case studies in the Philippines, reveal that rural women and men have different roles, responsibilities, and knowledge in managing natural resources, which result in different needs, priorities, and concerns. For example, in many regions, men use natural resources in agriculture, logging, and fishing for commercial purposes more than women. Men also tend to focus on market-oriented or cash crop production, whereas women often work with subsistence crops and vegetable gardens. In the Philippines, rural women are community leaders, organizing events and passing on environment-related messages to other members of family and communities.

Without secure land rights, rural women and men have little or no incentive to engage in natural resource management and conservation practices. Poor rural women lacking secure land tenure often depend on common property resources for fuel wood, fodder, and food, which are necessary for the well-being of their households.

According to the PCW, although women may be viewed as agents of environmental degradation by the nature of their activities and responsibilities, they have an equally significant impact on environmental conservation due to their multiple roles. Women's day-to-day activities such as growing, collecting or buying food, tending domestic animals, gathering wood and water, and caring for children and the home have provided them with special knowledge of the environment.

In the Philippines, in national government agencies such as DENR, the perception of a forester as "male only" is changing, and more work opportunities for men and women are available now compared to before when foresters had limited opportunities other than those associated with forest regulation. There are allocated slots for women in forestry department such as laboratory technicians, entomologists and Geographical Information System technicians. There are more women compared to men working, especially in the DENR's Forest and Management Bureau, with more women now in leadership positions like the Director General. DENR's Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) policy also mandates 30 percent representation of women in CBFM, which led to more than 30 percent women's leadership in CBFM committees. These positive results are often attributed to the implementation of the GAD approach and other relevant gender-sensitive policies and programs in forestry sector (Joint Regional Initiative for Women's Inclusion in REDD++, 2014).

The project will work to address gender related issues, as well as harness the positive results in advancing GAD in the Philippines. The work will include the collection of sex-disaggregated data, conducting gender analyses, and the integration of gender-sensitive indicators to allow for the measurement of changes in the roles and relations between women and men in a particular policy area, program or activity. These details are captured in Annex 9 Gender Analysis and Action Plan, which contains information on the status of rural women in the Philippines; Philippine Government GAD related commitments, plans and legislation; recommended gender actions per project component; and related GAD tools and resources that the project implementation team may review further. The annex also includes some gender-related information at the landscape level that provide more specific insights

on the environmental threats faced by men, women and children in the target landscapes how this is affecting their well-being; women and men's access, control and benefit from natural resources and ecosystem services, as well biodiversity-friendly initiatives that can be pursued to enhance their socio-economic conditions.

4.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA²⁷. Under ASEAN, there are intergovernmental groups as well as ASEAN CSO networks that share information and plans on biodiversity, social forestry and agriculture. The ASEAN Biodiversity Center promotes community to community exchange, which would be of particular relevance to this project.

In addition, to bring the voice of local communities to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on the upscaling of green value chains for sustainable development, responsible eco-tourism, and agroecological practices on small island states. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for learning from countries that are implementing initiatives in these areas, while confronting threats to biodiversity, land and from climate change. The project will also seek partnerships and experiences from SIDs in Asia managing biodiversity protection and land restoration, under threats of climate change, as well as those nations seeking to engage indigenous peoples in meaningful ways on natural resource stewardship.

The project will also support peer-to-peer sharing opportunities within and between landscapes. Previous SGP-grantees will also be invited to share experiences, and to offer support in proposal development as necessary. Successful pilots in previous phases, and lessons learned can be shared with organizations wanting to advance similar work.

SGP Global has launched the South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform during its Sixth Operational Phase (OP6) and during OP7 this tool will be used to share information and to replicate the knowledge and innovation created, promoted and/or tested by civil society and communities on the ground that could fill critical gaps in national action plans and produce timely and significant results. The goal of the South-south cooperation initiative is to support communities in mobilizing and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the South. In this regard, learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation.

4.7 Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

4.7.1 Innovativeness

Under SGP-07, one of the crucial aspects that the project will promote, is building strong alignment between Local Government Units and civil society actions. The goal is to integrate activities so as to improve environmental governance and achieve greater results at the landscape-level. This will require technological innovations to pilot mapping of various interventions to avoid duplication and reinforce

²⁷ <https://panorama.solutions/en>

activities being carried out. This will also require innovative logistical arrangements and partnerships in delivery of biodiversity protection actions.

With the emerging “new normal” as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic disaster, digital solutions in the conduct of multi-stakeholder platform consultations will be explored as an adaptive measure when physical meetings cannot be undertaken. Electronic monitoring for activities will also be initiated if in-person activities cannot take place. Drones, photographs and use of GIS will be piloted by multi-stakeholder platforms to keep track of interventions.

Philippine NGOs and CBOs working on natural resources management have limited experience in promoting sustainable agriculture innovations as part of overall natural resource management and governance. Appropriate technology-based marketing systems will also be undertaken to improve market linkages and distribution channels involved in agricultural production activities. The social enterprises fostered under SGP, which will be producing biodiversity-friendly products, will pilot a digital presence, due to COVID. The possibility of mobile payments will be explored for increasing the commercial viability of working with small scale BDFA producers.

Hubs, initially piloted in SGP-5, will evolve in this phase to serve as hubs for *technical guidance*, repositories of information and providing access to technical expertise. The CSOs identified that this is a gap that the hubs can perform well. This will allow NGOs to provide technical services through the hub, and be used by others that may not have those capacities, thereby pooling resources and strengthening the sector. The Hubs could also serve as enterprise hubs or centers –providing clearing house services for products coming from the communities as well as providing market intelligence and guidance in identifying appropriate markets for community products. Opportunities will also be sought with partner projects and initiatives, e.g. using solar powered equipment for biodiversity-friendly production processes and using graywater for agricultural activity.

4.7.2 Sustainability

The SGP Country Programme, through the landscape approach, seeks to foster sustainability in the long-term through the following means:

- *Promoting the learning-by-doing approach:* CSOs/CBOs and NGOs put their work into practice with supervision from the Country Program. This allows them to test practices, achieve results and develop capacities in implementing their work. Through learning-by-doing they are able to build capacities that can be utilized in the long-run, especially in regard to adaptive management. Without funding of a following phase, it is still anticipated that the skills and capacity developed during this phase will remain; the lessons learned will be incorporated into CSO practices with or without a future SGP grant. It is anticipated that by putting work into practice, CSOs will tangibly learn the lessons they need for their activities.
- *Knowledge management systems in place:* This phase of the project will formalize best practices and lessons learned to develop training modules from successful interventions, develop case studies, promote peer-to-peer learning for knowledge-sharing purposes. Knowledge-sharing with a wide variety of stakeholders will increase chances that sustainable practices will be replicated. The repository of knowledge products developed will remain beyond the duration of the project. During the project, strategic partners will be identified that can take over the

management of knowledge products to ensure a long shelf life, and that appropriate beneficiaries can benefit from the products as needed even without future grants.

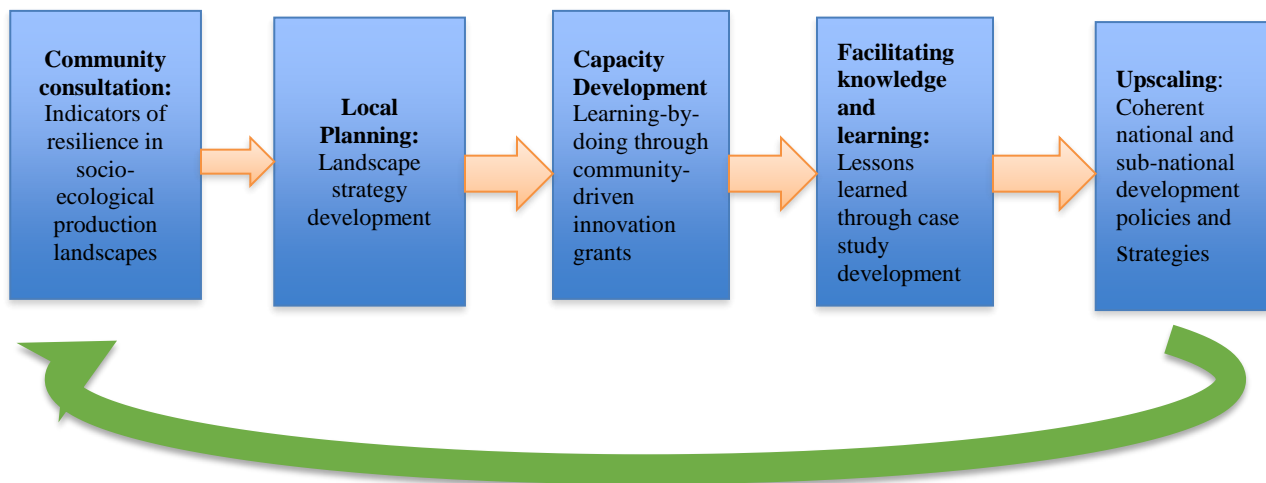
- *Promoting the livelihoods approach:* The project recognizes that there will be little uptake of sustainable practices unless and until beneficiaries can see socio-economic benefits as a result. For that reason, the SGP is anchored in principles to enhance livelihoods whether it is through demonstrations, trainings, alternative livelihood opportunities or access to markets and loans. The project will support initiatives that seek to increase the economic viability of communities, such as the biodiversity-friendly enterprises, which are anchored in Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)'s banner program on Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises. BMB, DENR local offices and regional and provincial partners can further sustain these initiatives through their programmatic approach. CSOs are made aware that grants are not ongoing beyond the project duration; grants will thus be guided to be used as investments for increased livelihoods in the long-term.
- *Landscape-level Multi-stakeholder policy platforms:* The SGP will inform the policy environment of its successes and ventures in increasing sustainable practices. By including national government representatives and the private sector, information will be upscaled to a national level and may inform higher-level decision-making. The sustainability of SGP-07 beyond its project life will depend on how the principles, processes and benefits of landscape management and planning have been interwoven and mainstreamed into the development and governance framework, plans and processes of government at the barangay, municipal, provincial, regional and national levels. It is anticipated that institutions will see value in these mechanisms beyond the project duration, as they will facilitate partnerships, avoid duplication, promote coordination for joint activities and provide opportunities for networking, to exist beyond project duration and without future funding, although in an evolving format based on needs and national resources. The primary intent of the multi-governance platforms is to strengthen sustainability, scale-up and replicate project interventions, identify new partnerships and resources to be used in the future.
- *Including local-level practitioners:* The SGP is grounded on action at the local level. This means that it is directly working with farmers, fisherfolk, and technicians to contribute to their processes of innovation and action. In addition to working at a higher level, the day-to-day interventions are focused on the actual work that requires transformative changes. There are higher chances for sustainability if the project can directly influence, impact and provide demonstrations on the ground. The learning gleaned in this phase is not dependent on future SGP funding.
- *Trainings and concrete capacity building:* The project will promote capacity building activities that respond to the specific need of local communities. Some of these include surveying, mapping, land use planning; monitoring and enforcement; sustainable agroecology; biodiversity-friendly transformation of raw materials; establishing ecotourist practices; enhancing marketing of sustainably-produced products; identifying GMO-alternatives. This learning will seek to enhance skills and knowledge of beneficiaries—capacity building that will not be dependent upon future grants, but useful in of themselves when provided.
- *Partnerships with Academic Institutions:* Engagement with academic institutions can act as means for ensuring sustainability as they can incorporate results, fold them into their own research and development, and provide technical inputs for long term sustainability. They are not dependent on future phases of SGP, but can utilize data, results and lessons learned for their own interventions and programming.

4.7.3 Potential for Scaling Up

Project funding has been set aside for potential “strategic projects”, in line with SGP’s global guidelines. Strategic projects aim to bring broader adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector. These projects will be defined in the first year of implementation, as feasible. Case studies highlighting the process, obstacles to and opportunities for upscaling through the strategic projects will be produced with the costs of external experts and participatory analysis workshops incorporated into each strategic project’s budget.

The project is also likely to be scaled up with the involvement of national government agencies and local multi-sectoral governance mechanisms. Involvement of local, provincial and national partners will ensure collaboration at different levels, increasing the chances of scale-up. On coastal issues, scaling-up can be supported through collaboration with BMB’s Coastal and Marine Environment Management Program (CMEMP) for NIPAS areas, and through DA BFAR’s coastal programs for non-NIPAS areas. The project will also apply the COMDEKS process. This process highlighted in the figure below highlights how the iterative and adaptive management process leads to up-scaling over the long-term:

Fig. 3: Upscaling in the COMDEKS process



Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes

As mentioned SGP-07 will support strategic projects, four are anticipated, some of which may support biodiversity-friendly enterprises. These may include, but are not limited to, the following initiatives, which were generated from various consultations with governments and civil society representatives in each landscape:

- Development of multi-level handicraft enterprises – starting from the protection/conservation of Non-Timber Forest Products, to propagating of dwindling raw materials; establishing marketing units with links to niche institutional high-end markets
- Consolidation of community-managed trading centers for seaweed and cashew
- Establishing enterprises related to integrated rice duck pest management and duck egg production
- Establishing educational forest ecotourism, or marine/MPA ecotourism initiatives
- Community labeling and marketing of organic vegetable produce

- Composting/conducting innovative practices in plastic collection
- Producing organic fertilizers

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1) No Poverty; 2) Zero Hunger; 5) Gender Equality; 8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12) Responsible Consumption and Production; 13) Climate Action ; 14) Life Below Water; 15) Life on Land and 17) Partnerships to achieve the Goal				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline²⁸	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target²⁹
Project Objective: To build socio-ecological and economic resilience in four (4) selected landscapes and seascapes on the Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines - (1) Catubig Watershed Samar Island, (2) Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre, (3) Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) Calamian Islands in Northern Palawan - through	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)		10,000 5,000 women; 5,000 men	20,000 10,000 women; 10,000 men ³⁰
	Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)		100,000	300,000 150,000 women; 150,000 men
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 2 - 5: Core Indicator 3. Area of land restored (hectares)	65,000	2,000	5,000 ³¹
	Core Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).	70,000	25,000	65,000 ³²

²⁸ Baseline figures are from previous SGP phases but only from the same sites. It is worth noting that the methodology for calculating hectares covered will be different from SGP-05 which took entire communal areas into account when conducting work in a particular area, given the lack of clarity with tenure agreements. In SGP 07, the project will be assessed against a new results architecture and identifies areas of direct impact.

²⁹ SGP 07 targets do not include the baseline figures in their estimates, rather the targets are *new* work, funded by funds made available under SGP-07. It is estimated that about 20% of the funds will support the upscaling or replication of SGP-05 work, but these will be new interventions.

³⁰ Assume 4 core LGUs per landscape; each LGU has 5-20 villages; each village has 200 households of which 25 % will adopt.

³¹ The restoration work planned for this project is specifically to reverse degraded ecosystems, enhance biodiversity, reforest and re-vegetate biodiversity corridors, coastal zones, and areas that have been heavily deforested.

³² The target for "Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)" has been changed to 65,000 hectares. The number has been enhanced to include the area that will be covered by landscape strategies, environmental governance instruments. It is anticipated that there will be 20,000 hectares (approximately 4 municipalities) covered in Samar; 10,000 hectares (approximately 2 municipalities) in Aurora; 15,000 hectares (approximately 3 municipalities) in Calamianes Group of Islands and 20,000 hectares (approximately 3/4 municipalities) in Siargao).

community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.	Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)	60,000	10,000	30,000 ³³
Project component 1	1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection			
Project Outcome 1.1 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems	Indicator 6: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting biodiversity conservation, marine protection and sustainable development methods/techniques	1,500	At least 3,000 men; 3,000 women	At least 6,000 men, 6,000 women
	Indicator 7: Number of community organizations leading and conducting improved land-use management practices	16	At least 30	At least 80
	Indicator 8: Percentage of SGP-07 projects that improve the participation of women in natural resource governance	0	At least 10%	At least 40%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)			
Outcome 1.2 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	Indicator 9: Number of farmers and fisherfolk (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting appropriate agro-ecological/marine/coastal eco-systems-based technologies and systems	1,500	1,000 men; 1,000 women	At least 2,000 men; 2,000 women
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.1. Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture			
Outcome 1.3	Indicator 10: Number of innovative value-added products generated by community projects practicing	5	10	30

- ³³ The target “Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)” has been increased to 30,000 hectares. It takes into account the coastal zones covered by planned interventions. SGP-07 anticipates 10,000 hectares of seascape covered in Samar, 8,000 hectares in the Calamianes Group of Islands; 10,000 hectares of seascape in Siargao and 2,000 hectares in Aurora.

Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages	biodiversity conservation and agro-ecological resource management			
	Indicator 11: Number of biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient community initiatives upgraded to profitable enterprises supported by grants	0	1	5 At least two of which are female-led
	Indicator 12: Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women	unknown	At least 5	At least 15
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and eco-processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.			
Project component 2	2.0 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication			
Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency	Indicator 13: Number of multi-stakeholder platforms operational in each sub-landscape, with at least 40% participation of women		4	4
	Indicator 14: Number of landscape strategies produced through a multi-stakeholder governance platforms with specified gender considerations and targets ³⁴	0	1	4
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management; 2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects			
Outcome 2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network	Indicator 15: Number of landscape-level case studies which include best practices and lessons learned that can be upscaled at the policy-level	3	0	4
	Indicator 16: Number of gender-responsive knowledge management and communication strategies	0	1 national, umbrella knowledge management strategy (to be adapted throughout project) 1 national communications strategy (to be adapted throughout project) 4 landscape-specific communications and knowledge management strategies	6 1 umbrella knowledge management strategy 1 national communications strategy 4 landscape-specific communications and knowledge management strategies

³⁴ Examples include: PA plans, local land use and development plans incorporating improved landscape /seascape governance; sectoral plans, etc.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	<p>2.2.1 Landscape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning;</p> <p>2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform;</p> <p>2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues</p>
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Table: Outputs and Activities

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	
Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)	<p>1.1.1.1 <i>Establishing community-based land-use strategies to prevent further encroachment into other Effective-Area Based Conservation.</i> As national support for protected areas grows, local level understanding needs to increase as well on what areas are protected, why and what type of activities can be carried out in each zone, including ancestral domains and LGU-led conservation areas. Activities under this output will also seek to support the establishment of community-identified local conservation areas, with confirmation/synergy from local government plans.</p> <p>1.1.1.2 <i>Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)-</i> Watershed restoration has been identified by numerous communities as a priority, particularly in two landscapes. These activities will employ a ridge-to-reef approach, and carve out responsibilities for the various community organizations based on their expertise and geographic location.</p> <p>1.1.1.3 <i>Establishing community-based fire-management strategies-</i> This is essential given the tendency to slash and burn, with widespread risk. Building a community-based fire preventions strategy will put the community's needs, practices at the heart of the prevention plan, taking into account why fires are set to begin with, thereby disseminating alternative practices, and identifying community strategies which can be integrated effectively into practices.</p> <p>1.1.1.4 <i>Identifying key biological corridors and implementing strategies for small-scale rehabilitation-</i> In order to rehabilitate the appropriate corridors that have been lost between protected areas and have had devastating impacts on some of the wildlife (as noted under the GEF biological corridor project PPG), corridors have to be identified, and the appropriate species for restoration need to be used.</p> <p>1.1.1.5 <i>Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests-</i> This will support the connectivity between protected areas and support biodiversity corridors. Reforesting riverbanks will also mitigate against the negative impacts of climate change; the heating of the river water has negative impacts on the quality of water and river fish species. Reforestation of riparian zones will both combat degradation and provide greater shade to rivers, thereby mitigating against increasing temperatures.</p> <p>1.1.1.6 <i>Establishing and strengthening community-based enforcement and monitoring approaches-</i> Given the lack of enforcement in many areas, communities have to design and partake in their own monitoring, suitable to their management process, in order to maintain their biodiversity resources. There is a particular need for the establishment of and capacity-building of enforcement systems in coastal and marine systems, which can be synergized with local MPA establishments; and in forestlands, particularly in upland areas.</p> <p>1.1.1.7 <i>Supporting MPA management and network strengthening-</i> MPAs and MPA networks when well designed and management effectively, can be powerful tools for fisheries management, biodiversity protection and climate change adaptation. This work may entail local policy development and enforcement, community monitoring and</p>

	<p>assessment that is science-based, and public education and awareness. This activity will also support community-based marine ecosystems (coral, mangrove, seagrass, beach forest, etc.) protection. Given that all of the landscapes can be considered as being part of their own small island ecosystem, terrestrial initiatives will be coordinated with coastal interventions to promote biodiversity.</p> <p><i>1.1.1.8 Establishing bio-fencing of protected areas with native species-</i> This has been piloted by various local level communities in the Philippines, and has served as both demarcating protecting areas, and of rehabilitating zone through forest/plant fencing.</p> <p><i>1.1.1.9 Advocacy work and educational environmental campaigns in selected landscapes involving the youth-</i> Lack of knowledge on how to conserve biodiversity, reverse land degradation, and the importance of maintaining ecosystems both for livelihoods and sustainable use, is a major problem in all of the landscapes in question. For that reason, interventions will be conducted with an information-dissemination and advocacy approach to enhance the understanding among a greater number of people within the landscape, and will be conducted in local languages/dialects with the appropriate medium.</p> <p><i>1.1.1.10 Carry out small-scale, site-specific resource assessments</i> that help to identify rehabilitation needs, formulate strategic interventions required for rehabilitation and establishing protected areas.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 <i>The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices</i></p>	
<p>Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; biodiversity-friendly agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture</p>	<p>1.2.1.1. Conduct trainings on climate-resilient agroecological production to interested communities so that they may adopt new biodiversity-friendly agroecological and agroforestry practices to optimize ecosystem function and conserve biodiversity on farm and in the overall landscape while producing products for market with a green value chains perspective.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Share Indigenous knowledge as a source of participatory innovation development for natural resource conservation across the landscape. Different indigenous groups across landscapes will share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling. This will also involve supporting traditional agricultural practices and establishing large genetic pools of native crop varieties, recognized as locally important agricultural heritage areas (LIAHS), and documenting traditional agro-ecological systems.</p> <p>1.2.1.3 Support agriculture systems that retain moisture and nutrients in the ground in adapting to climate change conditions, while continuing to promote agroecology principles. This will also involve strategies of protecting soil and micro-organisms from erosion from heavy rainfall and extreme heat.</p> <p>1.2.1.4 Identify community options in the harvesting, sustainable use and management of non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Support the management of traditional forest-based food production systems</p> <p>1.2.1.6 Establish/support tree farming in production areas using native species</p> <p>1.2.1.7 Promote indigenous food sources for agro-ecological production. This activity will also be carried out in conjunction with generating awareness and support for the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples; as food production and knowledge of Indigenous areas are intrinsically connected.</p> <p>1.2.1.8 Support agroecological production of products identified as “Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture” by the Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture.</p> <p>1.2.1.9 Integrate public, un-used, brushland areas into the sustainable farm management system</p> <p>1.2.1.10 Establish links between communities and research and development (R&D) institutions to develop and demonstrate innovations in agricultural production technologies that tap into and combine local /traditional knowledge and science.</p> <p>1.2.1.11 Support development of community-based farm extension services to analyze and share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling, across the landscape</p>

	<p>1.2.1.12 Facilitate collaboration with Government for obtaining other support services such as crop insurance, quality planning materials supply, small credit, crop protection, small farm machinery, certification of organic products, technical assistance for value addition of farm products.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages</p>	
<p>Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and ecological processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Support community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding relevant legal and sanitary regulations, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, distribution and other aspects. This is particularly the case for commodities with high productivity and competitive advantage, which have the potential to be produced agroecologically such as pili, calamansi, coffee, cacao, organic vegetables, in Samar, mud crab and grouper in Siargao, coffee and cacao in Aurora.</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Support the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment, such as bamboo, non-timber forest products, coconut coir, coconut vinegar and abaca, textile and handicrafts.</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies' annual work and financial plans (at the Regional level); Department of Agriculture, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and Regional Development Councils</p> <p>1.3.1.4 Establish community-based eco-tourism guidelines, build private sector partnerships and champions for promoting the guideline</p> <p>1.3.1.5 Pilot eco-tourism initiatives (agrotours, reef-friendly diving, community-based water watershed, river and coastal clean-ups, mangrove tours, hot springs)</p> <p>1.3.1.6 Provide gender-specific gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and youth to participate in biodiversity-friendly production</p> <p>1.3.1.7 Strengthen multisectoral collaborations on issues of tourism</p> <p>1.3.1.8 Strengthen market support systems in each landscape and establishing market linkages, and establishing clear product requirements and criteria to level-up product quality and quantity</p> <p>1.3.1.9 Facilitate joint learning between communities, LGUs and the DA and DENR to develop practical business models for agroecological production of products identified as "Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture" as espoused by the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture.</p>
<p>Component 2 - Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products</p>	<p>2.1.1.1. Survey and map all potential stakeholders conducting activities in each landscape and key value chains to ensure inclusion, particularly among the most marginalized.</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Establish and formalize mechanisms to channel information from local communities to government, as well as create collaborations within the landscape among different groups</p> <p>2.1.1.3 Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.</p> <p>2.1.1.4 Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Commission for Indigenous Peoples as well as, mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local</p>

	<p>Development Council, ENR council AGRiFisheries Council), the Regional Development Council and the League of Provinces and Municipalities to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform</p> <p>2.1.1.5 Promote joint learning processes between communities, NGOs and LGUs to strengthen capacity for resource assessments, landscape planning, implementation and monitoring, using pilot sites as demonstration sites</p> <p>2.1.1.6 Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and those involved in Community-based marine resource management (CBMRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voice in the multisectoral forum</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2 - A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects</p>	<p>2.1.2.1. Establish participatory landscape strategies that define priority areas of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic objectives and priorities for funding.</p> <p>2.1.2.2. Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations' reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities</p> <p>2.1.2.3. Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices</p> <p>2.1.2.4. Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives (LGU based processes mandated by law to prepare land use plans, comprehensive development plans and LGU sectoral plans, PA plans, forest, coastal, biodiversity), share updated baseline information and good practices</p> <p>2.1.2.5. Establish participatory monitoring systems and indicators for measuring adherence to and progress of landscape strategies</p> <p>2.1.2.6. Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and other non-IP communities involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voices in multisectoral fora and enhance public understanding of custodial roles in forest and coastal protection</p> <p>2.1.2.7. Harmonize landscape strategies with LGU initiatives to incorporate strategies into local land use plans, development, plans, local executive legislative agenda and other local sectoral plans</p> <p>2.1.2.8. Ensure that a knowledge mechanism for grantees is part of the multi-stakeholder platform, which includes experts such as academia, learning hubs and other key stakeholders</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network</p>	
<p>Output 2.2.1 Landscape/ seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Provide research, analytical tools and support proposal development for small local Organizations</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Establish community-based monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related indicators, to assess results</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Identify and help facilitate regular self-assessments, and external assessments and sharing of best practices across participating organizations</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Catalyze partnerships between private sector and communities particularly in the area of tourism, bringing sustainable production to market (agricultural goods and handicrafts)</p> <p>2.2.1.5 Customize learning hubs to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to accelerate self-learning, where applicable link this with the IP Education program of the NCIP and Dep of Education and the School of living traditions of the National Commission of Culture and Arts</p> <p>2.2.1.6 Provide venues for CSOs, LGUs and national government agencies to discuss emerging themes, opportunities for scaling-up of interventions to non-SGP areas, using pilot sites as demonstration sites</p>
<p>Output 2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform</p>	<p>2.2.2.1 Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with the GEF-CSO network</p>

	<p>2.2.2.3 Collaborate with other relevant NRM and agriculture-oriented Grants Facilities (e.g. Forest Foundation Philippines, Foundation for Philippine Environment) to enhance knowledge, share lessons learned and build on documentation/research</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Develop user-friendly policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices</p> <p>2.2.2.5 Conduct analysis of the SGP project portfolio to identify the most cost-effective and sustainable technologies and practices on efficient land (and water) management, and biodiversity conservation to be upscaled</p> <p>2.2.2.6 Design appropriate methodology (how-to-guideline) for each identified and prioritized technology/practice to systematize the experience and practical knowledge</p> <p>2.2.2.7 Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes</p> <p>2.2.2.8 Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level initiatives and share experience e.g. annual conferences of national or regional chapters of National NGO networks on NRM, climate change etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Professional networks/societies on biodiversity, forestry, watershed managers, agroforestry ○ Regional research consortia university networks ○ League of Development Planners, League of Agricultural Officers, League of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENRO) ○ Local chambers of commerce <p>2.2.2.9 Establish partnership with similarly oriented projects to promote cross pollination of innovations e.g. GEF-funded: Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors</p>
<p>Output 2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues</p>	<p>2.2.3.1 Establish market access for community products beyond landscapes</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Conduct wider watershed reforestation, across communities to addressing pressing issue of water shortage</p> <p>2.2.3.3 Conduct coastal rehabilitation on highly vulnerable KBA sites</p>

5.1 Knowledge management

Knowledge Management is crucial to SGP as it supports wider adoption of the innovative solutions in its portfolio at national and global levels. The SGP project will incorporate training and capacity building components to improve the capacities and skills of CSOs and communities, and ensure that lessons learned and knowledge gleaned from activities are disseminated appropriately to relevant audiences.

All SGP-supported projects will integrate knowledge management as an important component. At the portfolio level, SGP provides support through strategic training on key areas for the successful implementation such as through stakeholder workshops and knowledge dissemination means (such as knowledge fairs and network aggregation of grantee networks). This will be folded into the organizational accompaniment, and within the activities of the multi-stakeholder group.

The objective of the knowledge management portion of the project is to facilitate knowledge transfer, from one community to another, from one CSO to another and to upscale information to policymakers and development practitioners, and feeding into other project development processes (the successes and best practices). One of the weakness of previous phases of the SGP is that lessons learned were not centralized or captured in ways that are easily accessible by other stakeholders. This phase of the project will ensure that the repository of lessons learned is collected in an accessible manner and fed back into local government structures. It is encouraged that cross-landscape relationships are fostered, for peer learning opportunities and sharing of best practices. Collaborations with academic institutions will also be sought for technical expertise and inputs.

There will be several levels of knowledge management under this project:

- Technical inputs for grantees
- Lessons learned from project-supported initiatives
- Data/research for policy development
- Case studies for future development initiatives
- Awareness-raising for broader audiences
- Public engagement strategy

The lessons learned, best practices will be disseminated through the SGP National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, Learning Hubs and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programs and UNDP's knowledge management system. At the global level, the SGP innovation library will continue to be updated with knowledge products from the experience of the SGP Upgrading Country Program.

SGP will use several strategies to ensure knowledge exchange and networking of its grantees and partners, such as:

- Strengthening grantee networks
- Connecting grantees with capacitated NGOs
- Promoting peer to peer exchanges
- Providing training on communication and audience identification
- Connecting NGOs and CSOs with government agencies, extension services, LGUs, academic institutions, cooperatives, private sector partners and other relevant partners
- Establishing a website with a list of grantees and their activities to promote exposure and partnerships
- Codifying guides, fact sheets, reports, in a usable way
- Promoting South-South partnerships when relevant
- Identifying private sector champions that can play a key role on disseminating information in corporate circles; organizing marketplace sessions among grantees and identified private sector players
- Ensuring that information and knowledge shared for replication and upscaling is accessible to both women and men equally

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)³⁵. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 3, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Capacity-building activities related to compliance with UNDP fiduciary standards, HACT provisions and GEF policies will be carried-out by the UNDP Country Office to ensure that the Implementing Partner can comply with the required processes and tools related with HACT and GEF policies, and UNDP fiduciary standards. Annex 19 of the Project Document describes in detail the duties and responsibilities of the Implementing Partner in on-granting, which will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office. The Global SGP Operational Guidelines, approved by Council, will serve as the primary reference for guidance on administrative, financial and implementation protocols and procedures for the SGP Country Programme.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements;

³⁵ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser/UCP Global Coordinator and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Knowledge management: The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 10 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the [GEF website](#).

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by August 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the

standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by May 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

Final Report:

The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	9,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF Core Indicators and project results framework	45,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Environmental and Social Management Framework	25,000	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	6,500	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	6,500	On-going.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	31,000 ³⁶	August 2023
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	46,000 ³⁷	May 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	169,000	

Monitoring will occur at various levels of project implementation to ensure that project activities are unfolding in the most effective ways. The overall responsibility will lie with the project management unit within the Implementing Partner, with oversight from the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC). Partners may be recruited at the activity-level to support monitoring. For instance, at the local level, multi-stakeholder platforms may be tasked with monitoring successes of particular interventions. The LTAC, described in the Governance and Management Arrangements Section, may be tasked with monitoring whether civil society groups are submitting proposals and accessing funds. These individual monitoring activities will be tasked at project inception.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This section discusses how the project will be governed and managed, taking into account the protocols of the SGP Operational Guidelines.

Implementing Partner (IP): The Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) for this project is Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The

³⁶ The cost includes travel costs for evaluator's travel.

³⁷ This cost includes evaluator's travel costs.

Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

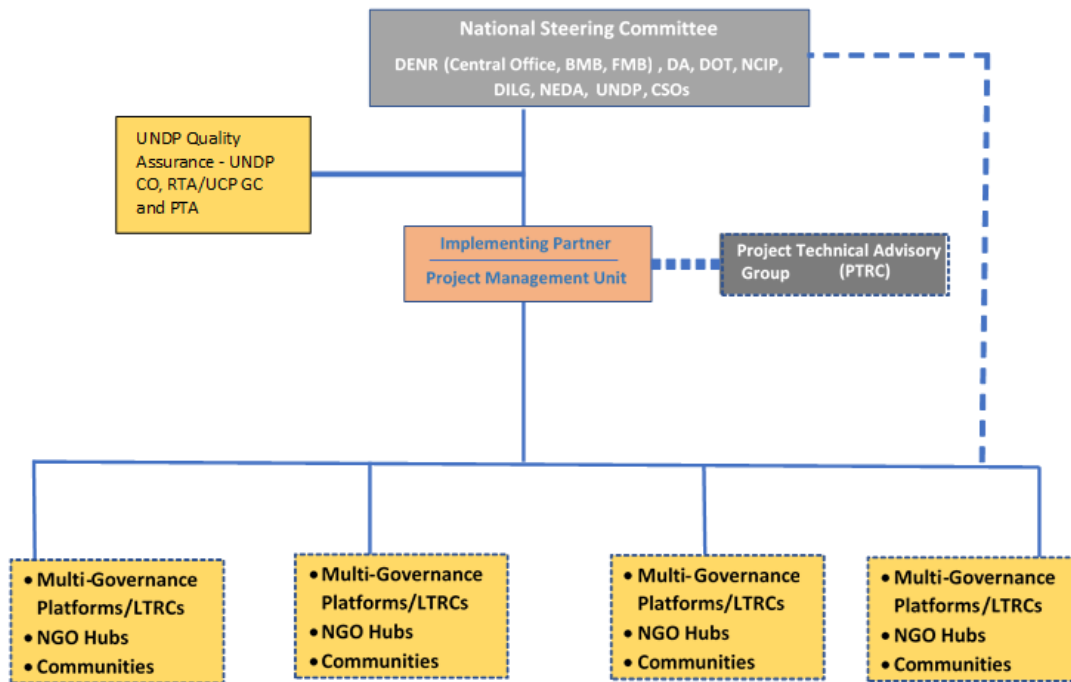
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP (Implementing Agency): UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/SGP National Steering Committee.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects³⁸. The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Country Office will make available its expertise and will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The Country Office will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

³⁸ GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

Fig. 3 SGP-07: Management and Governance Structure

Project Board (National Steering Committee (NSC)): 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, Project Board 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. Establishment and operations of SGP National Steering Committee are carried out in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines which will be the basis of the Manual of Operations that will be drafted by the Implementing Partner and, reviewed and approved by NSC at the start of Project implementation.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, 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.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board (National Steering Committee) include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager (also called SGP National Coordinator);

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review any budget revisions and adaptations in activities;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board 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. The Project Board 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.

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the BPPS/GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extensions. All extensions incur costs, and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines (Annex 13)** that will guide overall project implementation in the Philippines, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee (NSC)** members, based on recommendations from the Operational Focal Point and the NSC. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration

and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the Country Programme Manager with input from the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and the Implementing Partner. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

Technical Advisory Group (Project Technical Review Committee)- In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG can also be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as carbon measurement, payments for ecosystem services, marketing and certification of products, transboundary diagnostic analysis, and other relevant fields. In addition, the TAG may also be formed in response to donor and co-financing requirements mobilised for the SGP country programme. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases, and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

The **Country Programme Management Unit**, led by the Country Programme Manager and lodged within the Implementing Partner, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the project. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. Please refer to the ToRs for the members of the Country Programme Team annexed to this document.

Tasks and membership - The SGP National Steering Committee provides overall project implementation direction and oversight with input from the UNDP CO, and the SGP UCP Global Coordinator. It is composed of government, civil society, academia, UNDP and the Implementing Partner, as per SGP Operational Guidelines. As per the recommendations in the Terminal Evaluation of SGP-05, the SGP National Steering Committee will be jointly chaired by DENR and a Civil Society Representative, who will change on a rotating basis; this will allow greater accountability, separation of powers and promote collaboration between civil society and government.

The NSC will seek to bridge community-level experiences with national policy making and programs. It is responsible for taking corrective action, as needed, to ensure the project achieves the desired results. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, NSC 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.

Landscape level NGO Hubs: In each of the four targeted landscape, an area-based NGO will be selected and be provided with a small grant to assist candidate grantees in proposal preparation and grant implementation. They will coordinate the plans and actions of grantees and manage partnerships with

government agencies and other actors in the landscape to support overall direction and priorities set by the NSC (as recommended by the multi-stakeholder platforms) for each landscape.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 13,650,569 This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 4,436,210, and USD 9,214,359 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Executing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Recurrent Expenditures	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$) ³⁹	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risks Mitigation Strategies
Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	692,376	1,615,544	2,307,920	Programmatic support, joint activities delivered, stakeholders convened, inputs for demonstrations and pilots.	Re-alignment of budget in response to the impacts brought about by COVID-19 pandemic	Ensuring that project meets broader sustainable development plans and priorities and can have value added in delivering results, so the government can see value in partnering and having SGP deliver at the very local level. This will require ongoing collaboration.
Government	Department of Tourism	-	40,000	40,000			
Government	Province of Aurora	35,026	80,012	115,038			
Government	Province of Palawan	60,000	80,000	140,000	Research, staff time, use of government resources such as conference rooms, and equipment		
Government	Province of Northern Samar		59,183	59,183			

³⁹ Co-financing amounts rounded to the significant figures

Government	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff	197,885	535,021	732,906			
CSO	NSC on behalf of CSOs	2,988,878	157,310	3,146,188	Direct Project co-financing in community participation in small grant projects implementation. SGP Philippines will commit to no less than 1:1 co-financing to GEF funding at portfolio level to support community	Men and women from communities in target area are unwilling to participate in grant proposal and selection COVID-19 puts additional stressors on CSOs, creating challenges to convene	SGP and institutional partners will actively promote participation of CBOs and CSOs in all project activities, and support project management. NSC has governance mechanisms and will finalize communications protocols to optimize participation and engagement, while allowing NSC opportunities for oversight.
CSO	Foundation for Philippine Environment	300,000	700,000	1,000,000	Programmatic support, joint activities delivered, stakeholders convened, access to beneficiaries, inputs for demonstrations and pilots, support for project management.	Men and women from communities in target area are unwilling to participate in grant proposal and selection	The project will serve as a vehicle for CSOs to obtain funds and partnerships for activities that may be hampered by COVID-19. The project must continue to find ways to connect CSOs to one another to ensure partnerships, joint efforts, and common work toward
CSO	Forest Foundation of the Philippines	-	400,000	400,000			
CSO	Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	40,000	950,000	990,000		Stresses on funds due to increased needs of	
CSO	Haribon Foundation	150,374	-	150,374			

CSO	Culion Foundation, Inc.	-	40,000	40,000	Staff time, carrying out surveys and pilots, research, monitoring activities	beneficiaries due to COVID-19	sustainable development. SGP will in fact come at an opportune time when some of the smaller organizations may be facing budget restraints. The project will optimize on the research, access to beneficiaries, knowledge, know-how of other NGOs/CSOs.
Agency	United Nations Development Programme	92,750	-	92,750	Personnel costs, project implementation costs and project management	No risks foreseen, funding earmarked.	
Total Co-financing		4,557,289	4,657,070	9,214,359			

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00119604	Atlas Output Project ID:	00116050
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	<i>Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines</i>		
Atlas Business Unit	PHL10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6254		
Implementing Partner	<i>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</i>		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Don or Name	Atlas Fund ID	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budgetary Code Descriptions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Budget Note
Component 1- Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	GEF	62000	71300	Local Consultants	-	41,880	20,940	20,940	20,942	104,702	1
				71600	Travel	2,100	30,600	19,300	15,650	12,488	80,138	2
				72600	Grants	-	943,740	561,714	542,133	311,419	2,359,006	3
				74200	Audiovisual and Print Production Costs	525	9,355	4,940	4,940	4,940	24,700	4
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	5,250	64,366	30,780	28,766	24,738	153,900	5
				72800	Equipment – IT	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	14,250	6
				71400	Contractual Services – Individuals	10,649	70,491	40,570	40,570	40,570	202,850	7
Total Component 1						21,374	1,163,282	681,094	655,849	417,947	2,939,546	

Component 2- Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	GEF	62000	71300	Local Consultants	-	20,628	10,314	10,314	10,314	51,570	8
				71600	Travel	3,150	11,150	10,144	8,500	6,528	39,472	9
				72600	Grants	-	235,000	175,000	175,000	176,632	761,632	10
				74200	Audiovisual and Print Production Costs	-	20,900	10,450	10,450	10,450	52,250	11
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	5,250	13,750	9,500	9,500	9,500	47,500	12
				72800	Equipment – IT	5,938	5,938	5,938	5,938	5,938	29,690	13
				71400	Contractual Services – Individuals	7,051	46,669	26,860	26,861	26,861	134,302	14
Total Component 2						21,389	354,035	248,206	246,563	246,223	1,116,416	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	GEF	62000	71200	International Consultants	-	-	25,000	-	40,000	65,000	15
				71300	Local Consultants	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	12,000	16
				71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	4,200	27,800	16,000	16,000	16,000	80,000	17

				71600	Travel	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	12,000	18
M&E Total						4,200	33,800	53,000	16,000	62,000	169,000	
PMC	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	GEF	62000	73100	Rental & Maintenance – Premises	210	3,590	1,900	1,900	1,900	9,500	19
				73400	Rental & maintenance of Other Equip	525	4,235	2,380	2,380	2,380	11,900	20
				74100	Professional Services	4,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	21
				71400	Contractual Services – Individuals	5,767	38,173	21,970	21,970	21,968	109,848	22
PMC Total						10,502	61,998	46,250	46,250	46,248	211,248	
Project Total						57,464	1,613,116	1,028,550	964,662	772,418	4,436,210	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	57,464	1,613,116	1,028,550	964,662	772,418	4,436,210

CSO	826,562	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	5,726,562
Government	300,000	773,762	773,762	773,762	773,761	3,395,047
UNDP	15,000	19,438	19,438	19,437	19,437	92,750
TOTAL	1,199,026	3,706,316	3,121,750	3,057,861	2,565,616	13,650,569

Budget note number	Comments
0	The 5% NGO admin costs are incorporated in each individual budget line
1	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 26,175.50 over 5 years dedicated to Component 1.
2	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).
3	Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 1 account for USD 2,359,006
4	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities
5	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.
6	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS
7	Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan - USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2); Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao - USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator - USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant - USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in

	project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 40,000 over 5 years).
8	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant ; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 17190 over 5 years dedicated to Component 2 activities.
9	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance, assess multi-stakeholder performance and issues. Travel to individual sites in each of the four landscapes including transportation and accommodations.
10	Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 2 are 17.17% of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 2 account for USD 761,632.
11	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management activities
12	Trainings, workshops and conferences, technical guidance on enhancing establishing environmental governance mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborations.
13	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS
14	Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan - USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years). Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao - USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 80,000 over 5 years). Regional Coordinator - USD 38,926 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in Project: USD 88,926 over 5 years). Programme Accountant - USD 15,376 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 88,074 over five years).
15	International Consultants: (1) Midterm Evaluation Consultant; (1) Terminal Evaluation Consultant
16	Local Consultancy: (1) Safeguards Consultant to revise ESMF and review Stakeholder Engagement Plan
17	Contractual Services – National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator USD 80,000 dedicated to M&E (Total Programme Manager Costs in project USD 150,000 over 5 years);
18	Travel costs for Midterm and Terminal Evaluation Consultants
19	Rental and Premises Maintenance costs: includes security, maintenance, rent
20	Rental and Equipment maintenance: includes gasoline for vehicle, maintenance costs of vehicle
21	Audit services from independent auditors
22	Contractual Services – National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator - USD 70,000 dedicated to PMC (Total in project 150,000 over 5 years); and Programme Accountant - USD 39,848 dedicated to PMC (Total in project USD 88,074 over 5 years).

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, considering the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner⁴⁰.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to

⁴⁰ Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and such sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations,

rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

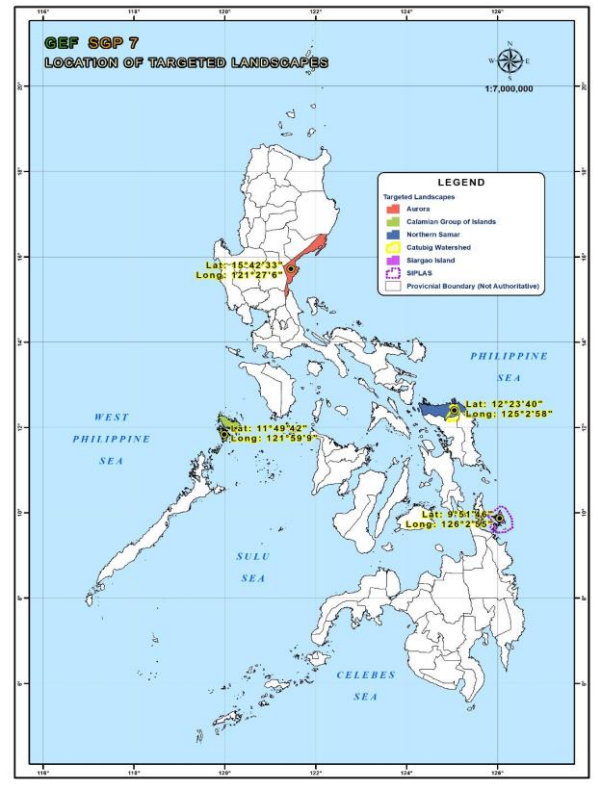


Fig. 1 Location of targeted landscape

Fig. 2.1 Aurora Province – Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

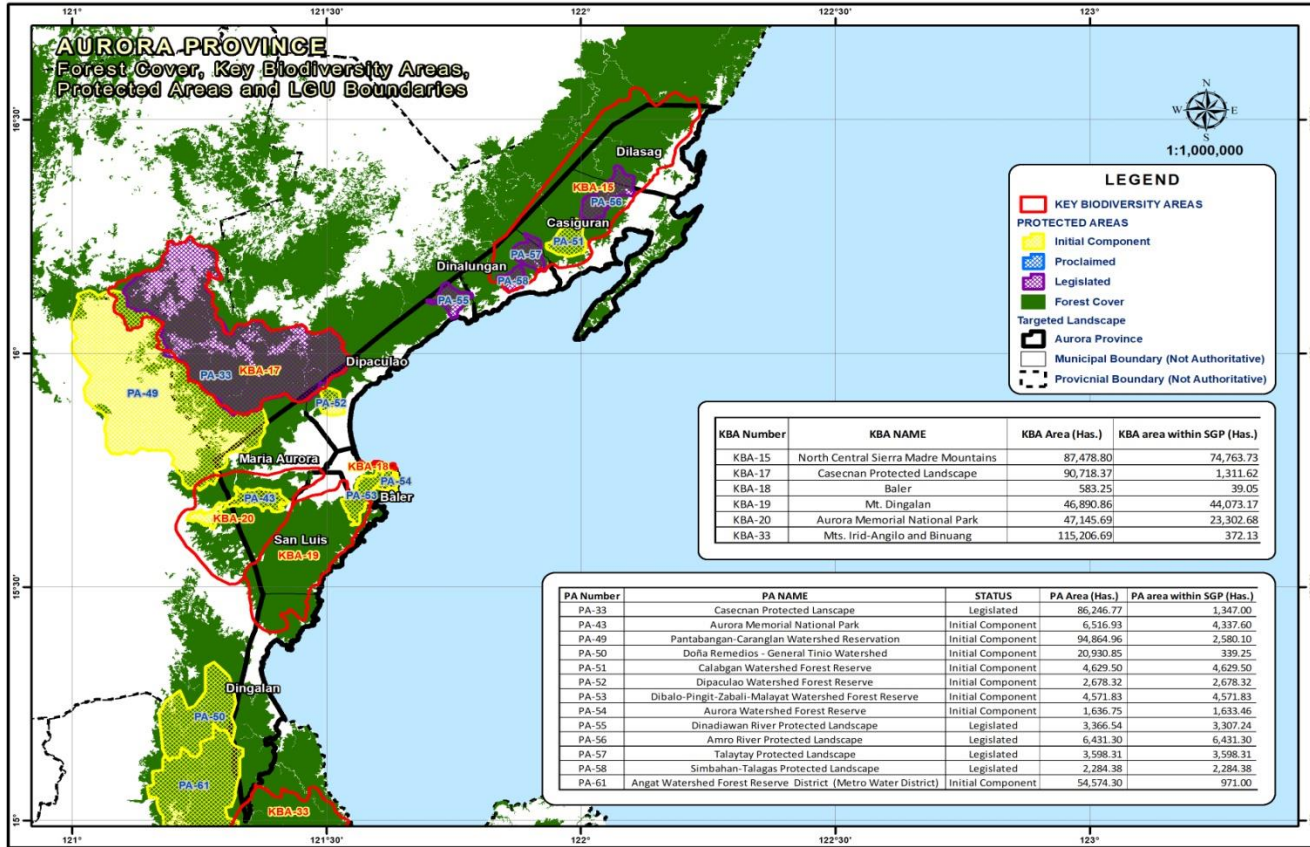


Fig. 2.2 Aurora Province – KBAs, PAs and Other Effective Conservation Mechanisms

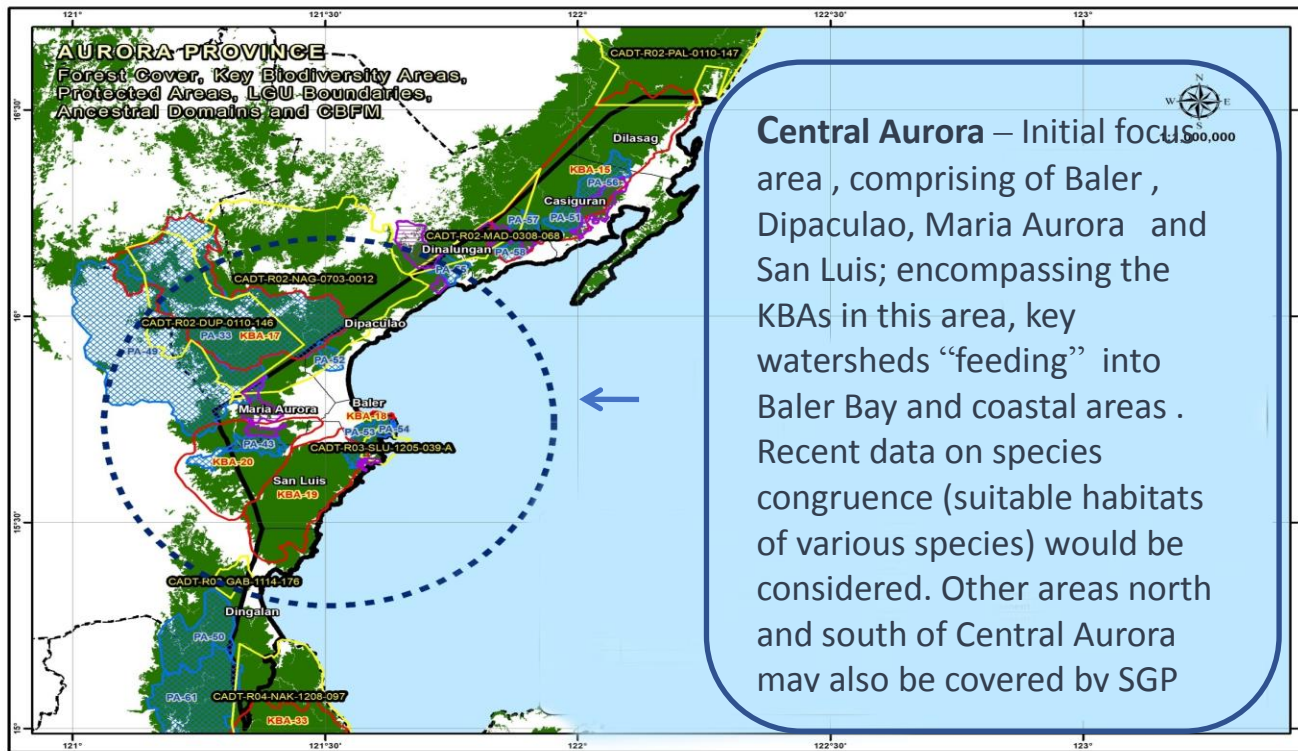


Fig. 2.3 Aurora – CCI study - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

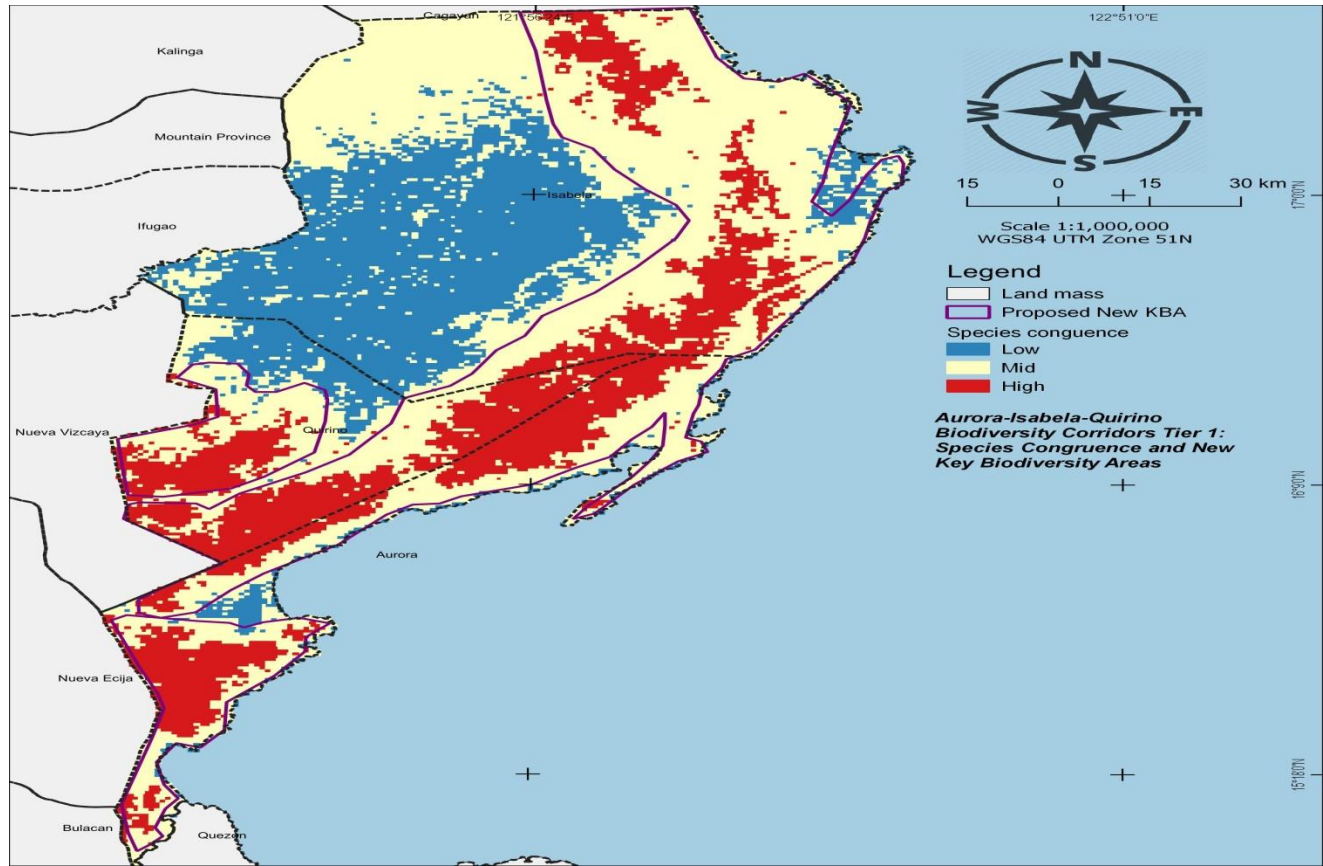


Fig. 3.1 Calamianes Group of Island – Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

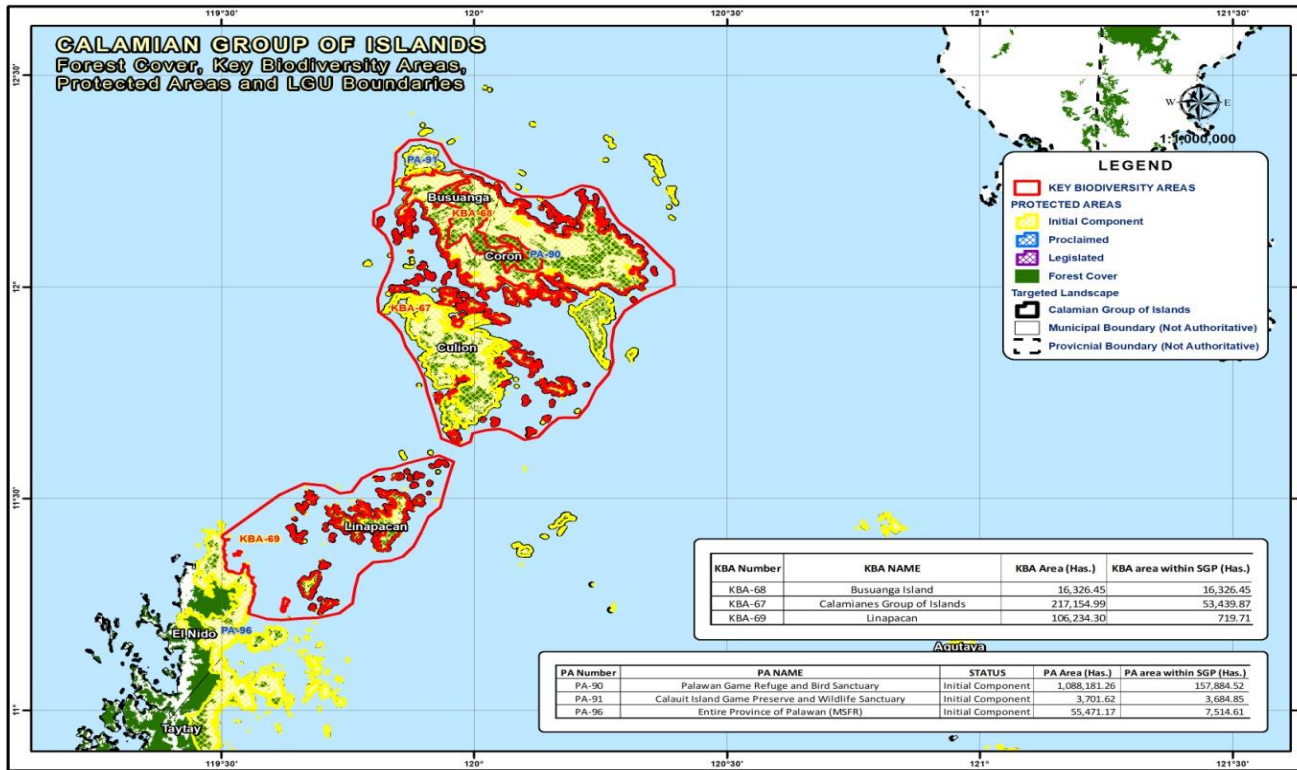


Fig. 3.2 Calamianes Island Group – KBAs, PAs OECMs and potential focal areas

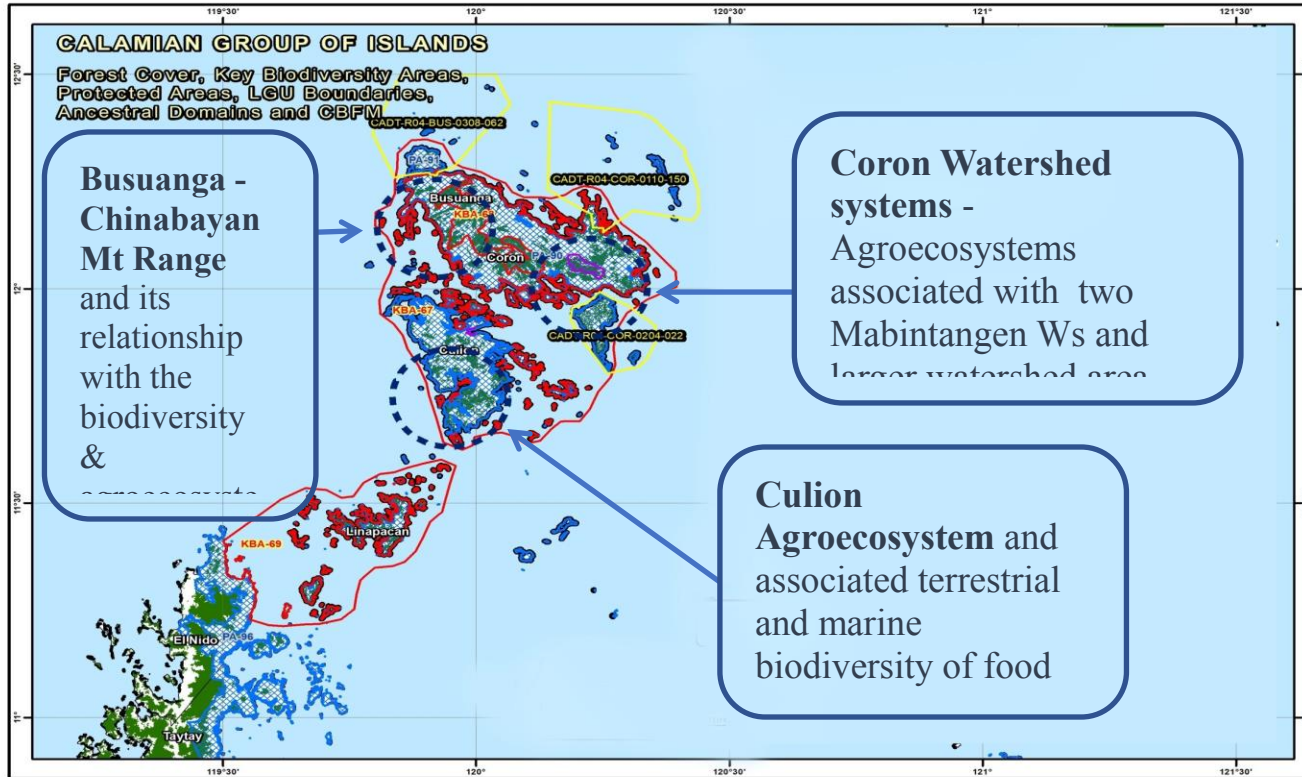


Fig. 3.3 Calamianes Island Group – CCI study- Indication of Species Congruence or overlay of habitats for various species (CCI, 2019)

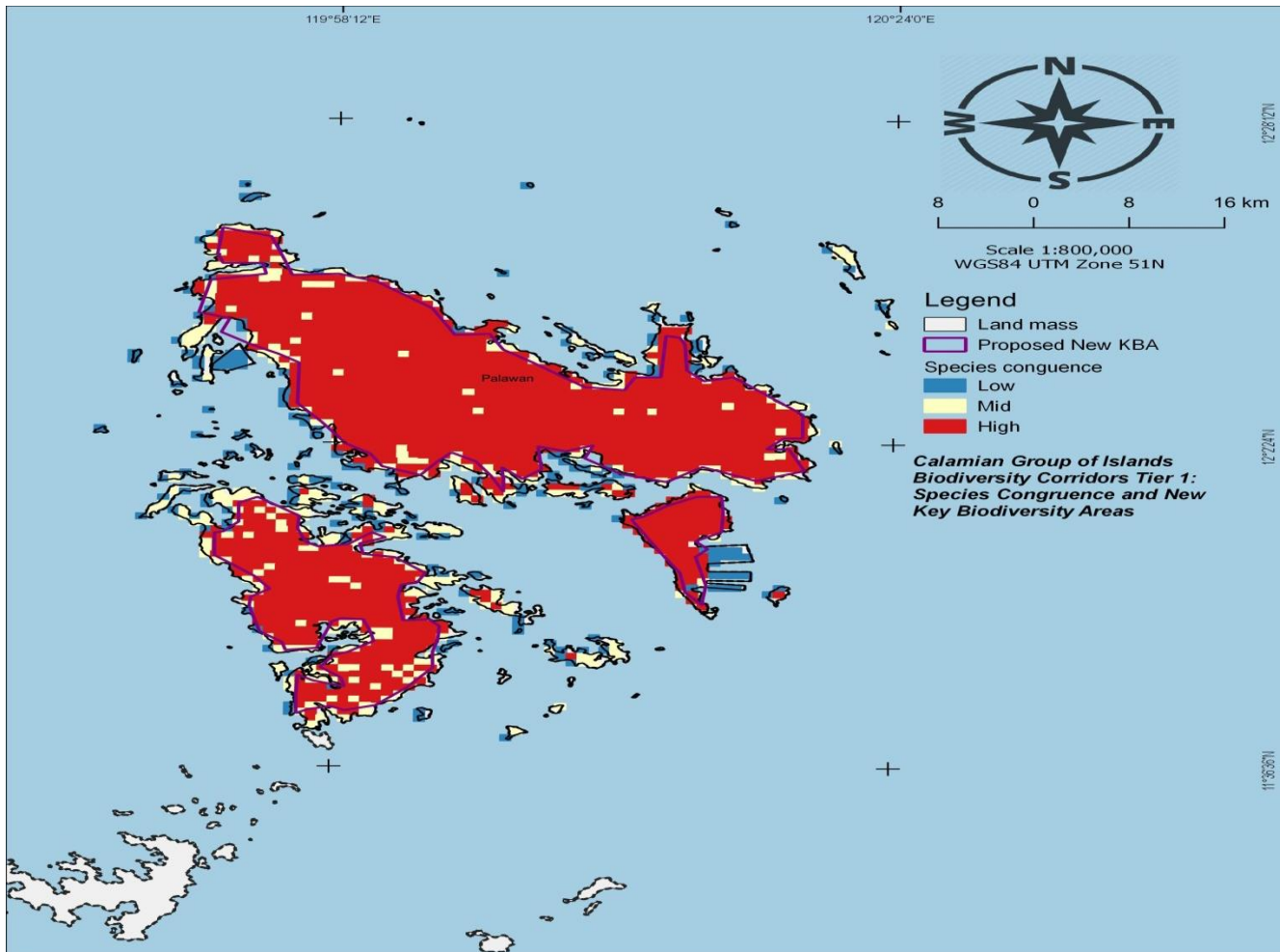


Fig. 4.1 Northern Samar - Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

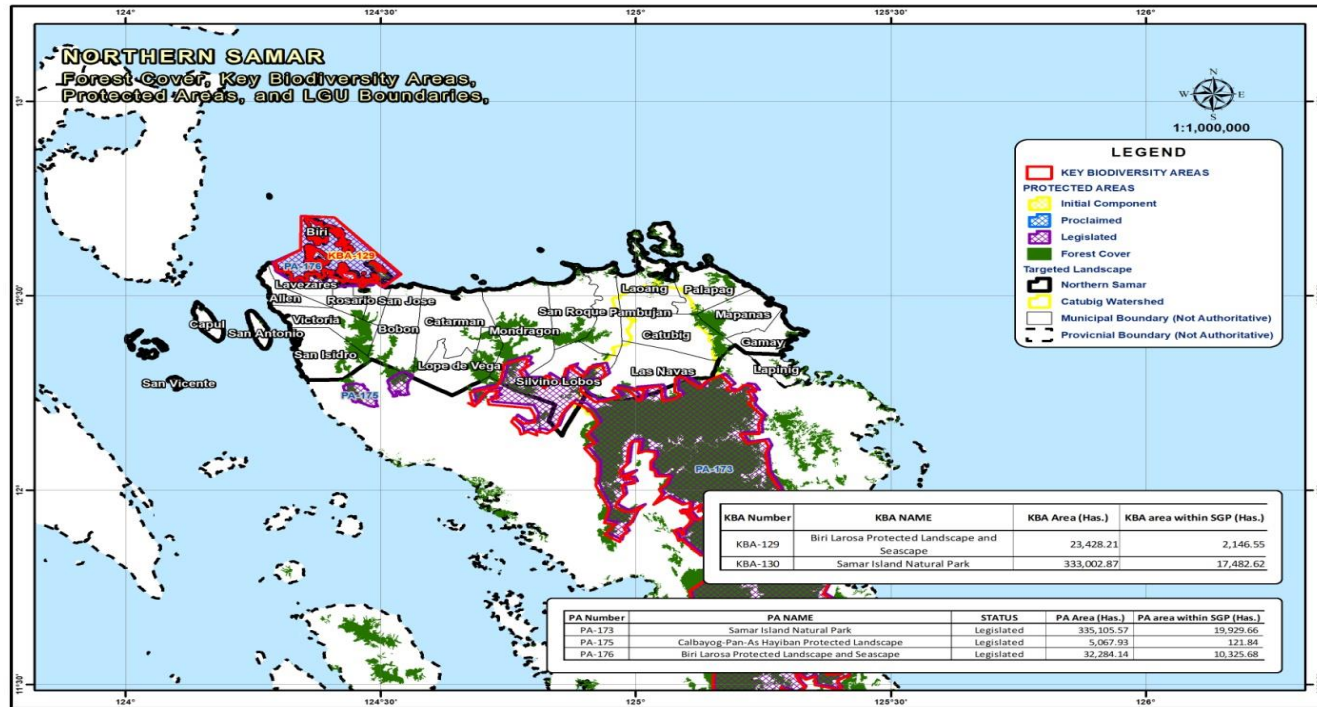


Fig. 4.2 Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, LGU Boundaries, & CBFM

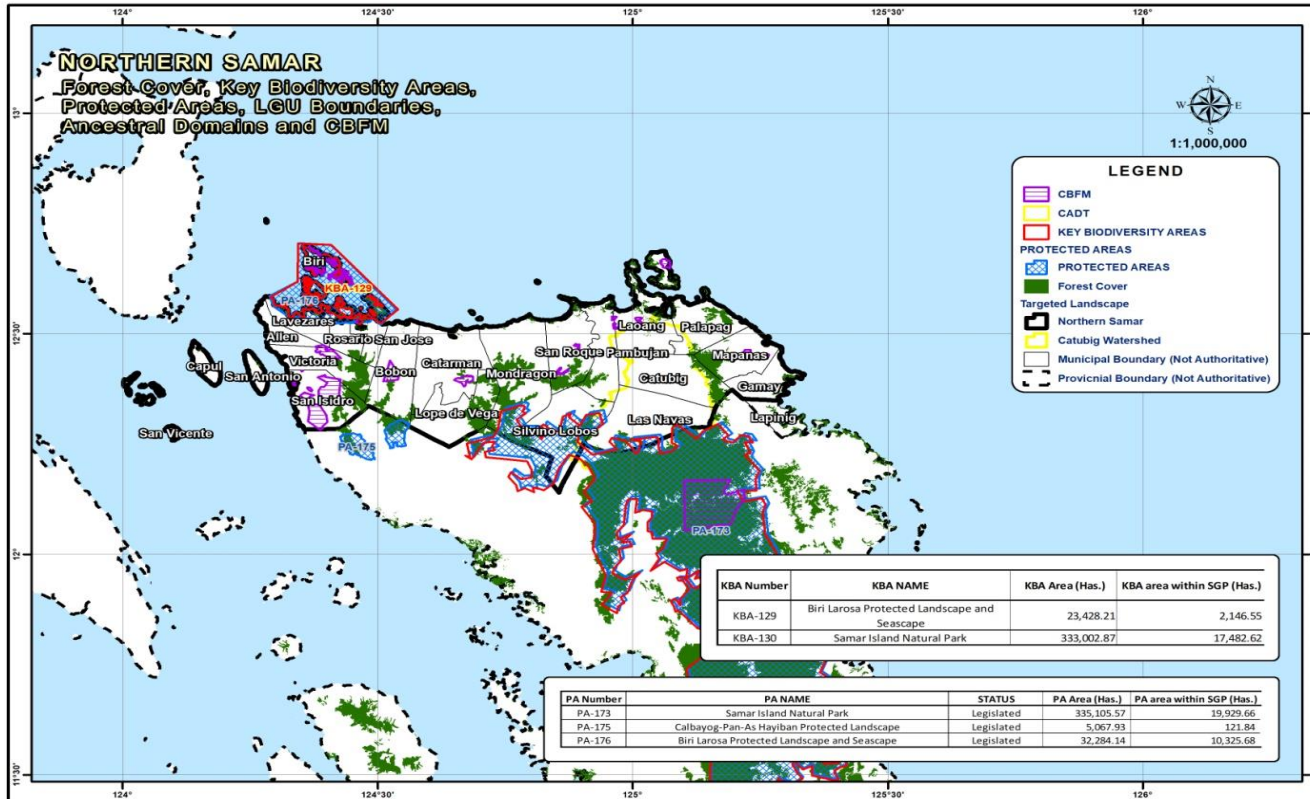


Fig. 4.3 Catubig – Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

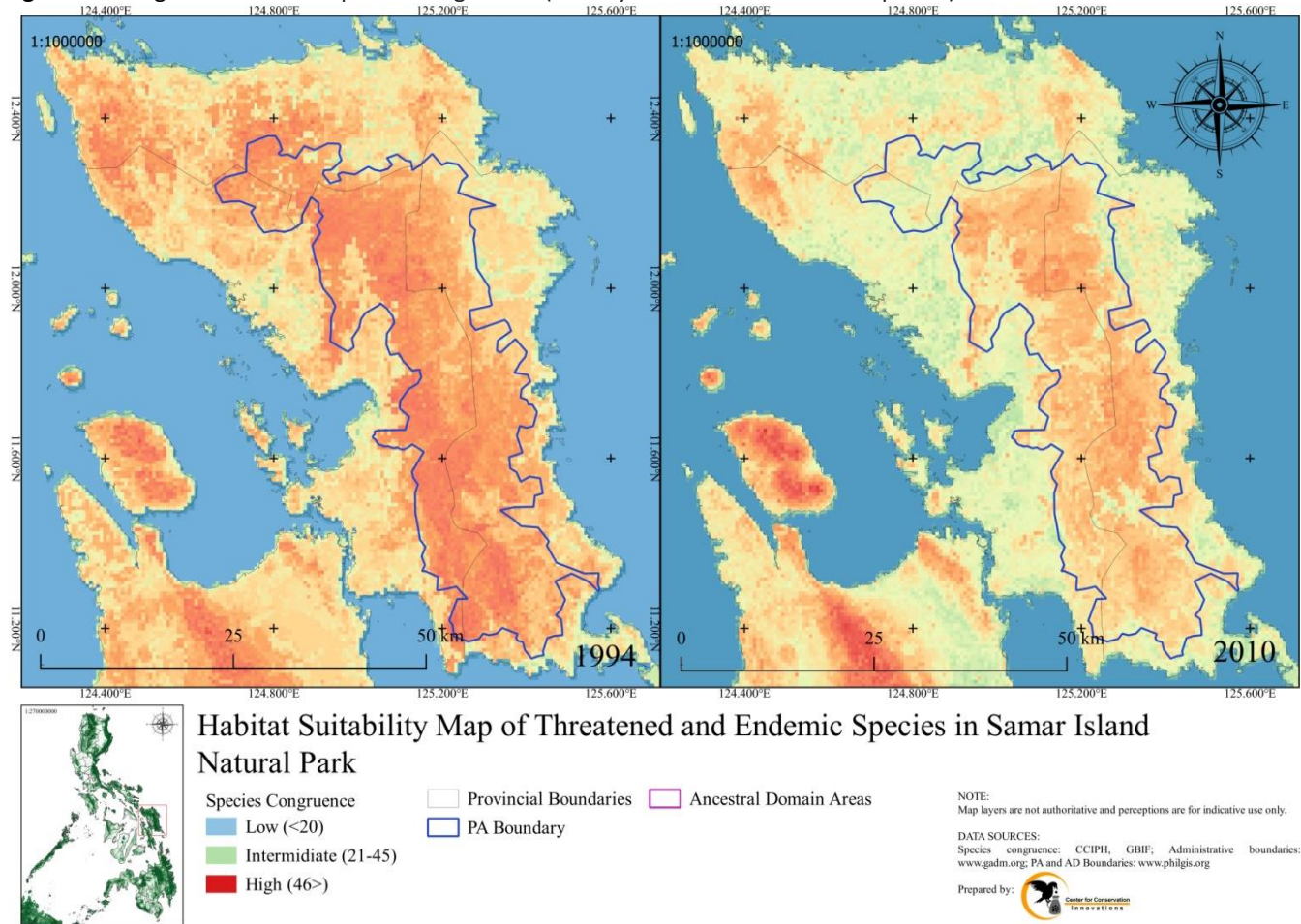


Fig. 5.1 Siargao- Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

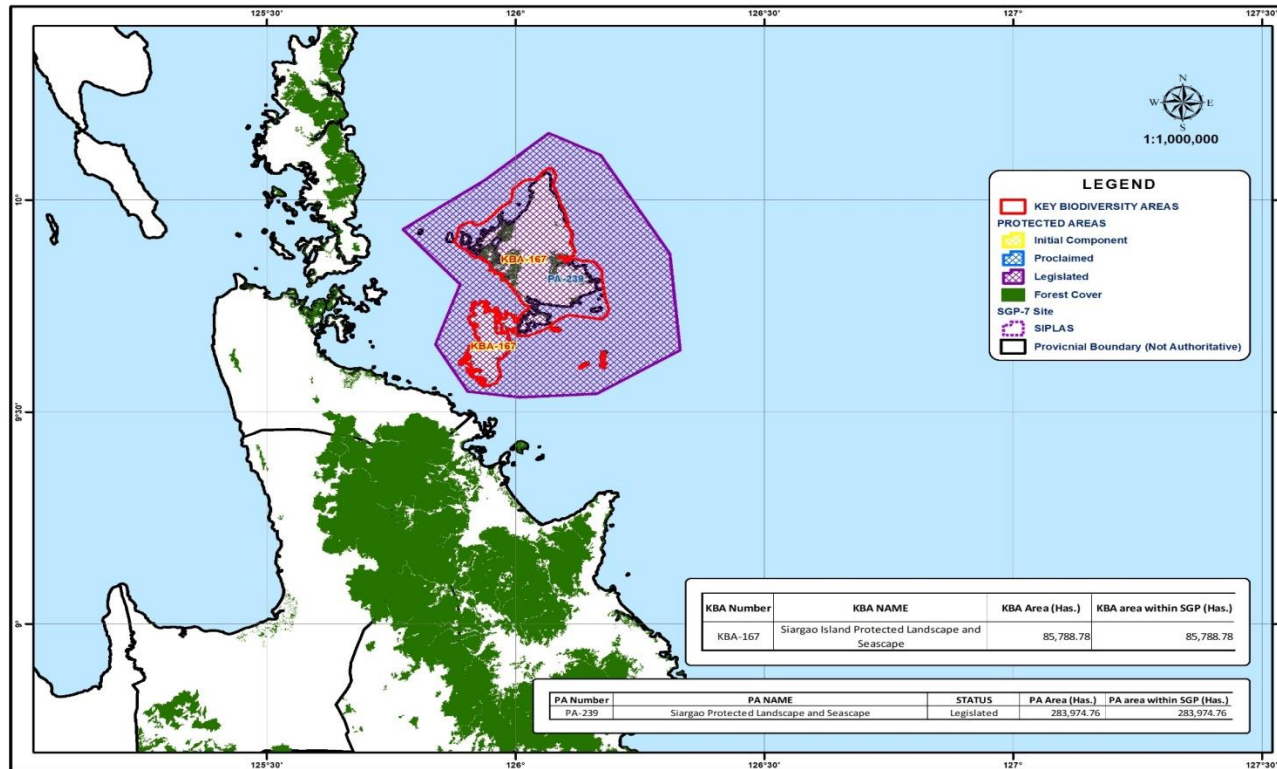
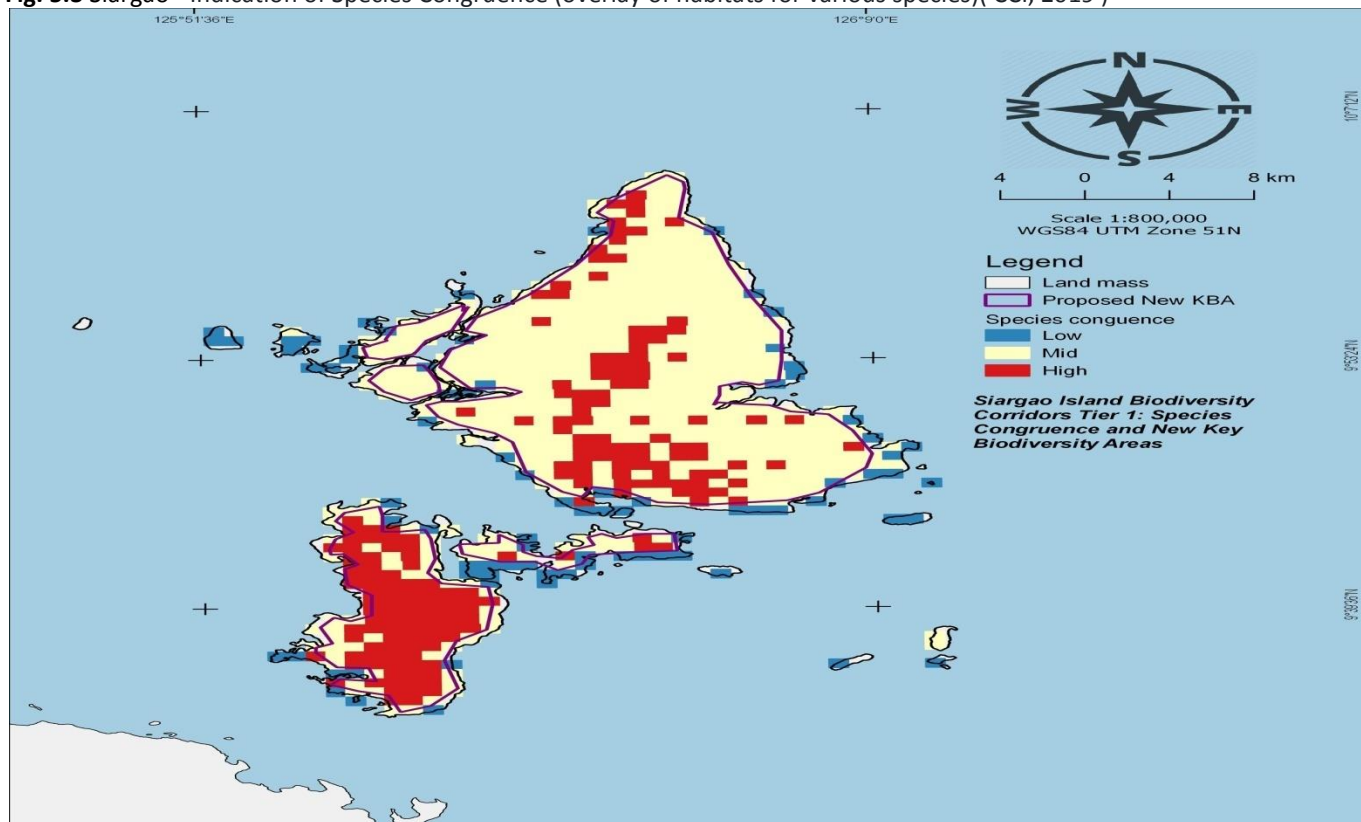


Fig. 5.3 Siargao - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)(CCI, 2019)



Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Project Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems	Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)	Establishing community-based land use strategies to prevent further encroachment into other Effective-Area Based Conservation																					
		Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)																					
		Establishing community-based fire-management strategies																					
		Identifying key biological corridors and implementing strategies for small-scale rehabilitation																					
		Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests																					
		Establishing and strengthening community-based enforcement and monitoring approaches																					
		Supporting MPA management and network strengthening																					
		Establishing bio-fencing of protected areas with native species																					
		Advocacy work and educational environmental campaigns in selected landscapes involving the youth																					
		Carry out small-scale, site-specific resource assessments																					
Outcome 1.2-The	Output 1.2.1 Targeted	Trainings on climate-resilient agroecological																					

		as crop insurance, quality planning materials supply , small credit, crop protection, small farm machinery , certification of organic products, technical assistance for value addition of farm products																			
Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages	Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and ecological processing of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.	Supporting community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding relevant legal and sanitary regulations, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, distribution and other aspects.																			
		Supporting the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment, such as bamboo, cocoa coir and abaca.																			
		Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies' annual work and financial plans (at the Regional level)																			
		Establishing community-based eco-tourism guidelines, build private sector partnerships and																			

participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency	development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products	the landscape among different groups																				
		Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.																				
		Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA) and mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local Dev Council, ENR council AGRiFisheries Council), to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform																				
		Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and those involved in Community-based marine resource management (CBMRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voice in the multisectoral forum																				
	Output 2.1.2 - A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological	Establish participatory landscape strategies that define priority zones of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic																				

resilience through community grant projects	objectives and priorities for funding.																			
	Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations' reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities																			
	Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices																			
	Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives (LGU based processes mandated by law to prepare land use plans, comprehensive development plans and LGU sectoral plans, PA plans, forest, coastal, biodiversity), share updated baseline information and good practices																			
	Establish participatory monitoring systems and indicators for measuring adherence to and progress of landscape strategies																			
	Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and other non IP communities involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voices in multisectoral fora and enhance public understanding of custodial																			

		discuss emerging themes, opportunities for scaling-up of interventions to non-SGP areas, using pilot sites as demonstration sites																			
	Output 2.2.2- Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform	Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices																			
		Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with the GEF-CSO network																			
		Collaborate with other relevant NRM and agriculture-oriented Grants Facilities (e.g. Forest Foundation Philippines, Foundation for Philippine Environment) to enhance knowledge, share lessons learned and build on documentation/research																			
		Develop short policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices																			
		Design of a comprehensive methodology (how-to-guideline) for each identified and prioritized technology/practice to systematize the experience and practical knowledge																			
		Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes																			
		Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level																			

		initiatives and share experience																				
		Establish partnership with similarly oriented projects to promote cross pollination of innovations																				
	Output 2.2.3- Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues	Establish market access for community products beyond landscapes																				
		Conduct wider watershed reforestation, across communities to addressing pressing issue of water shortage																				
		Conduct coastal rehabilitation on highly vulnerable KBA sites																				

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Indicator 1 <i>Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</i>	<i>Final: 20,00 (10,000 men and 10,000 women)</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries that directly benefit from project interventions socioeconomically, environmentally, socially, developmentally, and/or organizationally ways.</i>	<i>Surveys, interviews, project reports, site visits</i>	<i>Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Reports and site visits</i>	<i>It may be difficult to have exact number of beneficiaries as grantees may have different ways of measuring/monitoring results. NSC should ensure that there is an adequate monitoring plan in each grant application, which is relatively consistent so data can be consolidated.</i>
Indicator 2 <i>Number of indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</i>	<i>(Final: 300,000 At least 150,000 women, 150,000 men)</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries that indirectly benefit from project interventions socioeconomically, environmentally, socially, developmentally, and/or organizationally.</i>	<i>Project reports, site visits</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Site visits</i>	<i>The final number may be much larger given the implications of building landscape resilience and may be challenging to monitor. Individual grantees will be requested to elaborate how they</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							<i>intend to account for indirect beneficiaries.</i>
Indicator 3 <i>Area of land restored (hectares)</i>	<i>Final: 5,000 hectares</i>	<i>Area restored with indigenous and resilient plants/tree species, reforestation, watershed rehabilitation, mangrove restoration etc.</i>	<i>Project reports, site visits; expenditures of seedlings/labor</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit and individual grantees</i>	<i>GPS coordinates; drone imagery, site visits</i>	<i>Project management unit will be diligent in using GPS coordinates to monitor areas restored. Individual grantees will have to maintain effective communication with the PMU so that areas are properly monitored and accounted for. One risk is that restoration activities can be long-term before results are seen and can be highly vulnerable to floods and droughts.</i>
Indicator 4 <i>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).</i>	<i>Final: 65,000 hectares</i>	<i>This includes area of land that is under improved agricultural/agroforestry production.</i>	<i>Site visits, trainings, grantee reports</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Site visits, interviews, reports</i>	<i>Grantees will be asked to document areas where sustainable agricultural measures are put in place. It may take time for agricultural production to flourish. PMU will</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							<i>monitor what kind of agricultural production is carried out where.</i>
Indicator 5 <i>Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)</i>	<i>Final 30,000 hectares</i>	<i>This includes area where marine biodiversity has specific conservation/biodiversity protection measures in place.</i>	<i>Site visits, interviews, video footage</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Grantee reports, site visits</i>	<i>Grantees will require guidance on how to measure area covered. PMU will provide this support at onset of grant to ensure effective M&E.</i>
Indicator 6 <i>Number of people (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape participating in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development</i>	<i>12,000 (6,000 women; 6,000 men)</i>	<i>Includes the number of people that are actively engaged in sustainable development activities as a result of this project, through livelihood activities.</i>	<i>Reports, Interviews</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Grantees at local level; Project Management Unit at national level</i>	<i>Reports, site visits</i>	<i>It may be difficult to measure how many people are engaged in sustainable practices as a result of the project. However, the downscaled nature of activities means that grantees may have a better mechanism for monitoring people involved. PMU will have to rely on them for information.</i>
Indicator 7 <i>Number of community</i>	<i>At least 80</i>	<i>Number of organizations engaged with improved land-use</i>	<i>Reports, site visits</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Grantee organizations and Project</i>	<i>Reports</i>	<i>Grantees will be able to provide information on which community</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<i>organizations conducting improved land-use management</i>		<i>management activities.</i>			<i>Management Unit</i>		<i>organizations are conducting improved land use management.</i>
Indicator 8 <i>Percentage of projects that improve the participation of women in natural resource management</i>	<i>At least 40%</i>	<i>This indicator seeks to measure what percentage of projects enhance women's participation in natural resource management</i>	<i>Grant applications, reports</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Project reports, follow up interviews</i>	<i>There may be many more projects that enhance women's access to natural resources than may be captured, as they may not be defined as gender projects on the outset. The project management unit and CBO/NGO partners should disseminate gender measuring tools and capacity-building opportunities, so that organizations are aware of the gender implications of their work and can measure them.</i>
Indicator 9 <i>Number of farmers and fisherfolk</i>	<i>At least 2,000 men, 2,000 women</i>	<i>These are the number of people who are now engaging in</i>	<i>Interviews, Reports, Training lists</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Site Visits</i>	<i>Grantees will be able to provide information on which community members are now adopting</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<i>(disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting appropriate agro-ecological/marine/coastal eco-systems-based technologies and systems</i>		<i>agroecological production activities.</i>					<i>appropriate agro-ecological technologies and systems</i>
Indicator 10 <i>Number of innovative value-added products generated by community projects practicing biodiversity conservation and agro-ecological resource management</i>	<i>At least 30</i>	<i>These are the number of new products that have been developed through improved sustainability practices.</i>	<i>Products produced, Reports, Interviews</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Grantees, Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Site visits</i>	<i>New products as a result of project interventions may take time access the market. Results may appear at later phase of project implementation.</i>
Indicator 11 <i>Number of biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient</i>	<i>5, at least 2 of which are female-led</i>	<i>This indicator will measure the success of female-led initiatives with the anticipation that</i>	<i>Grantee proposals and reports</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Review of grantee reports, interviews site visits</i>	<i>Some smaller women-led community groups may require assistance in</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<i>community initiatives upgraded to profitable enterprises supported by grants</i>		<i>female community initiatives will be prioritized in this project.</i>					<i>developing proposals and applying for grants.</i>
Indicator 12 <i>Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women</i>	At least 15	<i>This indicator seeks to measure how many projects seek to enhance socioeconomic benefits and services for women.</i>	<i>Grantee proposals and reports</i>	Annually	<i>Project Management Units</i>	<i>Review of grantee reports, interviews site visits</i>	<i>One risk is that projects do not sex-disaggregate their results—Guidelines at inception so support grant applicants to gender-disaggregate their results</i>
Indicator 13 <i>Number of multi-stakeholder platforms operational in each sub-landscape, with at least 40% participation of women</i>	4	<i>The project aspires to establish four functioning multi-stakeholder platforms which includes a variety of stakeholders, that can develop coherent landscape strategies.</i>	<i>Minutes of meetings</i>	Annually	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Minutes, outputs from meetings</i>	<i>It will take time for multi-stakeholder platforms to coalesce, become effective and mutually agree to mandate, role and responsibilities.</i>
Indicator 14 <i>Number of landscape strategies produced</i>	4	<i>Landscape strategies will be developed to create a coherent framework through</i>	<i>Landscape strategies, interviews, meeting minutes</i>	Bi-annually	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Landscape strategy documents</i>	<i>Landscape strategies may differ widely from landscape to landscape, based on</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<i>through a multi-sectoral process (e.g. PA plans, local land use and development plans incorporating improved landscape /seascape governance; sectoral plans etc.) with specified gender considerations and targets</i>		<i>which development activities can be coordinated, be mutually beneficial with shared targets and objectives.</i>					<i>the needs of each landscape and the individual character of the multi-stakeholder platforms.</i>
Indicator 15 Number of landscape-level case studies which include best practices and lessons learned that can be upscaled at the policy level	4	<i>This indicator seeks to assess what knowledge has been gleaned from each landscape experience.</i>	<i>Case study documents, consultations</i>	<i>End of project</i>	<i>Project Management Unit</i>	<i>Case study reports</i>	<i>Near the end of the project, findings will be consolidated into case study reports that can be learned from, that can be used to share best practices, highlight achievements and challenges.</i>
Indicator 16 Number of gender-responsive knowledge	6 (1 umbrella knowledge)	<i>This indicator is meant to ensure that effective communication methods are</i>	<i>Communications assessment, focus groups</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Project management unit</i>	<i>Communication strategy</i>	<i>The communication strategy will have to be adaptive in nature to take into account different</i>

Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency of reviewing achievements against indicators	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
management and communication strategies	management ; 1 national communications strategy (4 landscape-specific communications and knowledge management strategies)	<i>implemented to reach appropriate audiences, with appropriate messaging. This strategy is also meant to ensure that information is not lost and is collected in applicable ways.</i>					<i>communication tools, lessons learned, and potential new audiences.</i>

Annex 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (attached)

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p>Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.</p> <p>Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.</p>	<p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p> <p>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)</p>	<p>Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur.</p> <p>Enter likelihood based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)</p> <p>Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme)</p> <p><i>Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)</i></p>	<p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.</p>	<p>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</p>
1.	<p>Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>Moderate Risk I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>During project design, a Gender Analysis was undertaken and a Gender Action Plan was prepared to mitigate negative findings of the assessment. The Project will prioritize work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls' groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert. There will be a pocket of funds allocated towards the advancement of female-led</p>	<p>Project Management Unit National Steering Committee</p>

				initiatives and innovations. The project will also support CBOs and NGOs to incorporate a gender-based approach in their activities and proposals, so that the capacity at the local level for considering impacts on gender are improved.	
2.	Project may affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples present in project areas.	Social	Moderate Risk I=3 P=2	<p>As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards were ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Consultations were carried out with indigenous community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Philippines that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Indigenous groups have benefited from SGP grants in the past, and the SGP process will continue to include IP groups in multi-stakeholder platforms, consultation groups and the NSC to give them a voice in the direction of SGP.</p>	Project Management Unit National Steering Committee

3.	Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	Social and Environmental	Moderate Risk I = 3 P = 3	<p>The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies. Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by their very design aimed at mitigating and/or reversing the impacts of environmental degradation. The goal of establishing and operationalizing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the principles and aims of landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken.</p> <p>Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem</p>	Project Management Unit Grantees
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				services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Project Management team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide additional layer of technical assistance and support.	
4.	Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the project’s activities in pilot sites before they are completed.	Social and Environmental; Health and Security	High risk I = 3 P = 4	The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems. The project will support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, through native, resilient revegetation and reforestation. The planting of native species and supporting restoration work will support both greater climate resilience and carbon sequestration. The recovery of soil through revegetation of diverse, native species, will support both biodiversity and a more stable soil for sustainable agriculture, to combat climate change-related food insecurity. The assumption is that restored landscapes sequester more greenhouse gases than degraded ones, and the native and diverse vegetation will be more climate resilient. It is anticipated that this will primarily happen in coastal zones to further buffer communities, as well as in watersheds particularly in Catubig Watershed and Siargao; other sites will depend on the proposals submitted.	Project Management Unit National Steering Committee

				<p>During project development, local/indigenous knowledge for coping with strong climatic extreme events shall be part of the data gathering/consultation process. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee to ensure that proposals will consider climate vulnerability of proposed actions and outputs. The overriding purpose of this project is to build the capacities of communities to enhance social and ecological resilience to climate change.</p>	
5.	<p>COVID-19 may delay project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology</p>	<p>Social Health</p>	<p>High Risk I=5 P=5</p>	<p>Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that</p>	<p>Project Management Unit National Steering Committee Grantees</p>

				<p>can be shared. WhatsApp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed and will be revised until inception. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and there has been a recent and devastating typhoon (Typhoon Goni), there are threats that could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities, it will be necessary to review the ESMF at inception to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. A grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment, resolution and management of any complaints are outlined as part of the ESMF.</p>	
6.	<p>Commercial interests outside of the project may produce negative environmental impacts, which limit the results of the project.</p>	<p>Social and Environmental; Political</p>	<p>Moderate Risk P =3 I = 3</p>	<p>Commercial interests will continue to pose threats to natural resources. One such example is that while natural resources seek to be protected on vulnerable islands, the growth of tourism and related business such as hotels and restaurants, could in turn negatively impact the natural environment, thereby reducing the positive results of the project. The strategy this project will take to mitigate this is to enhance collaborations with various stakeholders, including the</p>	<p>Project Management Unit Local Government Units</p>

				private sector. The project will also upscale lessons learned and best practices in hopes of policy impact. Project activities will also promote awareness, and improve knowledge management on the relevance of healthy ecosystems with economic benefits. The project will identify private sector champions in each landscape to further landscape strategy goals in the private sector. It is clear that the Philippines needs commercial activity; however, as there is guidance lacking on how to conduct particular activities in a sustainable way, the project will support enterprises which seek to ameliorate and provide methodological tools for improved commercial activities.	
7.	Security threats posed by those engaged in illegal wildlife/natural resource trade/extraction in more remote communities, against those that are part of community monitoring and enforcement, may delay project implementation or cause social conflict.	Social Political Security	Moderate Risk P=3 I=3	This threat can be mitigated by maintaining strong relationships with the government and agencies that are responsible for enforcement. This includes apprising the government of locally determined “protected” areas, and of vulnerable sites. This also means harmonization between local government and local community plans to ensure a strengthened front against security threats. Some local communities have already piloted bio-fencing as a means of demarcating vulnerable areas, and anecdotally this has served them well. Others are planning to pilot such under SGP-07. The more cohesive the vision and the adherence to landscape strategies, the more likely there can be a united pressure from different stakeholders. The project will also include local law enforcement representatives in multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure they	Project Management Unit National Steering Committee Government/Police Forces

				<p>are apprised of any threats smaller community groups are facing, and can collaborate on a shared approach in managing risks. In communities where there is community monitoring and enforcement, there will have to be clear public awareness campaigns conducted to clarify what the social/environmental protocols are. The multi-stakeholder platforms will play a key role as mechanisms through which this information is shared with private sector. Law enforcement/government agencies may be invited as part of the awareness campaigns to legitimize community monitoring and management. There may be tensions, security between community monitoring/enforcement and poachers/illegal wildlife traffickers. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be established with law enforcement agencies, in line with national laws. In other lower-risk areas, public awareness campaigns will be established to ensure community buy-in, and shared understanding of what areas are to be protected and why. Monitoring protocols will be designed through a collaborative and participatory process to avoid any social conflict.</p>	
8	<p>Project may fund waste-related projects in efforts to better manage pollution, by supporting improved use of wastewater, composting, agroecology and decreasing pressures on biodiversity.</p>	Environmental	<p>Low risk I=1 P=2</p>	<p>The project does not intend to produce additional waste or pollution, rather intends to incentivize the re-use and management of waste for improved biodiversity protection. Project proposals will require grantees demonstrate how they will manage waste. No mitigation strategy required.</p>	

An Environmental and Social Management Framework will also be carried out during inception to ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable communities, sites and livelihoods, and to establish mitigation strategies that will be followed throughout project duration. This is included in the M&E Budget and Plan and will include a grievance redress mechanism.

The *Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples* in the Philippines, provides the basis against which project activities can take place to limit risks on indigenous communities. The draft ESMF outlines how the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples will be applied and respected; this will be further finalized until inception to be presented to stakeholders. To further ensure that the project is conducted in a spirit of partnership with indigenous peoples, with their full and effective participation, the project will secure their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) where their rights, lands, resources, territories, traditional livelihoods may be affected. The FPIC will be carried out at inception for full engagement and ownership of indigenous communities while minimizing risk.

Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
International / Regional and global contracting		
<i>Mid-term Evaluation</i>	<i>40 days</i>	<i>To conduct midterm evaluation to identify whether project is on track, and to provide strategic recommendations to ensure project is meeting targets and/or suggest changes in indicators to ensure adaptive management.</i>
<i>Final Evaluation</i>	<i>40 days</i>	<i>To capture lessons learned, best practices, identify achievements and weaknesses, propose reconstructed theory of change, assess impact</i>
<i>Audit</i>	<i>30 days</i>	<i>Financial accountability</i>
For Technical Assistance		
Component 1		
Local / National contracting		
<i>Miscellaneous technical responsibilities</i>	<i>48 days</i>	consultant contracts, if needed, on technical expertise. The expertise sought may include, but is not limited to, watershed rehabilitation; productive agroecology; land use planning and management, marketing of biodiversity-friendly products; local economic development monitoring techniques (including by drone and other technology); reforestation; data gathering; proposal development.
Component 2		
<i>Miscellaneous technical responsibilities</i>	<i>60 days</i>	Local consultants to support landscape strategy development, agreement on indicators, and monitoring mechanisms, if needed

Annex 7: Terms of References

Country Programme Manager (National Coordinator)

IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	Country Programme Manager (National Coordinator)
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Country/Duty Station:	Philippines
Post Status:	New
Post Type:	Project-funded
Supervisor's Title:	UNDP GEF Global Coordinator SGP Upgraded Country Programmes

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

- Effective technical, financial, and operational management of the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme and its portfolio.
- Effective managerial function, by building an effective SGP Country Programme team and foster teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, Foundation for the Philippine Environment and with the UNDP Country Office team
- Mobilize and leverage financial and other resources as well as establish strong partnerships at the programme and project levels for sustained and scaled up initiatives.
- Effectively facilitate knowledge management, share and exchange knowledge on lessons learnt and best practices of SGP programme and projects.

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
20%	1.	Managerial Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the SGP Country Programme team members and provide necessary guidance and coaching; • Promote and maintain effective teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, FPE and with the UNDP CO team;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement annual workplan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; draft annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposal • Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the SGP Country Programme team, assess their performance and provide feedback;
40%	2.	<p>Monitoring project activities and oversight over grant activities (M&E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting CBOs and NGOs in enhancing landscape resilience and biodiversity protection through ensuring that grant-funded activities are in line with project objectives and are structured to attain outcomes, and include smart indicators to assess performance. • Ensure that effective measurement systems are in place to aggregate results from numerous grantees, and provide annual reports on achievement on targets • Oversee social safeguards, ensure inclusion of women, members of indigenous communities, and that gender-disaggregated is collected and analyzed • Promoting social safeguards through civil society networks and multi-stakeholder platforms • Support Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations—making information available, facilitating site visits, access to beneficiaries and stakeholders, providing documentation and analyses • Keep abreast of national environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends as they relate to the SGP, and assess their impact on SGP’s work and programme. • Ensure formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), and its periodic review and update; • Manage the SGP grant allocations and country operating budget, maintain the financial integrity of the programme by ensuring adherence to SGP Standard Operating Procedures as well as FPE rules and regulations, and ensure timely and effective use of SGP resources; • Exercise quality control over the development of a portfolio of project ideas and concepts, and closely monitor the programme implementation progress and results; • Organize periodic stakeholder workshops and project development sessions for civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, and potential applicants and other stakeholders to inform about SGP and its Strategic Initiatives;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the submitted project concepts and proposals to ensure that projects fit with the SGP Strategic Initiatives, Country Programme Strategy, and technical guidance notes; • Authorize and manage project planning grants as required; • Oversee ongoing SGP grant projects, and conduct periodic project monitoring field visits and provide technical and operational support and guidance to SGP grantees as required; • Plan and serve as secretary to the National Steering Committee meetings. Support and closely coordinate with the National Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group where relevant, in the process of project proposal review, selection and approval, especially the initial appraisal of proposals and assessment of eligibility; • Foster programme, project, and policy linkages between the SGP and the full or medium-sized GEF projects, planned or underway in the country, as well as those of other government, donors and development partners; • Report periodically to UCP Global Coordinator on programme implementation status, including annual monitoring reporting, financial reporting, audit, and update the relevant FPE and SGP databases; • Undertake monitoring and evaluation of SGP Country Programme and projects, and grant-making initiatives, in coordination with NSC and UCP Global; Coordinator, with support of the RC and Safeguards and Monitoring Officer; • Ensure that SGP7 staff adhere to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; as required for programme implementation
20%	3.	<p>Resource Mobilization and Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders as well as promote the value, comparative advantages, and ensure visibility of the SGP. • Assess interest and priorities of key donors and other development partners and develop/update; • With the Regional Coordinator (RC), design and implement the resource mobilization and partnership strategy at the national and local to mobilize resources from and develop partnerships with the government, donors and other partners to best leverage SGP resources and develop programme level partnerships. • With the RC, support SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships and assist in identifying opportunities and resources for sustaining and scaling up projects.

20%	5.	<p>Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide oversight and direction to KM Officer on the documentation and synthesis of programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; • Access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, distill best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners; • Support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through Knowledge platforms, Knowledge fairs etc.
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IV. IMPACT OF KEY RESULTS / KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sound SGP programme results and impacts, in alignment with national strategies and priorities and SGP strategy and approaches, that contribute to transformational change in society and economy to conserve the global environment and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, Innovative, technically sound and socially inclusive grant portfolio is developed and implemented. Effective and efficient use of resources to create maximum project/programme impact. Increased trust by clients and donors and increased opportunities for visibility, partnerships and co-financing.

V. Qualifications & Skills Required

Education:	Advanced university degree in environment or natural resource management, Environmental Economics, Development, Business Administration or similar field.
Experience:	At least 10 years of relevant experience in biodiversity conservation, climate change, environment and sustainable development and other related work, which should include programme management, preferably with an extended specialized experience in any of the GEF-SGP thematic areas at the national level; grants management;
Managerial skills	Excellent teamwork, people management and interpersonal skills. Excellent analytical, writing, and communication skills
Language requirements:	Strong negotiation, conflict resolution and problem-solving skills. Fluency in the official national language and English is required.
IT skills	Knowledge of other UN languages is considered asset. Proficiency in standard computer software (word-processing, excel, presentations, databases and internet)

Nationality	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.
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Regional Coordinator

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	Regional Coordinator
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Country/Duty Station:	Philippines
Post Status:	New
Post Type:	Project-funded
Supervisor's Title:	Country Programme Manager (National Coordinator)

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective technical, financial, and operational management of the grants to the hubs, CSOs, and CBOs ▪ Effective contribution to knowledge management and exchange on lessons learned as well as good practices from SGP programme and projects ▪ Assist the National Coordinator in mobilizing and leveraging financial and other resources, as well as establishing strong partnerships at the programme, landscapes, and project levels for sustained and scaled up initiatives
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III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
20%	1.	Managerial and Coordination Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the Technical Assistants, as well as the Hubs, and provide necessary guidance and coaching; • Co – develop and monitor the workplans of the Hubs, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the National Coordinator in the preparation and implementation of the annual workplan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; review draft annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposal
40%	2.	<p>Implementation of Project Activities (Components 1 & 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CBOs and NGOs to implement grants enhancing landscape resilience and biodiversity protection. Identify opportunities, gaps, collaboration potentials to meet grant objectives. • Support networks, collaboration opportunities, share communications products to showcase and share innovative activities civil society organizations are conducting, for upscaling opportunities • Support landscape resilience strategies processes to support civil society participation, inclusion of marginal voices, and adherence to strategies and objectives. • Keep abreast of environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends at the landscapes, regional, and local levels; and assess their impact on SGP's work and programme; • Exercise due diligence on the development of a portfolio of project ideas and concepts, and closely monitor the programme implementation progress and results; • Organize periodic stakeholder workshops and project development sessions for the Hubs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, and potential applicants and other stakeholders to inform about SGP and its Strategic Initiatives; • Work closely with hubs, CSOs, and CBOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals to ensure that projects fit with the SGP Strategic Initiatives, Country Programme Strategy, and technical guidance notes; • Provide support to the National Coordinator in the conduct of secretariat work during the National Steering Committee meetings • Closely coordinate with the National Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group where relevant, in the conduct of project proposal review and approval, especially during the initial appraisal of proposals and assessment of eligibility; • Report regularly to the NC on programme implementation status, including annual monitoring reporting and financial reporting

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with the Project Safeguards and M&E Officer, undertake monitoring and evaluation of SGP Country Programme and projects, and provide technical and operational support and guidance to SGP grantees as required; • Draft memos and other operational documents on behalf of NC, and respond to queries on SGP programme matter; • Perform and coordinate administrative tasks (i.e. procurement, travel) adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; as required for programme implementation
20%	3.	<p>Resource Mobilization and Partnerships (Components 1 & 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain close working relationships with Hubs, grantees, local and national governments, and other stakeholders at the landscape levels; • Promote the values and comparative advantages of SGP; and ensure its visibility • Map out government and non – government development institutions (e.g. international and local CSOs, private companies with corporate social responsibility programs) that are undertaking initiatives related to SGP; and identify strategies to establish partnerships, and leverage SGP resources to mobilize additional resources to sustain or scale up the projects
20%	4.	<p>Knowledge Management (Component 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review documented programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; • Recommend strategies to incorporate into SGP Country Programme and Projects, UNDP Country Office, FPE, and partners; lessons learned and good practices from local, regional, and global SGP • Identify strategies to support capacity building of hubs and other grantees, and facilitate networking and knowledge exchange them • Promote uptake through knowledge platforms and activities, among other initiatives.

IV. IMPACT OF KEY RESULTS / KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Sound SGP programme results and impacts, in alignment with national strategies and priorities and SGP strategy and approaches, that contribute to transformational change in society and economy to conserve the global environment and achieve the Sustainable

Development Goals, Innovative, technically sound and socially inclusive grant portfolio is developed and implemented.

- Effective and efficient use of resources to create maximum project/programme impact.
- Increased trust by clients and donors and increased opportunities for visibility, partnerships and co-financing.

V. Qualifications & Skills Required

Education:	Advanced university degree in environment or natural resource management, Urban Planning, Development Studies, Anthropology, or similar fields.
Experience:	At least 5 years of relevant experience in environment and development work, which should include programme management, preferably with an extended specialized experience in any of the GEF-SGP thematic areas at the national or sub-national level.
Managerial skills	Excellent teamwork, people management and interpersonal skills. Excellent analytical, writing, and communication skills Strong negotiation, conflict resolution and problem-solving skills.
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language and English is required. Knowledge of other UN languages is considered asset.
IT skills:	Proficiency in standard computer software (word-processing, excel, presentations, databases and internet)
Nationality:	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.

Technical Assistant (Aurora-Palawan)

Technical Assistant (Samar-Siargao)

POST PROFILE

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	SGP Technical Assistant
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Country/Duty Station:	
Post Status:	New
Post Type:	Project-funded
Supervisor's Title:	Regional Coordinator

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

Effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP country programme to ensure effective and efficient operation and management of the GEF-SGP country programme portfolio with partners.

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
60%	1.	<p>Support Implementation of Components 1 & 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in organizing and facilitating field consultations with CSOs, CBOs, local and national government institutions, and other key stakeholders of SGP • Assist the Regional Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in the development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents • Assist potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to NC and NSC on project development activities, as required;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide day-to-day support and guidance to new and ongoing projects and its grantees, as required; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits; • Assist in the documentation of NSC meetings and other SGP events; • Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with CSOs, CBOs governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in the timely preparation of the PIR, annual monitoring survey, and other CPMT / FPE surveys and reports, as required; • Regularly update and maintain SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database
10%	2.	Financial Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the timely processing of payment requests from grantees; and monitoring of fund utilization • Assist in the drafting of annual SGP Country office administrative and project budget proposals; • Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for NC,RC, and NSC members • Provide support for the preparation of financial reports
20%	3.	Administrative Functions to fulfill Components 1 & 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and organize everyday office work. • Establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP country office administrative, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary. • Establish and maintain projects filing system containing original MOAs and amendments, original or copies of interim and final reports with all supporting documents, and mission reports or evaluation documents. • Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with local stakeholders;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the NC and NSC; • Ensure flow of information and dissemination of materials with all concerned; • Provide logistical and administrative support to visiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the NC, NSC, adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation;
10%	4.	<p>Knowledge Management and Communication (Component 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively support the SGP country office in the efforts on knowledge management, knowledge networking and visibility of SGP; • In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, support the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any KM & Communication material produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders. • Assist in organizing SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and round-tables; • Assist in drafting articles and publications with proper recognition of SGP; • Participate in events for SGP information dissemination purposes

IV. Qualifications and Skills Required:

Education:	University degree, preferably in Environmental Management, Development Studies, Anthropology, Sociology, or any related field. Post graduate degree or units is desirable.
Experience:	At least 3 years of relevant experience in development work, including community organization and development, and project management. Previous working experience with a UN agency is an advantage.

Skills	Good communications and interpersonal skills essential; Excellent analytical skills required. Excellent knowledge of MS Office, database and Internet use.
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language and English. Familiarity with the local language (based on areas of assignment) is an asset.
Nationality:	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.

Knowledge Management Officer

POST PROFILE

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	SGP Knowledge Management Officer (to support Implementation of Component 1)
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Country/Duty Station:	
Post Status:	New
Post Type:	Project-funded
Supervisor's Title:	National Coordinator

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

Effective technical, administrative, and knowledge management support to the SGP country programme to ensure effective and efficient operation and management of the GEF-SGP country programme portfolio with partners, and support implementation of activities under Component 1.

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
60%	4.	<p>Knowledge Management and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop project briefers, articles, case studies, infographics, and other learning materials on SGP • In coordination with the Regional Coordinator and FPE KM Head, identify strategies for information and education campaign at the national and landscapes levels • Develop and maintain communication tools for NSC, grantees, and other key stakeholders • Actively support the SGP country office in the efforts on knowledge management, knowledge networking and visibility of SGP; • In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, ensure support NC and NSC in the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any KM & Communication material produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders. • Facilitate organization of SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and round-tables; • Participate at events for SGP information dissemination purposes • Maintain, update, and/or provide SGP information for the SGP and FPE websites, SGP Global database and UNDP CO website.
30%	1.	<p>Support to Programme implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in the development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents • Document the progress of the projects, with focus on challenges encountered, lessons learned, and innovations developed • Assist the Regional Coordinator and Project Safeguards and M&E Officer in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the lead in the preparation of minutes of NSC meetings and other SGP events; • Assist the Regional Coordinator in the timely preparation of the PIR, annual monitoring survey, and other CPMT surveys and reports, as required; • Provide technical assistance to the SGP staff and partners related to IEC and knowledge management; • Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders; • Regularly update and maintain SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database;
10%	3.	<p>Administrative Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP country office administrative, financial, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary. Special focus on: IEC, KM • Establish and maintain a separate folder with all NSC meetings signed minutes that approve new SGP granted project • Establish and maintain projects filing system containing original MOAs and amendments, original or copies of interim and final reports with all supporting documents, and mission reports or evaluation documents. • Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with local stakeholders; • Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the NC, RC, and NSC; • Ensure flow of information and dissemination of materials with all concerned; • Provide logistical and administrative support to visiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the NC, NSC, adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation;

IV. Qualifications and Skills Required:

Education:	University degree in Mass Communications, Development Communications, or any related field. Post graduate degree or units is desirable.
Experience:	At least 5 years of relevant experience in development communication work, including development and dissemination of IEC materials. Previous working experience with a UN agency is an advantage.
Skills	Good oral and written communications and interpersonal skills essential; Excellent analytical skills required. Excellent knowledge of MS Office, Adobe and other publications software, database and Internet use.
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language, and English.
Nationality:	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.

Project Accountant/Finance Officer

POST PROFILE

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	SGP Project Accountant/Finance Officer
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Country/Duty Station:	
Post Status:	New
Post Type:	Project-funded
Supervisor's Title:	National Coordinator (NC)

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

Effective day-to-day technical, administrative, and financial management support to the SGP country programme to ensure effective and efficient operation and management of the GEF-SGP country programme portfolio with partners. 37% of accounting services will be related to managing costs of implementing activities under Component 1; 17% of accounting services will be allocated to implementing activities under Component 2; and 45% of accounting services will be allocated to the financial management of programme at large (under Project Management Costs).

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
50%	1.	<p>Financial Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance, review, and control the accuracy of supporting documentation of projects' interim and final financial reports, such as invoices, and advise to the National Coordinator (NC) as required • Process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring payments are effected promptly, and in accordance with SGP SOPs and FPE guidelines; • In collaboration with the NC, maintain financial integrity of the programme, implement and monitor accounting system and databases of SGP country operational budget; • Prepare and maintain the grant disbursement table and calendar; as well as track the Country Operating Budget to ensure compliance with approved yearly budget. • Draft annual SGP Country office administrative and project budget proposals; • Management of the Petty Cash account with proper documentation and proper tractable records. • Enter, extract, transfer data from SGP database and produce reports as required; • Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for NC and NSC members

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide other financial reports as required; • Ensure proper segregation of duties among SGP staff in order to maintain internal control and check and balance work; • Perform regular cash flow and reconciliation process of all accounts particularly bank reconciliation; • Prepare and assist annual inventory of SGP beneficiary assets administered by accredited UNDP auditing firm; • Prepare the SGP Country office administrative and project 5-year and annual budget proposals to make sure that the budget are clear, realistic, transparent, comprehensive for review of the NC; • Ensure that the budgeted expenditures are properly classified according to SGP7 activities
20%	2.	<p>Support to Programme implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the National Coordinator (NC) in prescreening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals; • Assist the NC in development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents • Advise SGP7 staff, potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to NC and NSC on project development activities, as required; • Provide technical-financial support and guidance to SGP7 staff, and grantees, as required; • Assist the NC in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits; • Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, and, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders.
20%	3.	<p>Project Financial Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and participate in the inception meeting with newly approved projects; • Conduct financial system installation with project beneficiaries, as needed; • Conduct regular financial monitoring;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report financial irregularities to the NC, and assist in the resolution of such irregularities; • Provide technical assistance or support (e.g. mentoring/coaching) to SGP7 staff and partners in project monitoring
10%	4.	<p>Administrative Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise procurement process of office supplies, and equipment, etc., adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; • Check the proper controls and permanent inventory records of office equipment and items procured under the project; • Facilitate establishment of proper filing system, maintain and regularly update SGP country office administrative, financial, and management files • Provide assistance to the NC in maintenance projects filing system containing original MOAs and amendments, original or copies of interim and final reports with all supporting documents, and mission reports or evaluation documents. • Supervise creation and maintenance financial folder for all SGP country office financial transactions. • Assists maintenance of personnel files, performance evaluation reports, leave records, and other pertinent personnel and consultant records • Prepare background financial information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the NC and NSC; and, • Supervise the updated inventory of all physical assets and register all inventory in the asset inventory sheet.

IV. Qualifications and Skills Required:

Education:	Certified Public Accountant. University degree, preferably in Business Administration major in Accounting .
Nationality requirement:	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.
Experience:	At least 5 years of relevant experience in office management, including financial reporting; and project financial monitoring with partners

	With Supervisory skills to administer SGP administrative staffs.
Skills	<p>Previous working experience with a UN agency an asset.</p> <p>Strong Collaboration , Networking, & Negotiation skills</p> <p>Good communications and interpersonal skills essential;</p> <p>Excellent drafting and analytical skills required.</p> <p>Good knowledge of budget control and financial management.</p>
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language, and English, French, or Spanish.
IT skills:	Excellent knowledge of MS Office, database and Internet use.

Annex 8: Social and Environmental Screening Template (SESP)

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of Small Grants Programme of the Philippines
2. Project Number	PIMS 6254
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project design shall ensure human rights shall be recognized, respected, promoted and protected through the following:

- The rights guaranteed by the Philippine Constitution of 1986, the commitments of the Philippines under international law and agreements, relevant domestic laws and applicable governmental regulations shall be observed and not violated, nor shall any action in the process of preparing the project design or content of the project document be interpreted in such a way that they shall result in the diminution or denial of human rights, especially those pertaining to indigenous peoples, small farmers and fishers, women, children, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities whether they are in conflict with law or not. The project design shall give primordial consideration to the recognition by the Constitution that NGOs and the above-mentioned vulnerable sectors and groups play critical roles in national development. True to the spirit of GEF-SGP, the project design shall provide a concrete vehicle for the realization of this recognition.
- Additionally, the project design shall recognize that the poor and vulnerable sectors of Philippine society, especially those that live off its natural resources, are the first and worst affected by the destruction of biodiversity. By supporting their biodiversity conservation initiatives, the project shall provide a vehicle for the assertion of their Constitutionally-guaranteed right to a healthful and balanced ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature, which is inseparable to the right to life.
- All the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities to their ancestral domains, self-governance and self-determination, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, Free and Prior Informed Consent and governed by their customary laws, as guaranteed by the UNDRIP and the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA; Republic Act No. 8371) shall be underlying principles of the project design. As such, the project design shall ensure that projects required to undergo the FPIC process, as required by the IPRA and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, satisfy such requirement before they are implemented.
- Individuals, NGOs, People's Organizations and government agencies that represent the well-being, rights and interests of indigenous peoples, women, children, youth and small fishers and farmers in the target sites and the national level shall be consulted in the process of designing the project.
- As is the design of GEF-SGP, the project shall support the biodiversity conservation initiatives of NGOs, People's Organizations and Community-Based Organizations. As such, the project design shall ensure that the projects to be supported are determined by these organizations in consultation with their respected communities. The project design shall put mechanisms in place (information dissemination, application guidelines, technical review, proposal evaluation) to ensure that initiatives to be supported are in pursuit of community aspirations.
- The project design shall ensure that the National Steering Committee (the Project's governing body), the Project Technical Review Committee and the project management staff shall have members who represent the interests of marginalized/vulnerable sectors, particularly indigenous peoples, women, farmers, fishers and forest dwellers.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project design shall ensure that the Project shall likely improve gender equality and women's empowerment through the following measures:

- A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been prepared. In addition, every grantee shall be required to do a gender analysis as an indispensable element of its project, including its M&E.
- Gender indicators are included in the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plan
- Project design included consultations with women to identify specific challenges faced by women.
- The project design shall ensure that the Project shall not be gender blind; instead, the roles of women and men in biodiversity conservation, and the economic and social empowerment of women shall be important considerations in pursuing the work of the Project in landscapes and seascapes. This shall ensure that the Project scores at least 2 pursuant to the ATLAS Gender Marker.
- The project design shall ensure that data on age and sex are disaggregated in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the initiatives to be supported. Incidentally, this is also a requirement of the Philippine Government (through the National Economic Development Authority or NEDA) under its Gender and Development strategy.
- The project design shall ensure that the National Steering Committee (the Project's governing body), the Project Technical Review Committee and the project management staff shall have members who represent the interests of women and/or specialize in gender mainstreaming.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The Project shall mainstream environmental sustainability through the following:

- The Project shall be designed in such a way that its targets are aligned with the UNDAF, the Country Strategy, the Aichi Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and national targets, particularly the Philippine Development Plan (2016-2022), the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.
- The Project shall support initiatives that can contribute to the development, formulation or fulfillment – as the case may be – of local environmental targets and global environmental benefits.
- The project has a long-term approach to build the synergies, complementarities and connections among different development initiatives so as to foster an aggregate long-term impact on landscape resilience.
- The Project shall be designed so that livelihood aspects of initiatives promote biodiversity-friendly enterprises as a means of building social and economic resiliency of communities in the target landscapes.
- All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Alternative livelihoods in agriculture and fisheries to be promoted by the project could reinforce existing discriminations against women. Women are underrepresented in agriculture in the target</p>	<p>During project design, a Gender Analysis was undertaken and a Gender Action Plan was prepared to mitigate negative findings of the assessment. The Project will prioritize work with women’s groups, as well as girls’ groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls’ groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and</p>

			region, as well as decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. A few women's groups are already challenging those norms, with some difficulties. (Q 2.2)	approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert. There will be a pocket of funds allocated towards the advancement of female-led initiatives and innovations. The project will also support CBOs and NGOs to incorporate a gender-based approach in their activities and proposals, so that the capacity at the local level for considering impacts on gender are improved.
Risk 2: Project may affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples present in project areas.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	Moderate risk due to potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)	As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards were ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Consultations were carried out with indigenous community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Philippines that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Indigenous groups have benefited from SGP grants in the past, and the SGP process will continue to include IP groups in multi-stakeholder platforms, consultation groups and the NSC to give them a voice in the direction of SGP.
Risk 3: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	Due to the fact that the target landscapes include areas of importance to biodiversity, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas such as parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas.	The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies. Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that

				<p>have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by their very design aimed at mitigating and/or reversing the impacts of environmental degradation. The goal of establishing and operationalizing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the principles and aims of landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken.</p> <p>Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Project Management team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide additional layer of technical assistance and support.</p>
<p>Risk 4: Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the project's activities in pilot sites before they are completed.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The Philippines is in the path of typhoons, visiting various parts of the country more than 20 times per year. The Eastern Seaboard is usually the first to be impacted by storms. Similarly, the Calamianes Group of Islands in Palawan is usually in the path of storms. Communities possess indigenous/local knowledge for coping.</p>	<p>The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems.</p> <p>During project development, local/indigenous knowledge for coping with strong climatic extreme events shall be part of the data gathering/consultation process. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements.</p> <p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee to ensure that proposals will consider climate vulnerability of proposed actions and outputs. The overriding purpose of this project is to build the capacities of communities to enhance social and ecological resilience to climate change.</p>
<p>Risk 5: COVID-19 may delay project implementation, affecting health of</p>	<p>I=5 P=5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>COVID threats are prevalent during the</p>	<p>Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational</p>

<p>beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology</p>			<p>project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions.</p>	<p>delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. Whatsapp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to review the ESMF at inception to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. A grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment, resolution and management of any complaints are outlined as part of the ESMF.</p>
<p>Risk 6: Tensions or security threats posed by those engaged in illegal wildlife/natural resource trade/extraction in more remote communities, against those that are part of community monitoring and enforcement, may delay project implementation or cause social conflict.</p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Users of illegal natural resources may not be in agreement with sustainability objectives identified and monitored by communities.</p>	<p>This threat can be mitigated by maintaining strong relationships with the government and agencies that are responsible for enforcement. This includes apprising the government of locally determined "protected" areas, and of vulnerable sites. This also means harmonization between local government and local community plans to ensure a strengthened front against security threats. Some local communities have already piloted bio-fencing as a means of demarcating vulnerable areas, and anecdotally this has served them well. Others are planning to pilot such under SGP-07. The more cohesive the vision and the adherence to landscape strategies, the more likely there can be a united pressure from different stakeholders. The project will also include local law enforcement representatives in multi-stakeholder platforms to</p>

				ensure they are apprised of any threats smaller community groups are facing, and can collaborate on a shared approach in managing risks. In communities where there is community monitoring and enforcement, there will have to be clear public awareness campaigns conducted to clarify what the social/environmental protocols are. The multi-stakeholder platforms will play a key role as mechanisms through which this information is shared with private sector. Law enforcement/government agencies may be invited as part of the awareness campaigns to legitimize community monitoring and management. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be established with law enforcement agencies, in line with national laws. In other lower-risk areas, public awareness campaigns will be established to ensure community buy-in, and shared understanding of what areas are to be protected and why. Monitoring protocols will be designed through a collaborative and participatory process to avoid any social conflict.
Risk 7: Project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes.	I=2 P=2	Low	Indigenous communities will design their own projects and initiatives to protect their sustainable practices and celebrate their traditional knowledge. In particular, there is great interest on the part of indigenous communities to share their agroecological practices and elements of their diet/recipes, which are a part of their cultural heritage.	Given that indigenous communities will be the authors of their own proposals, the project does not foresee indigenous cultural heritage being exploited by aspects of the project for commercial gain.
Risk 8: Project may fund waste-related projects in efforts to better manage pollution, by supporting improved use of waste-water, composting, agroecology and decreasing pressures on biodiversity.	I=1 P=2	Low	The project does not intend to produce additional waste or pollution, rather intends to incentivize the re-use and management of waste for improved biodiversity protection.	Project proposals will require grantees demonstrate how they will manage waste, for waste-related projects. No mitigation strategy required.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>High Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project categorized as High Risk due to implications and potential direct effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as due to risks posed by climate change.
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate Risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and incorporation of a gender-focused approach to project selection and capacity development.
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate Risk of Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High Risk: The project area is highly vulnerable to climate change effects and natural hazards. Project promotes adaptive biodiversity and landscape-level resource planning/management to counter potential effects of climate change. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements.
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High risk. The COVID-19 pandemic may affect the health and well-being of project

			stakeholders and their ability to easily meet and work together, as well as have secondary effects on their local economic activities. Further, there may be tensions between community monitoring/enforcement and poachers/illegal wildlife traffickers. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be established with law enforcement agencies, in line with national laws. In other lower-risk areas, public awareness campaigns will be established to ensure community buy-in, and shared understanding of what areas are to be protected and why. Monitoring protocols will be designed through a collaborative and participatory process to avoid any social conflict.
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	Low risk: Indigenous communities will design their own projects and initiatives to protect their sustainable practices and celebrate their traditional knowledge. In particular, there is great interest on the part of indigenous communities to share their agroecological practices and elements of their diet/recipes, which are a part of their cultural heritage.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Moderate Risk: Effects on livelihoods of indigenous peoples anticipated to be positive. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples standard will be ensured.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁴¹	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, considering different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO

⁴¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	YES
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	YES

⁴² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴³	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

⁴³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

In developing and implementing gender strategies and an action plan for the project, it is important to understand the current status of rural women in the Philippines as well as the various policies, plans, mechanisms and platforms that provide the enabling conditions for gender-sensitive approaches to be integrated in the project. In addition, incorporating gender as a lens for natural resource management helps to ensure equitable participation, use and benefit of both women and men project beneficiaries from resource use. And when women and men can develop the same or complementary activities in relation to nature, this increases opportunities for sustainable activities.

These gender strategies and action plan serves as roadmap for mainstreaming gender concerns and gender equality throughout and across the project components. These should be reviewed at onset of the project prior to its implementation.

This annex also includes a summary of gender-related information, including gender expertise and resources, gathered at the landscape level during the PPG stage for the project implementation team's reference.

Gender Analysis

Basic Statistics

Population- The population of the Philippines is 103.3 million with 51.3 percent of men and 49.7 percent of women.⁴⁴ While the pace of population growth is slowing over time, as illustrated by the slight decrease in the average population growth rate from 1.9 percent in 2000-2010 to 1.7 in 2010- 2015, the population continues to grow rapidly.⁴⁵ With about 2 million Filipinos added to the population every year, the population of the Philippines is projected to increase to 142 million by 2045.⁴⁶ Almost 65 percent of the population is of working age (15 to 64 years), and the median age is 23.4 years.⁴⁷

Female-headed Households - According to the latest Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), about 23% of the 22,730,000 families or households in the Philippines are headed by females. The number of female-headed households has consistently been increasing in the last 25 years with 14% recorded in 1993, 16.6% in 2008 and 18.9% in 2013.⁴⁸

Between 1993 and 2013, female headed households (% of households with a female head) of Philippines grew substantially from 14 to 18.9 % rising at an increasing annual rate that reached a maximum of 13.86 % in 2013.⁴⁹

The significant increase in female headship of Filipino households in the last 20 years suggests a transformation in the role of women in decision making (study on Female Headed Households in

⁴⁴ World Development Indicators database (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>)

⁴⁵ Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Census of Population, NEDA 2015

⁴⁸ <http://www.ceicdata.com/en/philippines/population-and-urbanization-statistics/ph-female-headed-households>

⁴⁹ <http://knoema.com/WBHNPS2018DEC/health-nutrition-and-population-statistics?tsId=1166540>

the Philippines, 1992). The study also notes various social changes in the period under review such as the rise of female labor force participation, marital disruptions, and migration of males for overseas work. These factors give greater responsibility to women to perform obligations normally expected of male heads of families. In further grouping of households, female-headed households fare better in economic terms at higher-income levels while it is the opposite for low-income levels, therefore more assistance to female-headed households at this level is suggested.⁵⁰

Education and Literacy- In terms of education and literacy, the country's functional literacy rate⁵¹ (for ages 10 to 64 years) remains high at 92 percent among women and 88.7 percent among men according to the 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey.⁵² The 2016 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey revealed that almost 10 percent (equivalent to 3.8 million people) of Filipinos aged 6 to 24 years were out-of-school.⁵³ According to this survey, the percentage of out-of-school children and youth was higher among girls and young women (13.8 percent) than boys and young men (5.9 percent).⁵⁴

As a result, girls and young women account for more than two-thirds (68.9 percent) of the total out-of-school children and youth. In terms of age group, the highest percentage of out-of-school children and youth was recorded in the age group of 16 to 24 years at 18.7 percent.⁵⁵

Marriage or family matters (42.3 percent), the high cost of education or financial concerns (20.2 percent) and lack of personal interest (19.7 percent) were among the most common reasons for not attending school among out-of-school children and youth.⁵⁶ For nearly two-thirds (59.3 percent) of out-of-school girls and young women, marriage or family matters were the main reasons for not attending school, of which the highest accounted among those aged 16 to 24 years at 63.5 percent.⁵⁷ On the other hand, lack of personal interest was the major reason for out-of-school boys and young men (36.5 percent), of which the highest accounted for were those aged 16 to 24 years at 43 percent.⁵⁸ Illness or disability were the main reasons for out-of-school children among both girls and boys in the 6-11 age group at 38 percent and 40.7 percent, respectively. Nationwide, about 53 percent of out-of-school children and youth belong to families with incomes in the bottom 30 percent based on per capita income.⁵⁹

Poverty- The Philippines' poverty rate decreased from 25.2 percent in 2012 to 21.6 percent in 2015, according to the 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The PDP 2017-2022 further sets the target to reduce poverty incidence to 14 percent by 2022, with particular efforts in agriculture and lagging regions where poverty incidence and inequality are high.⁶⁰ The drop in the Philippines' poverty rate coincides

⁵⁰ <http://116.50.242.171/PSSC/index.php/psr01/article/view/801>

⁵¹ Functional literacy includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills to participate fully and efficiently in common life activities

⁵² Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey – Final Report 2016 (<https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2013%20FLEMMS%20Final%20Report.pdf>)

⁵³ Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (<http://psa.gov.ph/content/one-every-ten-filipinos-aged-6-24-years-out-school-child-and-youth>)

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid. It is important to note that marriage or family matters was a reason for 11 percent of out-of-school girls in the 12 to 15 age group.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

with a steady decline of extreme poverty in the country. The same survey reveals that subsistence incidence among Filipinos⁶¹ was estimated at 8.1 percent in 2015, 2.3 percentage points lower than that of 2012 (10.4 percent).⁶² The severity of poverty, a poverty measure sensitive to income distribution among the poor, also went down in the Philippines over the period 2012-2015 from 1.9 to 1.5.⁶³

Despite the decline in these numbers, poverty continues to be concentrated in specific segments of the total population. Five of the nine basic sectors of the population determined by the PSA – farmers (34.3 percent), fishers (34 percent), children belonging to families with income below the official poverty threshold (31.4 percent), the self-employed and unpaid family workers⁶⁴ (25 percent) and women from poor families (22.5 percent) – have higher poverty rates than the general population (21.6 percent) for the year 2015.⁶⁵ Farmers and fishers have consistently registered as the two basic sectors with the highest poverty incidence in the general population since 2006.

The Situation of Rural Women in the Philippines

- While both Filipino women and men farmers remain poor because of the underperformance of the agricultural sector, women farmers are at an even greater disadvantage.
- 74 percent of employed persons in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing are men, while only 26 percent are women (2015 data). But these statistics do not take into account the various *unpaid* work that rural women perform. This is why rural women are often described as “invisible” farmers. Their contribution to the sector is not accurately measured, they are underutilized, very few of them own land, and they lack access to credit, technology and other resources.
- Women are less likely to be targeted for extension services as many extension agents still do not recognize women as farmers. Research shows that despite their primary role in the family’s food security, only 36 percent of women farmers have access to irrigation, only 29 percent have access to seeds, 26 percent to training, 23 percent to extension services, 21 percent to fertilizers and seeds subsidy, 20 percent to pest control management, 20 percent to calamity assistance and 14 percent to financial assistance.
- Women are involved in fisheries and aquaculture mainly because it provides them with better income earning opportunities than other sectors, or their families owned the farms where they have to share work or due to lack of other employment options. Women are involved in various stages of aquaculture from pond preparation, seed collection and hatcheries, feeding and guarding, account and book-keeping, seafood processing, marketing and research and development. Their role is growing significantly in certain areas like the fish processing industry.
- Men are often excluded from discussions and efforts that address malnutrition. This only perpetuates the supposed norm that the preparation of nutritious food for the

⁶¹ Subsistence incidence among Filipinos refers to the proportion of Filipinos in extreme or subsistence poverty as measured by the percentage of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold, the minimum income required to meet basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute.

⁶² 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Poverty estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers serve as a proxy indicator for informal sector workers.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

family is the domain of women. In addition, stereotypes of men's toughness and emotional strength can result to their denial of stress and trauma arising from disaster (natural or manmade), or deter them from seeking psychosocial support.

- These gender inequalities are mainly brought about by societal and cultural norms about the role of women and men, which are still very much prevalent in the agricultural and rural sector. Customary practices and traditional patriarchal relations in families and communities discriminate against women. It is assumed, for instance, that the husband as the traditional head of the family gets the first chance to apply for a land title. Women are often considered the "farmer" or "agricultural holder" only when there is no male adult in the family.
- Unpaid care work is a barrier to gender inequality across all sectors, not just agriculture. The majority of care work such as cleaning, cooking and caring for children or elderly, is performed by women and girls and is usually unpaid. This unequal burden of unpaid care undermines women and girls' rights, limits their opportunities and, therefore, impedes their economic empowerment and hinders women from seeking employment and income, which in turn holds them back economically.

Philippine Government Commitments, Plans and Legislation

The Philippines signed the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on July 15, 1980 and ratified it on August 5, the first country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to do so.

The Philippines' participation to CEDAW has been instrumental in the advancement and empowerment of Filipino women, including through the enactment of the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination against women, especially those in the marginalized sectors (PCP, 2009). Specifically, Section 36, Chapter VI of the MCW provides that all departments, including their attached agencies, offices, bureaus, state universities and colleges, government-owned and -controlled corporations, local government units and other government instrumentalities adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy to promote women's human rights and eliminate gender discrimination in their systems, structures, policies, programs, processes and procedures (PCP, 2009). The passage of the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) provided the PCW with an expanded role as oversight body and authority on women's concerns, as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming and as a lead advocate of women's empowerment, gender equity and gender equality. It also further mandated the PCW to be the primary policy-making and coordinating body on women and gender equality concerns, to be the overall monitor and oversight on the MCW and its implementing rules and regulations and to lead the capacity development of agencies to enable them to implement the MCW.

Besides CEDAW and MCW, the Philippines has several other laws, measures and instruments that protect women from discrimination and violence, such as:

- RA 7877 Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995
- RA 8353 Anti-Rape Law
- RA 8505 Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act
- RA 9208 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act
- RA 9262 Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004
- Executive Order No. 209 Family Code of the Philippines

- RA 10354 Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012

Title	Integration of issues/strategies relevant for gender equality and rural women's empowerment in agriculture, rural development and natural resource management
<p>Republic Act 9710 Magna Carta of Women (MCW)</p>	<p>Declares that equal status is given to women and men in land titling and issuance of land instruments.</p> <p>Recognizes the following human rights of marginalized women farmers, fishers, rural workers, and indigenous peoples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCW, Section 20: "(a) Right to Food. – The State shall guarantee the availability of food in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, the physical and economic accessibility for everyone to adequate food that is culturally acceptable and free from unsafe substances and culturally accepted, and the accurate and substantial information to the availability of food, including the right to full, accurate, and truthful information about safe and health-giving foods and how to produce and have regular easy access to them; • (b) Right to Resources for Food Production. – The State shall guarantee women a vital role in food production by giving priority to their rights to land, credit, and infrastructure support, technical training, and technological and marketing assistance[...] to ensure women's livelihood, including food security: [...] 9) Women-friendly and sustainable agriculture technology shall be designed [...] 10) Access to small farmer-based and controlled seeds production and distribution shall be ensured and protected; 11) Indigenous practices of women in seed storage and cultivation shall be recognized, encouraged, and protected [...]"
<p>Republic Act 7192 Women in Development and Nation Building Act</p>	<p>The State recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. The State shall provide women rights and opportunities equal to that of men.</p> <p>SECTION 5. Equality in Capacity to Act — Women of legal age, regardless of civil status, shall have the capacity to act and enter into contracts which shall in every respect be equal to that of men under similar circumstances.</p> <p>In all contractual situations where married men have the capacity to act, married women shall have equal rights.</p> <p>To this end:</p> <p>(1) Women shall have the capacity to borrow and obtain loans and execute security and credit arrangements under the same conditions as men;</p> <p>(2) Women shall have equal access to all government and private sector programs granting agricultural credit, loans and non-material resources and shall enjoy equal treatment in agrarian reform and land resettlement programs;</p> <p>(3) Women shall have equal rights to act as incorporators and enter into insurance contracts; and</p>

Title	Integration of issues/strategies relevant for gender equality and rural women’s empowerment in agriculture, rural development and natural resource management
	(4) Married women shall have rights equal to those of married men in applying for passports, secure visas and other travel documents without the consent of their spouses. In all other similar contractual relations, women shall enjoy equal rights and shall have the capacity to act which shall in every respect be equal to those of men under similar circumstances.
Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA)	SECTION 26. Women. — ICC/IP women shall enjoy equal rights and opportunities with men, as regards the social, economic, political and cultural spheres of life. The participation of indigenous women in the decision-making process in all levels, as well as in the development of society, shall be given due respect and recognition. The State shall provide full access to education, maternal and child care, health and nutrition, and housing services to indigenous women. Vocational, technical, professional and other forms of training shall be provided to enable these women to fully participate in all aspects of social life. As far as possible, the State shall ensure that indigenous women have access to all services in their own languages.
Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law / CARL (Republic Act/RA 6657, 1988) Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms / CARPER (RA 9700, 2009)	CARP: Contains a section on rural women as a special area of concern. CARL: Promotes the rights of rural women, independent of their male relatives and of their civil status, to own and control land, to receive a just share of fruits of the land and to be represented in advisory or appropriate decision-making bodies. Under the CARL, women rural labourers have equal rights to own land. However, most women are seasonal workers who rank third in the priority order of beneficiaries. The DAR has since adopted the Memorandum Circular 18 of 1996 and the Administrative Order No. 1 of 2001 to improve women’s position and implement the gender equality provisions of the CARL. These guidelines specify that no sex discrimination can be made in beneficiary selection, and land titles are to be issued in the name of both spouses (FAO, 2018b).
Republic Act 10000 Agri-Agra Law of 2009	The Agri-Agra Law of 2009 mandates all banking institutions to set aside at least 25 percent of their total loanable funds for agriculture and fisheries: 15 percent for agricultural lending and 10 percent for agrarian-reform beneficiaries. The law defines “qualified borrowers” and is gender-neutral in its description.
Expanded National Integrated Protected Area	Women’s participation in biodiversity conservation was also strengthened through the passing of the ENIPAS Act of 2018.

Title	Integration of issues/strategies relevant for gender equality and rural women’s empowerment in agriculture, rural development and natural resource management
Systems (ENIPAS) Act of 2018	Section 11 of this Law provides that at least 40 per cent of the Protected Area Management Board members shall be women, pursuant to Republic Act No. 9710 or MCW.
Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028	<p>The PBSAP serves as a safety net to protect the country’s biodiversity in the pursuit of inclusive economic growth, wherein such growth is anchored on the principles of shared responsibility, good governance, participation, social and environmental justice, intergenerational space and gender equity, with people at the core of conservation, protection and rehabilitation, and developmental initiatives.</p> <p>Gender is well-considered in the action plan as evidenced by its intent to collect sex-disaggregated data and in the articulation of targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of gender assessments in bio-physical and socio-economic baselines, monitoring and evaluation and reports • Regular communication of research and monitoring results to relevant staff and stakeholders including marginalized groups i.e. IPs, women, elderly and youth • Gender-sensitive mangement plans • Biodiversity- friendly and gender-sensitive sustainable livelihoods
National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011-2028	<p>The NCCAP’s ultimate goal is to “build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender- responsive and rights-based sustainable development.”</p> <p>The plan explicitly recognizes that certain activities cut across strategic priorities and sectors, including gender and development, information, education and communication (IEC), and capacity building. Specific gender-related activities have been identified in the NCCAP’s seven strategic actions, namely: food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate friendly industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development. (PBSAP, page 65)</p>

Integration of Gender Perspectives in Environmental Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation

The Government's commitment to integrate and mainstream gender perspectives and concerns into national environmental policies is articulated in the most updated strategic plans of DENR and its attached agencies and the Climate Change Commission. For example, the Commission has invested in gender-responsive capacity-building initiatives and awareness-raising workshops on women's vulnerabilities to climate hazards resulting in women knowing and acting on their rights and role in environmental sustainability and climate resilience. Similarly, the DENR Mines and Geosciences Bureau conducted regular information and education campaign to all LGUs down to the barangay level on geological hazards within their respective areas. Women and children were taught how to read geological hazards maps to train them to better understand the level of geological risks in the area. In addition, the DENR Forest Management Bureau has developed a GAD Strategic Plan 2018-2022 to enhance gender equality and empowerment of marginalized sectors, especially women and indigenous communities in the forestry sector. In the last five years, there have been greater efforts to ensure equal opportunity for women and men to participate and benefit from conservation and related economic empowerment activities. In 2018, 30% of those engaged in the DENR's Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP) were women, performing paid activities such as survey mapping and planning, seedling production, site development, and maintenance and protection, among others. Recognizing the importance of land rights/tenure in biodiversity conservation, the DENR regularly conducts village-level information campaigns to raise women's awareness on their right to register land titles under their name. From 2015 to 2017, 46% or 119,197 land patents were issued by DENR to women and 141,158 were issued to men. For 2014-2016, agencies reported gender balance in the conduct of training workshops on land use planning, forest resources assessment, forest protection and community-based environmental law enforcement.

Gender and Development Implementation Mechanisms

The operationalization of gender-related commitments, policies and programs on the ground are enabled by Joint Circular 2012-01, issued by the Philippine Commission on Women, National Economic & Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, which provides instructions and guidelines on the following:

- Preparation of Annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plans and Budgets and Accomplishment Reports to Implement the Magna Carta of Women by all heads of Executive Departments, Agencies, Bureaus, Offices, State Universities and Colleges, Government Owned and/or Controlled Corporations, Legislative and Judiciary Branches, Constitutional Bodies, Other Government Instrumentalities and All Others Concerned (Note: The GAD budget which should be at least 5 percent of the Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) budget of respective office)
- Creation or strengthening of the GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) both in the national and field levels, and capacitating the GFPS through training programs, seminars and other capacity building programs to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of GAD mainstreaming activities-

Example: DENR Administrative Order 2018-06 (signed April 2018) aims to strengthen the DENR and establish a GAD Office that will undertake the following functions and tasks:

- Lead in mainstreaming gender perspective in the Department's policies, plans and programs;

- Ensure the assessment of the gender responsiveness of the systems, structures, policies, programs, processes and procedures of the Department based on priority needs and concerns of constituencies and employees and the formulation of recommendations including their implementation;
 - Assist in the formulation of new policies in advancing women's status;
 - Lead in setting up appropriate systems and mechanisms to ensure the generation, processing, review and updating of sex-disaggregated data or GAD database to serve as basis in performance-based gender-responsive planning;
 - Coordinate efforts of different divisions/offices/units of the Department and advocate for the integration of GAD perspectives in all their systems and processes.⁶⁶
- Conduct of gender analysis using existing tools, such as the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG), to ensure that the different concerns of women and men are addressed equally and equitably in Government Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs).
 - *GAD Resource Pool*: A component of the National GAD Resource Program (NGRP), the GAD Resource Pool (GR Pool) is composed of technical assistance providers with expertise on gender and development and gender mainstreaming. Formed by the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the Pool serves as PCW's support group in the provision of technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation and conduct of gender related researches and studies. The members are selected from National Government Agencies (NGAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), academia, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and independent gender consultants who have the competencies and experience in the provision of technical assistance for various client groups. To date, PCW has certified 110 female and 22 male or a total of 132 GR pool members.⁶⁷
 - *Regional Gender and Development Committees (RGADCs) of the Regional Development Councils (RDCs)*: RDCs serve as the counterpart of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board at the sub-national level. It is the primary institution that coordinates and sets the direction of all economic and social development efforts in the region. It also serves as a forum where local efforts can be related and integrated with regional and national development activities. Each RDC is to mainstream gender and development in the policies, programs, projects and activities of the council and its members.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Ex. The DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) GAD Focal Point System organizational chart can be accessed here: <http://www.bmb.gov.ph/index.php/gender-and-development>

⁶⁷ The following link contains the latest information on GAD seminars and trainings and access to a database of GAD experts and resources: <https://grpdc.pcw.gov.ph>

⁶⁸ Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2016-01: Guidelines for the Creation, Strengthening and Institutionalization of a RGADC under the RDC provides for the composition, structure and functions of the RGADC, including the establishment of a GAD capacity development program which includes but is not limited to gender sensitivity trainings, gender analysis, GAD planning and budgeting, gender audit, etc.

- *GAD Local Learning Hubs*: The PCW has certified five GAD Local Learning Hubs (LLH) to institutionalize the sharing and replication of local experiences, and showcase GAD-related innovations to enable the local government units (LGUs) to initiate or strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts. The GAD LLH serves as a referral mechanism for the provision of technical assistance on GAD.⁶⁹
- *Community-based Women Organizations*: In the Philippines, there is a National Coalition of Rural Women (Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan or PKKK) composed of organizations of women small-scale agricultural producers, fishers, indigenous peoples, and formal and informal workers in the rural areas. In addition, the MCW requires that 40 percent of all representatives in local special bodies, including sector-specific councils be comprised of women.⁷⁰

However, according to the PCW, women are not as widely represented as men in agricultural organizations, cooperatives, councils, *Bantay Dagat*, or law enforcement agencies because of gender biases. PKKK has also expressed concern that women representatives in decision-making bodies are often not from marginalized or grassroots sectors.

There is an additional nation-wide mechanism that allows rural women to become effective partners in community development called the Rural Improvement Clubs (RICs). Organized by DA in the 1960s and supported by the LGUs, RICs are non-government, barangay-based organizations that seek to raise the living standards of its members and make them productive community members through livelihood capability-building activities. Those activities range from agri/fishery entrepreneurship, credit, pest management, compost making, poultry/livestock/fisheries growing and fattening to production and processing of fruits, vegetables and seafood. RICs members have also become active participants in decision-making bodies such as the Regional Agricultural and Fisheries Council (RAFC), Municipal Agricultural and Fisheries Council (MAFC), cooperatives, bottom up budgeting and anti-poverty councils

⁶⁹ In 2015, the PCW certified 5 notable GAD practices and programs: Province of Aklan - Aklan Comprehensive Center for Women (ACCW), and Men Opposed to Violence Against Women Everywhere (MOVE) Aklan Chapter; Province of Quezon – Quezon Provincial GAD Office, *Lingap Kalusugan para sa Barangay* Program, and Quezon’s Sustainable Community-based Greening Program; Province of Iloilo – Partnership and Convergence with Municipal LGUs on Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) Program; Davao City – Integrated Gender and Development Division (IGDD), Davao City Office of the Special Counsel on Violence Against Women (VAW), Child Minding Centers, and Ray of Hope Village of Davao City under the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology-Region XI; and Naga City – Barangay Grow Negosyo Program (Growing Opportunities for Wealth), *Bantay Familia*, and Breastfeeding Program.

⁷⁰ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). 2015. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention. (<http://library.pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Combined%207th%20%26%208th%20CEDAW%20Philippine%20Progress%20Report.pdf>)

Gender Action Plan

The indicators highlighted in gray reflect the substantive indicators that will be monitored and reported throughout project duration.

Objective: To build socio-ecological and economic resilience in four (4) selected landscapes and seascapes through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development				
Gender related impact:				
(1) Socio-economic conditions of women and men in selected land/seascapes are improved through strengthening of community organizations, improved ecosystems resilience and natural resource management, and sustainable livelihoods				
(2) Women's empowerment and collective action are advanced to tackle biodiversity degradation, food insecurity and poverty				
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through integrated land-use systems				
Gender-related outcome: Women and men understand their rights and responsibilities over land and sea resources and are equally benefiting from ecosystem services				
Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Establishing community-based land-use strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent further encroachment into protected areas Improve fire management Support small-scale rehabilitation 	Ensure the equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes that affect the management and restoration of protected areas	1. Proportion of female stakeholders consulted on land use and protection management and restoration strategies <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 50%</i>	LGUs, DENR, communities	Year 2-5
Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)	Review/enhance existing LGU watershed restoration plans to ensure they consider the varying needs	2. Proportion of LGU watershed plans reviewed and enhanced with gender perspectives	LGUs, DENR, communities	Year 2-5

	of women and men in watershed restoration	<i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100%</i>		
Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests, including bio-fencing of protected areas with native species	Provide equal opportunity to women and men to participate in reforestation activities and provide them with the appropriate tools, i.e. personal protective equipment (PPE), to perform these tasks safely and efficiently	3. Number of community stakeholders engaged in and benefiting from reforestation activities and provided with PPE <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 50% female, 50% male</i>	LGUs, DENR, communities	Year 2-5
Establishing and strengthening community-based monitoring approaches	Design monitoring tools that collect and report sex and age-disaggregated data, as well as qualitative information (best practices, case studies, success stories) that feature both women and men Ensure equal representation of women and men in monitoring teams, including a gender expert	4. Number of gender-sensitive monitoring tools <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100% of monitoring tools developed or used by the project</i> 5. Number of gender and M&E experts in monitoring teams <i>Baseline: 0; Target: at least one per team</i>	LGUs, communities, academe	Year 2-5
Supporting MPA management and network strengthening, including community-based	Conduct an analysis of gender-differentiated needs, vulnerabilities, and	6. Proportion of female stakeholders consulted on	DENR, DA-BFAR, LGUs, communities	Year 2-5

<p>marine ecosystems (coral, mangrove, seagrass, beach forest, etc.) protection</p>	<p>key issues by affected communities and groups that are relevant to enhance marine ecosystems protection</p> <p>Prepare and apply checklists for assessing gender responsiveness of proposed community-based initiatives</p>	<p>strategies for marine ecosystems protection <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 50%</i></p> <p>7. Proportion of community-based initiatives subjected to gender checklists <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100%</i></p>		
<p>Advocacy work and educational environmental campaigns in selected landscapes involving the youth</p>	<p>Partner with the youth and their organizations to support youth leadership in conservation</p> <p>Ensure advocacy and educational materials are gender-sensitive and use gender-fair language</p>	<p>8. Number of youth and youth organizations engaged <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: at least one youth group per priority landscape</i></p> <p>9. Gender mainstreaming (and use of gender fair language) in advocacy and educational materials <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: women's and men's perspectives and activities taken into account in 100% of advocacy and educational materials developed and disseminated</i></p>	<p>LGUs, schools, communities</p>	<p>Year 2-5</p>

Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices				
Gender-related outcome: Women and men are successfully applying good agro-ecological practices				
Output 1.2.1: Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture.				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Trainings on climate-resilient agro-ecological production	Ensure trainings are accessible to women, taking into account location, timing, transportation issues, household responsibilities, permission from male family member(s), etc. which may affect their availability to attend/participate	10. Gender mainstreaming in training needs assessment and training materials <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: women's and men's perspectives and activities taken into account in 100% of training material developed</i>	DENR, DA, CCC, LGUs	Year 2-5
	Ensure equal representation of women and men in training teams	11. Proportion of female trainers, facilitators and extension workers engaged <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 20%</i>		
	Engage sectoral gender experts to highlight how climate change impacts women and men differently	12. Number of sectoral gender experts engaged by the project <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: at least one per priority landscape</i>		

Sharing indigenous knowledge as a source of participatory innovation development for natural resource conservation	Map out indigenous knowledge held and transmitted by women and men; these are often different because of the different roles they play (this may best be done by meeting/consulting women and men separately)	13. Proportion of female indigenous community members consulted on natural resource conservation <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 50%</i>	Indigenous Peoples' organizations, NSC, Project Management Unit	Year 2-5
Identifying community options in the harvesting, sustainable use and management of non-timber forest products (NTFP)	Analyze gender roles (how women and men participate and benefit) along the value chains of NTFP commodities	14. Number of NTPF value chains analyzed for gender aspects <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 80% of products analyzed and recommendations made</i>		Year 2-5
Supporting the management of traditional forest-based food production systems, including the promotion of indigenous food sources for agro-ecological production	Understand the gendered dynamics of forest management and food security in local communities, including the social position of women and men which is determined by their class, ethnicity, geographic location and age Include men in discussions related to food, health and nutrition to dispel the	15. Proportion of female community members consulted on forest-based food production and sources <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 50%</i> 16. Proportion of male community members engaged in activities		Year 2-5

	supposed norm that this is the domain of women	related to food, health and nutrition <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 50%</i>		
Outcome 1.3: Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages				
Gender-related outcome: Women and men are engaged in biodiversity-friendly enterprises that provide diversified sources of income and are sharing domestic and care work responsibilities at home and in their communities				
Output 1.3.1: Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and ecological processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Supporting community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices	Provide gender-specific, gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and men, the youth and the elderly to participate in biodiversity-friendly livelihood and enterprise development	17. Number of female-headed community groups provided with value-adding methods and practices <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 30%</i>	DENR, DA, LGUs	Year 2-5
Supporting the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment	Assess gender roles along the value chains of alternative products (i.e., bamboo, coco coir, abaca) to ensure equal participation and benefit of women and men	18. Number of community stakeholders engaged in and benefiting from alternative products development <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 50% female, 50% male</i>	DENR, DTI, DOST	Year 2-5
Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the	Assess how gender is being mainstreamed in government programs	19. Number of GAD focal points/teams of regional and provincial partners	DA, DAR, DENR, DTI, DOLE, DSWD	Year 2-5

<p>Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies' annual work and financial plans (at the regional level)</p>	<p>such as those supported by DA, DAR, DENR, DTI, DOLE, DSWD, etc. that provide livelihood and enterprise development, value chain and marketing support to women and men farmers, fisher folk, entrepreneurs, etc.</p> <p>Lobby for the integration of strategies to address unpaid care work in government livelihood and enterprise development programs</p>	<p>engaged to ensure gender concerns such as unpaid care work is mainstreamed in Government livelihood support and enterprise development programs <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: All concerned agency partners in priority landscapes</i></p> <p>20. Analysis of existing Government livelihood support and enterprise development programs on gender aspects <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 80% of programs analyzed and recommendations made and adopted</i></p>		
<p>Establishing community-based eco-tourism guidelines</p>	<p>Develop gender-sensitive eco-tourism guidelines, recognizing that women perform a large amount of lower or unpaid, unskilled work in family/ community-based eco tourism businesses</p>	<p>21. Number of gender-sensitive eco-tourism guidelines <i>Baseline: 0; Target: women's and men's perspectives and activities taken into account in 100% of eco-tourism guidelines developed</i></p>	<p>DOT, DENR, LGUs</p>	<p>Year 2-5</p>
<p>Piloting eco-tourism initiatives, and strengthening multi-</p>	<p>Collect and use sex and age disaggregated data as part of eco-tourism site</p>	<p>22. Presence of sex and age disaggregated data to</p>	<p>DOT, DENR, LGUs</p>	<p>Year 2-5</p>

sectoral collaborations on issues of tourism	profiling and designing/curating efforts Collaborate with stakeholders to address issues like gender pay gaps in the tourism industry	inform project interventions <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: N/A</i> 23. Number of relevant stakeholders trained on gender analysis and GAD issues in tourism <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: at least 60% of tourism stakeholders engaged by the project</i>		
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency				
Gender-related outcome: Women and men are meaningfully participating in multi-stakeholder governance platforms both in terms of leadership and membership				
Output 2.1.1: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Survey and map all potential stakeholders conducting activities in each landscape and key value chains to ensure inclusion, particularly among the most marginalized	Ensure stakeholder mapping includes rural poor, women, other vulnerable and marginalized groups	24. Number of rural poor, women, other vulnerable and marginalized groups included in stakeholder maps <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: all stakeholder maps in priority landscapes</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-2
Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG),	Assess and enhance gender awareness/capacity of agencies (NGAs, LGUs,	25. Number of GAD focal points/teams of regional and provincial partners engaged to ensure gender-	NGAs, LGUs, SUCs in priority landscapes	Year 1-2

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA) and mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local Development Council, ENR Council Agri-Fisheries Council), to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform	academe) that will be engaged in the multi-stakeholder governance platforms at the landscape level. Agency GAD Focal Points can be tapped for this.	sensitive landscape planning and budgeting <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: At least 60% of partners in priority landscapes</i>		
Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.	Ensure women and men are able to voice out and harmonize their needs and concerns in the multi-stakeholder governance platforms	26. Proportion of female-headed organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder governance platforms <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 30% (in each platform/landscape)</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-2
Promote joint learning processes between communities, NGOs and LGUs to strengthen capacity for resource assessments, landscape planning, implementation and monitoring	Include information that is relevant to women and men (considering their roles in the family and in their communities) in joint learning processes	27. Gender mainstreaming in joint learning processes <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: women's and men's perspectives and activities taken into account in 100% of joint learning processes</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-2
Output 2.1.2: A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Establish participatory landscape strategies that define	Ensure landscape strategies contain projects	28. Number of strategic gender actions integrated and	Multi-stakeholder platform members	Year 2-5

priority zones of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic objectives and priorities for funding	and targets that are gender-responsive	budgeted for in landscape strategies. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3 actions per landscape strategy</i>		
Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations' reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities	Conduct a gender analysis of existing and pipeline initiatives Subject existing and pipeline initiatives to a gender checklist (such as those developed by PCW and NEDA) to ensure gender concerns are integrated into project designs	29. Analysis of existing and pipeline initiatives on gender aspects <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: 80% of initiatives analyzed and recommendations made and adopted</i>	Multi-stakeholder platform members	Year 1-2
Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices	Map out regional/local GAD networks and expertise that can be tapped, i.e., GAD resource pool, GAD learning hubs, etc. to support gender-sensitive landscape governance (see Annex on Gender information in target landscapes for an initial list)	30. Number of GAD experts database developed for SGP <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1 per landscape</i>	Multi-stakeholder platform members	Year 1-5

	<p>Review rapid mapping of NGOs/CSOs per landscape which includes information on their geographic reach, type and number of beneficiaries, type of projects and gender approaches (see Annex on Gender information in target landscapes)</p> <p>Develop a GAD experts database for SGP7</p>			
Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives	Explore how annual agency GAD plans and budgets can be utilized to support landscape plans	<p>31. Proportion of GAD plans and budgets reviewed and contain support for landscape management and protection</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0; Target: 30% in each priority landscape*check policy</i></p>	Multi-stakeholder platform members mandated to develop GAD plans and budget	Year 1-5 (Annually)
<p>Outcome 2.2: Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network</p>				
<p>Gender-related outcome: Women and men are successfully accessing, sharing and applying innovative conservation knowledge and practices</p>				
<p>Output 2.2.1: Landscape/seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning</p>				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline

Provide research, analytical tools and support proposal development for small local organizations	Build the capacity of project staff and partners, including learning hubs, in gender-responsive project design, analysis, implementation and reporting Establish monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related indicators, to assess and report results	32. Number of project staff and partners trained on GAD <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100% of project staff and 80% of project partners</i> 33. Number of gender-sensitive community-based monitoring tools <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 100% of monitoring tools developed or used by the project</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-5
Share good practices across organizations	Ensure best practices feature both women and men leaders and community members	34. Gender mainstreaming in documentation and sharing of good practices <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: good practices that could help women and men in their productive and reproductive (health) roles taken into account</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-5
Customize learning hubs to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to accelerate self-learning	Adopt learning styles/ approaches that are appropriate and effective for indigenous women and men	35. Number of self-learning programs for IPs <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 2 (Aurora and CIG)</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 1-5
Output 2.2.2: Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM)	Ensure that information and knowledge shared for	36. Number of gender-sensitive KIM systems	Implementing partner, learning	Year 3-5

and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best practices	replication and upscaling is accessible to both women and men equally	<i>Baseline: 0; Target: 4</i>	hubs in priority landscapes	
Develop short policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices	Ensure policy briefs feature best practices of women and men leaders and community members and include, where applicable, GAD-related policy recommendations	37. Gender mainstreaming in policy briefs <i>Baseline: N/A; Target: women's and men's perspectives and activities considered in 100% of policy briefs drafted</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 3-4
Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level initiatives and share experience	Equal opportunity provided to women and men to participate in landscape-related dialogues	38. Number of project partners and stakeholders participating in landscape-related dialogues at various levels <i>Baseline: 0; Target: At least 50% of the stakeholders are female</i>	Implementing partner, learning hubs in priority landscapes	Year 3-5
Output 2.2.3: Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues				
Activity	Gender-related action	Indicator, Baseline and Target	Responsibility	Timeline
Establish market access for community products beyond landscapes	Ensure that women's organizations products are given priority and access	39. Number of women's organization producing sustainable products supported by SGP grants <i>Target: 1 women's organization per landscape</i>	NSC	Year 3-5

Summary of relevant gender-related information gathered in target landscapes

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
Environmental degradation (due to agriculture/urban development, tourism) that impact the environment and the well-being (physical and mental) of men, women and children	<p>Land conversion from forest to agriculture or tourism (resort development) due to urban migration and tourism</p> <p>Encroachment by migrants to protected areas and ancestral domain</p>	<p>Increasing tourism has made infrastructure, DRRM and a priority of the LGU (Coron LGU)</p> <p>Food insecurity – most of the food is imported from Mindoro</p> <p>Resort development in ancestral lands (Culion LGU)</p>	<p>Soil erosion, flooding and siltation due to forest degradation, pollution and agriculture</p>	<p>Food insecurity, water insufficiency and poor sanitation due to increasing tourism (SIPLAS stakeholders)</p>
Other environmental threats observed by women and men	<p>Provincial DRRM officer (female) showed maps of landslide prone areas in the province and shared that all 8 municipalities have completed their local climate change adaptation plans. Climate change projection for the province is drought and she is concerned that the DRRM budget of P30 million is not enough</p> <p>The SB Chair on Environment (male) expressed concern on</p>	<p>Unproductive lands and “squatters” (Busuanga LGU)</p> <p>Traditonal slash and burn farming and small-scale illegal logging (Cordaid)</p> <p>Many farmers still use pesticides (especially in the wet season) but supply is regulated by the LGU (Busuanga LGU)</p> <p>Illegal fishing, illiegal logging (open access) and <i>kaingin</i> (Culion LGU)</p>	<p>Catubig watershed is the rice granary of the province but it is threatened by floods; also cases of absentee landowners who are not very concerned about the productivity of their rice farms</p> <p>Virus has destroyed abaca plantations in 2018</p> <p>Reduction in fish catch (Laoang)</p>	<p>(From inception workshop):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing • Natural calamities

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
	unsustainable agricultural practices being promoted in the province	The Baldat Womens Association in Culion cited the following threats: mangrove cutting, cyanide fishing, climate change (livestock are getting sick from the extreme temperatures)		
Environmental protection work/efforts done by women and men: terrestrial, marine	<p>Save Sierra Madre Network (regional level)</p> <p>Watershed protection and <i>Tanggol Kalikasan</i> (Province)</p> <p>Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Councils (spearheaded by CENRO-Casiguran)</p> <p>Mangrove planting in partnership with accredited fisherfolk associations (CENRO-Casiguran)</p> <p>DETFAWAI (Dimalasang Egongot community members) engaged in DENR's National Greening Program or (NGP) + nursery establishment</p>	<p>There are numerous projects and funding for marine ecosystems but <u>not as much</u> for terrestrial/watershed protection which is needed to supply quality water for household consumption and agriculture (CIG LGUs)</p> <p>Bantay Gubat PO in Busuanga has established mangrove nurseries and does mangrove planting and rehabilitation; forest (terrestrial) monitoring; coast guarding. Most of this work is equally done by women and men</p> <p>Work of the Calamianes Resiliency Network (CRN); one of their values is "sensitivity to culture, gender and disability</p>	<p>The two CBFM holders met by PPG team have been/are currently engaged by DENR's National Greening Program (NGP)</p> <p>University of Eastern Philippines (UEP) technical assistance and research initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watersheds and climate change • Upland agriculture (adlai) • Agroforestry (pili, <i>calamansi</i>, coffee, cacao, jackfruit) • Cassava and sweet potato demo farms • Mangrove and seagrass conservation 	<p>Protection of contiguous mangrove forest (8000 ha) in Del Carmen</p> <p>Forest protection + some upland cultivation done by 7 peoples organizations (holders of Protected Areas Community-Based Resource Management Agreements or PACBARMAs) in Socorro</p> <p>National Greening Program and mangrove and beach forest protection also being done by DENR in Socorro</p>
Natural resource use (including access, control and benefit) of women and	Women and men are engaged in farming (within their ancestral domains)	Most women do backyard vegetable farming (okra, papaya, amaplaya, pechay,	Farmers in the watershed engaged in 3 main crops: rice, coconut and abaca	Natural resource use based on report of PAO (no

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
men: land, water, productive assets, biological resources	<p>coconut, banana, papaya, ginger; some also do backyard vegetable gardening (Dipaculao LGU)</p> <p>Coffee is also grown (sometimes intercropped with coconut). Land preparation and pruning is usually done by men, while women usually harvest the coffee beans (Dipaculao LGU)</p> <p>Women also engaged in <i>sabutan</i> weaving (Ma. Aurora, Dipaculao)</p> <p>Women and men farmings engaged in coconut, rice, corn, vegetables. Farmed land is usually rented and not owned by the farmers. (Dinalungan)</p>	<p>upo) and livestock raising (pig, chicken, goats) – mainly for household consumption (Culion PO)</p> <p>Women and men acknowledge the following benefits from natural resource use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alimango</i> (crab), shells (for food) • Mangrove as breakwater • Mangroves as nursery for fish stocks • Agroforestry – <i>narra</i>, <i>ipil</i> (important for ground water) • Tree cutting/fuel wood (community rights) (Busuanga PO) 		<p>information on level of use by women and men):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coconut • Rice (small portion irrigated) • Corn (problem: no milling facility, no market) • Vegetable growing suitable in many places • Fruits (avocado, <i>calamansi</i>, jackfruit, banana, mango, etc) • Cacao/coffee suitability (not yet existing though) • Fishponds – has potential
Enabling or hindering factors (legal, cultural) on resource use access, control and benefit of women and men	<p>Egongot women shared that there are no cultural barriers to their use of resources to undertake productive work (Dipaculao)</p> <p>Egongot women would like to inspire and involve all women, regardless of tribe, but sometimes there are specific programs, i.e. ICCA, that are for certain groups</p>	<p>Laws are in place but there is poor leadership to implement them; women also rased the need for skills and trainings in leadership and self defense to become more effective environmental guardians (Busuanga PO)</p>	<p>Some insurgency in Las Navas LGU</p> <p>Low price of copra</p>	<p>Concern raised on how natural resources can be used for development if the whole of Siargao is now a protected area under the ENIPAS</p> <p>Low price of copra</p>

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
	<p>only; this has caused division in the community (Dipaculao)</p> <p>Partnering with a marketing arm (managed by one of the groups enterprising members) has enabled greater sales for sabutan woven products</p>			
<p>Access of women and men to information, training and financing to optimize resource use</p>	<p>DTI is supporting the following community-based enterprises in the province: bamboo, coffee, cacao, coco coir, abaca. They also provide assistance in developing feasibility studies and business plans</p> <p>DETFAWAI women members were beneficiaries of DTI/PCW's GREAT Women project in 2016 (Ma. Aurora).</p> <p>Dipaculao women trained by DETFAWAI on sabutan weaving</p>	<p>Women and men in Busuaga would like to do vegetable and flower gardening for food and income but given poor soil conditions in their area, require organic fertilizer like animal manure and ways to transport it, as well as native (as opposed to hybrid) seedlings, etc</p> <p>Both men and women have access to credit like microfinance institutions such as ASA Foundation and CARD (Culion PO)</p>	<p>Provincial Agriculture Office provides women and men (associations not individuals) with farming equipment like tractors and irrigation pumps</p> <p>Farmer field schools also provide season-long (16 weeks), hands-on training to rice farmers. Many times, women attend in place of their husbands so that they can complete the 16 weeks and be awarded with rice seeds. Program also includes sessions on vegetable growing, swine raising, organic fertilizer making, book keeping, etc. FFS field technicians must be male.</p>	<p>No field visits done to gather community insights on this</p> <p>SIKAT, an NGO working in Siargao, provided the following information via email: We offer POs support in feasibility and business planning, proposal development, development of management systems and structures, market research, value chain research, product development, provision of capital (grant/loan). market linkages, promotion and marketing. Our self-help groups are also into savings mobilization which are commonly used by members for start-up individual and/or group enterprises</p>

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
Work/occupation/ sources of income of women and men as individuals	For farmers currently selling fresh coffee beans (no processing/ value adding), the current price is P300/can (<i>Minola</i> cooking oil size) (Dipaculao)	<p>Men earn income as farmers, fishermen, fuel wood gatherers, construction workers and tricycle drivers</p> <p>Some women have sari-sari stores and <i>bigasan</i> (rice retail); others sell food they make at home (i.e., pancakes) door-to-door or make and sell handicrafts like bamboo baskets</p>	<p>Men earn income mainly from coconut (copra), rice (palay), construction, carpentry, tricycle driving (HAWAN and CAPWA members)</p> <p>Women weave mats (banig) and make and sell local delicacies; some are also engaged in rice farming (HAWAN members)</p> <p>Women and men also do vegetable gardening (for family consumption) at home but sometimes harvests are stolen by other community members</p>	<p>Because of tourism, many men now work as labourers in General Luna. Labour wages are now P1200-1400 (skilled) and P500-700 (unskilled)</p> <p>More fishermen in General Luna are now working in the tourism industry as this provides more and steady income</p>
Participation of women, men and the youth in community or people's organizations	<p>Marine Environment Resources Foundation established a coastal network for fisherfolk for CRM</p> <p>RICs exist in each barangay and are federated at the provincial level; some are engaged in livelihood projects that have been linked to DTI for packaging and marketing support (Provincial GFP)</p>	<p>Busuanga MAO active in organizing farmers association (rice, irrigators), fisherfolk, womens groups such as the rural improvement clubs</p> <p>Culion Womens Federation covering 14 barangays are provided with livelihood programs by the LGU</p> <p>Comprehensive youth development program in the pipeline (Culion LGU)</p>	<p>RICs exist in almost all municipalities and are engaged in livelihood projects such as food processing, handicrafts and vegetable production.</p> <p>There is also a Women's Federation (50+ member) in Las Navas</p> <p>CBFM-holders interviewed by PPG team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highland Active Workers Association for Nature Preservation (HAWAN) 	<p>Existence of Municipal Agricultural and Fishery Councils (MAFCs), Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC), Rural Improvement Clubs (RICs), and 4H Clubs (according to SIPLAS stakeholders) – Note: PPG team was not able to do any field work to validate this</p> <p>The RIC in Burgos LGU comprised of 200 rural women across 6 barangays was mentioned as one of</p>

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
	<p>Egongot IP representatives in Dipaculao LGU met by the PPG team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diarabasin Coffee Growers and Weaving Association (7 settlements) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabutan woven products (bags, fans, mats) • 37 members – 10 men, 27 women (ave age: 40 years old) • Kate – President, Grace – Treasurer 2. Aurora Diversity Eco Warriors (ADEW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicrafts/ jewelry made of natural materials, i.e. almaciga • 64 members, 60% women 3. Bayanihan Egongot Farmers Women Association (BEFWA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products – herbal medicine, banana chips, food catering • DOLE registered • 30 members (most are 50-60 years old; a few young members are 20-30 years old) 4. Provincial Chieftain of Egongots 	<p>Community/people’s organizations met by the PPG team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baldat Women’s Association (Culion) – 3 years old; 28 members, 19 active 2. Barangay Bugtong Bantay Gubat (Busuanga) – started in 2015 but registered with DOLE in 2018; 25 members (75% women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLE-registered since 2011; 50 active members (40 men, 10 women) across 5 barangays; 7 officers (3 men, 4 women) 2. Catubig Association for the Protection of Watershed Area (CAPWA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEC registered; awarded by DENR as top 10 peoples organization in 2003; 300+ members (30% women) across 8 barangays in Catubig 	<p>the most active women’s group in the island. Some of their woven products are already supplying the tourism market</p>

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
	<p>* Kate and Grace are also members of Samahan ng Kababaihang Tribu (Ilongot, Igorot, etc) – 40+ members</p> <p>Other community groups met by PPG team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers and fisherfolk in Dinalungan 2. DETFAWAI association in Ma. Aurora 			
Participation and benefit (income) of women and men in group or community-managed enterprises	No data on income earned provided by any of the POs interviewed.	<p>None for the two POs interviewed.</p> <p>The Busuanga Women for Dugongs (supported by SGP5) who make dugong dolls has earned a gross income P170,000 in its 8 months of operations</p> <p>The dugong watching eco-tourism program is limited to 40 tourists/day and charges P500 for a 15 min encounter</p>	<p>CAPWA association has engaged in number of enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copra trading • Boarding house • Copra <p>No data on income earned provided.</p>	<p>No field visits done to gather community insights on this</p> <p>SIKAT, an NGO working in Siargao, provided the following information via email: Our top 3 most profitable enterprises are: mangrove crab fattening, grouper culture, and Ponias Lake ecotourism. Siargao State College and Technology (SSCT) will set up a grouper research facility beside our grouper production site. Other PO-managed enterprises in Siargao: boneless danggit production and fishing gear retail store.</p>
Biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) that women and men would like	BDFEs with potential as per DENR-PENRO: rattan	Engaging women in MPA management and protection while providing them	Bamboo value-adding and furniture making (HAWAN)	(From inception workshop):

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
to pursue if given the opportunity	<p>(Casiguran), hinigiw vines (Dingalan), sabutan weaving</p> <p>Rattan and abaca value-adding, virgin coconut oil (women of Dinalungan)</p> <p>Sabutan weavers interested to work with other fiber like pineapple and abaca (Ma. Aurora)</p>	<p>livelihood opportunities, i.e., sustainable gleaning of cachipay shells for food and accessories/furniture making (C3)</p> <p>Communal vegetable gardening, value adding (langka, cashew, rattan), bread making, coffee (Culion women)</p> <p>Community-based ecotourism (waterfalls, birdwatching) – Busuanga PO doing a little of this now but need more training, protective gear (proper shoes and raincoats for birdwatching), toilet facilities, etc</p> <p>Training for sustainable livelihood especially for women (cashew, seaweeds, squid) – from inception workshop</p>	Abaca since Northern Samar known for good quality abaca (but only if virus issue can be resolved)	<p>ground water, rain water, moisture-collection, small water systems)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fish cage, grouper culture, crab culture in mangrove – learn from Samar and CIG ○ Agriculture: High-value crops (challenge: land ownership) ○ Small scale livestock, i.e. goat ○ Coconut beyond copra (VCO, cocosugar) • Community-based rural ecotourism tourism + livelihood outside GL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emerging tourism zone: Sta Monica ○ Handicrafts from pandan ○ Need to ensure benefit sharing from tourism
Outputs/results from SGP5 that SGP7 should build on to benefit women and men	Local conservation plans of select ancestral domains that were supported by SGP5	Enterprise business plans developed by SGP5 grantees on seaweed, cashew, mudcrab, and ectourism (dugong watching and dugong dolls)	SGP5 projects (abaca, rice-duck farming, etc) to be replicated in Catubig watershed communities	Siargao not an SGP5 site

Discussion Topics	Aurora	Calamian Group of Islands (CIG), Palawan	Catubig Watershed, Samar	Siargao
		Strengthening of IP federation supported by SGP5 and empowering young IP women and men as the next generation of IP leaders and in the documentation of IKSPs		
What SPG7 can do better (in terms of gender mainstreaming and women empowerment)	<p>Build NGO capacity in gender analysis in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and communication and reporting for better project results</p> <p>Engaging youth and IPs better in multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established through SGP7</p>			

Initial mapping of gender-related resources and expertise in target landscapes/provinces

Aurora	<p><u>Province</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Gender Focal Point (GFS) - Ida Rutaquio (Head, PSWDO) • There is a GFP TWG comprised of all departments (EO 19-0020) that meets every quarter and as the need arises • Examples of GAD initiatives undertaken: Bahay Pagasa (women’s shelter), livelihood trainings (<i>tinapa</i>/smoked fish, banana chips, <i>sabutan</i> weaving) for RICs and Kalipi women organizations, GAD database • Examples of gender mainstreaming in environment-related projects: integrating gender sensitivity in forest protection programs, subjecting alternative livelihood for upland farmers to a gender checklist (HGDG) <p><u>DENR-PENRO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFP – Mercy Bata (Head, Admin) – Gender Specialist was not able to talk to her <p><u>GAD Practices of NGOs (from inception workshop)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing participation of women and men in activities and trainings (enforcement, governance, resource assessment) • Mainstreaming GAD in development plans • Women organizational development
Calamian Group of Islands (CIG)	<p><u>Province (in Puerto Princesa City)</u></p> <p><u>Province (secondary research as no visit to Puerto Princesa was done)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninfa Rubio, Provincial Planning and Development Officer (PPDO), and Gender and Development Focal Person • New Banua Institute for Resilience and Green Growth (NBIRGG), a learning center established in 2018 for sustainable and inclusive growth where green city concepts are to be taught through community education and capacity development programs for women, indigenous people and marginalized groups in Palawan. • Lualhati Women’s Center recognized as model GAD learning hub (March 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ruby Claire Escubin, focal person ○ The women center is a facility by the provincial government that is being managed by the PSWDO to serve as a protection center for young women who are victims of violence and abuse. ○ Its purpose is to promote the protection and rehabilitation of women who are victims of abuse and violence through counseling and productive activities. Part of its program is to provide medical and psychological services, residential care services, legal services, spiritual and values formation, skills training, and educational services. <p><u>GAD Practices of NGOs (from inception workshop)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women empowerment through focused interventions targeting women, i.e. livelihood, enterprise, income-diversification • Women leadership

<p>Catubig Watershed, Samar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing mechanisms for women participation in decision-making <p><u>Samar Island-wide</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samar Women Action Network (SWAN) – overall coordinator Myra Tambor is based in Catbalogan; there is a coordinator for Northern Samar: Rachel Arnaiz <p><u>Province</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Gender Focal Point (GFS) – Venus Cardenas • Provincial GAD Code in place since 2004 and is being amende this 2019; GFS and GAD TWG established in 2011; multisectoral GAD Council to be established in 2020 • Some GAD TWG members able to conduct orientations and trainings on: GST, gender-responsive planning, MOVE (Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere), SOGIE (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Expression) <p><u>Academe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAD Center of the University of Eastern Philippines (UEP) in Catarman established in 2013 and now headed by Blenah Perez • Advocate for gender-fair education • Orient and raise awareness on sexual harrassment, VAWC, and HIV-AIDs to the students and faculty • Also provide counselling and legal aid services <p><u>NGO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women for Social Development – NGO established in 2000 focused on women and children • Not very active anymore but current head is Margarita Royandoyan, who is also with the College of Arts and Communications at UEP <p><u>GAD Practices of NGOs (from inception workshop)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting • Capacity building for women in conservation • Addressing VAWC • Gender sensitivity trainings • Rapid care analysis • Women economic empowerment
<p>Siargao</p>	<p><u>Province (in Surigao City)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Gender and Development Coordinating Council (GADCC) and Provincial Center <p><u>GAD Practices of NGOs (from inception workshop)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing women self-help groups • Gendered DRRM-CCA • Gender-responsive management planning • Shared care work • Livelihood development

Rapid Mapping per Landscape (Workshop output from SGP7 National Inception Workshop, September 18-19, 2019)

Table 1. Rapid Mapping Results in Aurora

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Area	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
AURORA				
Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance Inc. (SSMNAI)	• Sierra Madre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs -100 • NGOs/POs - 50 • Churches – 10 dioceses • Schools - 20 • Government - 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy – Kaliwa Dam • Livelihood • Linkages/networking/organizing IP communities • Organizing summits of government agencies and CSOs (NGOs, POs, schools, LGUs and churches) • Organizing meetings/coordination 	Balancing participation of women and men in activities
Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Philippine Sea Bioregion (Benham Rise) – Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Quezon, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon • West Philippine Sea • Calamian Group of Islands – Coron, Busuanga • Verde Island Passage – Mindoro, Batangas • Marine Protected Areas in the Philippines – Bolinao, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEIs – 32 SCUs offering Marine Sciences • NGAs – DENR, DA, DILG, PCG, PN, PNP • LGUs – Provincial and Municipal • NGOs • POs – fisherfolks • Private Partners • Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Assessments – watershed to reef; remote sensing; water analysis, fish survey; shell taxonomy, invertebrates (marine) e.g. sea urchins and sea cucumber; biodiversity; chemical oceanography, physical oceanography; coastal integrity (erosions); climate resilience; coral/seaweed/seagrass valuation; mangrove assessment • Professional Education – scholarship for Master’s, Ph.D. and Professional Master’s in Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management (mentorship of second liners) • Capacity building – trainings, fora, workshops • Management Effectiveness Assessment – MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming GAD development plans • Capacity building – involving all genders in the activities and decision-making, trainings to sustain women in business and entrepreneurship and access to finance

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Area	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	Pangasinan, Zamboanga, Davao, Tawi-tawi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic Assessment Tool – impact of MPAs in the communities and neighboring communities Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool – network of MPAs Science Communication – Popularizing science through IEC materials MPA – planning, governance, policy assistance Knowledge Management – sharing mechanism through publications and IEC materials (website updating) Sustainable Livelihood – e.g. sea cucumber, seaweed farming, aquaculture Processing and by-products – seaweed soap, medicines from shell toxins and marine resources 	
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)	Municipality of Maria Aurora (Barangay San Juan) 400 HH	Multisectoral – 400 HH	Water system installation	Women participation in actual project implementation
Daluhay	<p>Current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurora Province – land area: 323,000 ha; total municipal waters of 7 municipalities: 423,034 ha Municipalities – Dilasag, Casiguran, Dinalungan, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous communities – Egongot, Dumagat, Agta, Alta) > 3,000 individuals Local governments – provincial, municipal, barangay) > 6 municipalities Fisherfolks – 1,000 individuals Farmers – 50 individuals 	<p>Community Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous enterprise Organizational development Participatory assessments Law enforcement (including customary laws) Local conservation areas <p>Landscape Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICCA establishment (ad and MPA networks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women organizational development and strengthening Women enterprise development Active participation of women in all activities

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Area	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	Dipaculao, San Luis Expansion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurora – Dingalan, Baler Isabela – Dinapigue North Philippine Sea – 10 provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth – 1,000 individuals Women – 100 individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy development for ICCA and Protected Areas (MPA, Agri, ICRM) Networking and linkage Resource mobilization Knowledge management Social artistry Awareness raising 	(enforcement, governance, resource assessment)
Haribon Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nueva Ecija – Gabaldon, Bongabon 10,500 has (forest protection for Philippine eagle) Nueva Ecija: Laur, Bongabon Aurora: San Luis, Dingalan Quezon – General Nakar, Infanta, Real, Burdeos, Polillo 6,700 has (MPA network) Quezon: Panukulan, Patnanungan, Polillo, Burdeos, Jomalig, Real, Infanta, Mauban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPs – 2 communities (Nueva Ecija); 3 (Quezon) PAMB – 1 (Quezon) Local communities – 7 (Nueva Ecija); 4 (Quezon) LGUs – 2 (Nueva Ecija); 3 (Quezon) 	<p>Community Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for project and financial management, ecology, law enforcement Fund leveraging with municipal LGUs and national government agencies Participatory forest and marine assessments Establishment of conservation areas (MPAs, CH/LCA) Development of local enterprise Organizational development <p>Landscape Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of conservation areas with management planning (CH/LCAs, MPA networks) Terrestrial and marine assessments (baseline and monitoring) Development of database management system Organization development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-responsive management plans Capacity building activities
University of the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and international agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academe Communities – rural and urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community empowerment/livelihood/development 	

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Area	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
Los Banos - Forest Institute (ULB-FI)	<p>Current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGP-5 – Rizal and Quezon <p>Expansion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP communities in Bulacan (Dumagat) and Tarlac/Pampanga (Aeta) Local marginalized farming communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industries Government/LGUs NGOs Biodiversity/environment Research institutions <p>SGP-5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dumagat – organic farmers and their families (50–70 families) IP communities/marginalized communities needing livelihood support especially market + social media reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conservation/impact assessments/rehabilitation Policy strengthening Research - scientific/technological <p>SGP-5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental assessment + community consultation Customized and intensive training on livelihood, financial literacy, resource management Leadership and youth empowerment Marketing support and market establishment Information campaign + awareness + sustained circular operations 	
Tanggol Kalikasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Region 1 (coastal) Batanes Region 4A and 4B Isabela Quirino Nueva Vizcaya Aurora Visayas, Mindanao Nueva Ecija Region 2 Sierra Madre Mountain Range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government units (coastal municipalities) – BLGU, LGU, PLGU Academe (faculties) Government offices – national, DENR, PNP, BFAR, DOJ, PAMB Forest guards/environmental enforcers CSOs POs NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource management (capacity building) Support for environmental law enforcement Constituency building and institutional development Direct legal services Public environmental legal education and media advocacy Policy reform and advocacy Networking and membership development 	Balance of gender – capacity building and other activities

Table 2. Rapid Mapping Results in Calamian Group of Islands

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
CALAMIAN GROUP OF ISLANDS				
IDEAS	As PARCCOM Chair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palawan-wide coverage Focus in Calamianes Busuanga island As NGO: Southern Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP hh > 400 families (regular, direct) IP/ancestral domain PAMB/Protected landscape – mm, pl KBA – Victoria, Anupahan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural support – hh/farm level ADSDPP support to ancestral domain Protected area management Monitoring DA/DAR projects Local governance engagement MMT/MRFC NW/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender mainstreaming Women-focus interventions e.g. formation, programs/projects for women
USAID Fish Right	Current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coron Busuanga Culion Linapacan Expansion: Palawan	Fishers and up the value chain > all by necessity; target: 14,000 + 1 million hectares (marine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development leadership and consensus building “safety nets” Alliance development/FARMCs strengthening Fisheries harvest control measures (anti-illegal, MPAs, right sizing, etc., resilience) 	Approach still being developed
C3	Municipality of Busuanga Current Barangays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bogtong Old Busuanga New Busuanga Concepcion Calawit (Manlag and Binalayan Area) Quezon San Isidro – Fish Right Panlaitan – Fish Right Municipality of Coron	Municipality of Busuanga POs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay Bogtong Bantay Gubat (3 barangays) – 25 members Mud Crab Association – 30 members Bantay Dugong Association – 60 members Hukbong Pangkalikasang Barangay Cheey (HPBC) – 30 members Busuanga Women for Dugongs – 15 	Municipality of Busuanga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation Dugong and seagrass conservation Forest and watershed conservation Capacity development Livelihood diversification Promotes citizen science Geophysical assessment First establish (DCA conservation area in the Philippines) Established local conservation areas Municipality of Coron <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal forest rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided support to wives of fishers through livelihood BWD Women leadership

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	Expansion Barangays: • Borac • Turda Municipality of Culion Barangay Galoc Expansion for Chinabayan: Mt. Range • Cheey • Sagrada • Concepcion • Sto. Nino Expansion for Linapacan: All coastal areas near to El Nido	formal members in 3 barangays + informal members – 22 • DA Calait – 30 members • Old Busuanga community members (weavers, mud crab collectors) – 15 members • Nao Busuanga (fishers and farmers) – 20 members • Concepcion CFA – 30 members • Calait IP community Municipality of Coron • Borac – rice field farmers, women-mangrove gleaners > 20 members • Turda – fishers and farmers > 20 members	• Mangroves • Beach forest Municipality of Culion • Habitat assessment • Mangroves rehabilitation	
SAMDHANA	Municipality of Busuanga • Panlaitan – San Isidro ancestral domain (AD) (Barangay Panlaitan, Barangay San Isidro) • Calawit – Quezon AD (Barangay Buluang)	• Indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) as co-implementing partners • 23 IPOs • SARAGPUNTA Federation (Calamianes-wide) • Calamian Tagbanua tribes – focus	Community Solutions: • Governance reflections – defining and documenting indigenous political structure, strategic planning • IEC, trainings – resource assessments, traditional food source documentation, PVCA, ad planning (enhancing ADSDPPs, CCA, NRM), community	• Defining role of women in governance and community, women leadership training • Developing mechanisms for women participation in decision-making

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Busuanga AD (Barangay New Busuanga) • Sagrada AD (Barangay Sagrada) • Lakdayan AD (Barangay Concepcion) 	<p>on Tagbanua women and youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate 50,000 population (based from NCIP) 	<p>conservation plans, livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth camp – leadership trainings, curriculum integration 	
	<p>Municipality of Culion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biong – Bululdaulukan AD (Barangay Osmena) • Carabao AD (Barangay Carabao) • Marabal-Mariles-Chinindonan (Barangay Luac) 		<p>Landscape Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening indigenous governance – at the AD level, institutional strengths of SARAGPUNTA federation, capacity development of women, youth, IPMRs and Calamian-wide agenda-setting • Indigenous peoples’ rights recognition and assertion – education and capacity development, support to ancestral domains claims, ADSDPP support (ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan) • Cultural regeneration and promotion – IKSP documentation, culture rediscovery and education (community learning modules, curriculum development), intergenerational learning 	
	<p>Municipality of Coron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coron Island AD (Barangay Cabugao and Banuay Daan) • San Jose-San Nicolas-Decabobo-Decalachao-Lakdayan AD (Cluster 1 unified) • Borac-Marcilla AD (Barangay Borac and Marcilla) 			

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulalacao AD (Barangay Bulalacao) 			
MFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coron Linapacan Culion (up to 2020) West Taytay El Nido 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal communities (fishers, youth, IPs, women, etc.) > 4,000 (2018–2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobilization and advocacy – enforcement strengthening, conservation agreements, policy formation, IECs, community organizing, people’s organization formation, conservation incentives Socio-economic improvement – employment/self-employment generation, enterprise development Ecological rehabilitation (coastal and marine) – MPA establishment/expansion, MPA management, species restocking (trees, mangrove, corals, invertebrates) Ecological assessment – regular habitat assessments (coastal marines) 	Specific support to women provided for income-diversification purposes
Culion Foundation, Inc. (CFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culion Coron Calamianes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities – 19,543 in Culion (based on population count); 42,941 in Coron Small enterprises as of October – 301 beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish Right Vitamin supplementation Child’s rights advocacy Assistance to small enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of women’s groups in enterprise projects

Table 3. Rapid Mapping Results in Northern Samar

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
NORTHERN SAMAR				
Eastern Visayas Partnerships for Rural Development (EVPRD)	Provincial and municipal – 1,050 has, NGO hub (C2)	200 upland farmers (coconut and abaca farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of social enterprise Capability building 	Gender-disaggregated data and reporting
NAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catarman Mondragon Bobon San Jose Lao-ang 	50 rice farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice farmers technology transfers from inputs; organizational (PO) capability building trainings NGO hub 	None
Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (CERD)	<p>Current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal barangays of Mondragon, San Roque and Pambujan – 45,000 has of municipal waters Pambujan Watershed with CSO Development Alliance of Northern Samar <p>Expansion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal barangays of Cadang, Gamay Coastal barangays of Catarman and Bobon Catubig Watershed with CSO Development Alliance of Northern Samar 	<p>Expansion: 900 women and men fishers</p> <p>Expansion: 2,000 women and men fishers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisherfolk organizing MPA establishment – SMPA network building DRR-CCA Livelihood diversification Women managed areas CSO capacity building to engage NGAs and local government units (hubs) 	<p>Gender is mainstreamed in all programs and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of women in conservation protection “Easing” women’s burdens Addressing VAWC
Sentro ha Pagpauswag ha Panginabuhi (SPPI or Center for Local Economy)	<p>Northern Samar</p> <p>1st District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIRI Capul Lavezares San Antonio San Jose 	150 seaweed farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social enterprise – seaweeds Capability building - DRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender sensitivity training Rapid care analysis

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
Development)	2 nd District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laoang • Gamay • Lapinig • Mapanas 			
Guiuan Development Foundation Inc. (GDFI)	7 coastal municipalities in Eastern Samar along Leyte Gulf (Guiuan, Mercedes, Salcedo, Quina, Giporles, Balangiga and Lavaan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal fisherfolks (30 POs) • 7 MLGUs • Youth, women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat/ecosystem resource assessment and enhancement • Research – support to livelihood • DRRM capacity building • Commitment organizing • Alliance formation and strengthening • MPAs and coastal greenbelt establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women-focused livelihood (building economic independence)
Xavier Agricultural Extension Service Foundation, Inc. (XAESFI)	Zamboanga Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • IPs • Children • Fisherfolks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods • Conservation • Education • Agri-enterprise • Basic health 	GAD
Committee of German Doctors for Developing Countries, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oriental Mindoro – San Teodoro, Naujan, Victoria, Socorro, Baco, Pinamalayan, Gloria, Bansud, Pola, Roxas, Bongabong • Kalinga – Pasil, Tanudan • Apayao – Conner • Northern Samar – Lapinig, Gamay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs • Geographically isolated and disadvantaged (GIDA) communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health rolling clinics • Primary healthcare 	
Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mindanao River Basins – Bukidnon, Arakan (North), Maguindanao, Davao • Mt. Nacolod – Anonang-Lobi Key Biodiversity Areas – Silago, Hinunangan, St. Bernard, Sogod, Abuyog, Mahaplag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs • Fishers • Farmers (POs/NGOs) • Academe • Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituency building • Advocacy • Research (Action) • Environmental defense • Site focused (landscape) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalbario-Patapat Key Biodiversity Areas – Adams, Bangui, Pagudpud • Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape – Antipolo, San Mateo, Tanay, Baras • All SGP-5 sites – Samar (Northern and Eastern Samar) • Palawan (Calamianes/Mainland Palawan), Sierra Madre (Aurora, Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal, Isabela and Quirino) • Mt. Posuiey-Balabalan-Balbalsang Area – Abra, Kalinga • Mt. Banahaw-San Cristobal Protected Landscape – Laguna, Quezon • North Negros Natural Park – Talisay, Murcia • Mt. Bulusan Volcano Natural Park – Irosin, Sorsogon, Bulusan, Gubal, Barcelona, Casiguran, Joban • Zambales Mountain Range – Botolan • Mt. Malindag Natural Park – Misamis Occidental • Pantanon Range (Bukidnon) – Bukidnon • Panay Mountain Range – Panay, Iloilo • Mt. Talinis Twin Lakes – Negros 			

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samar Island Natural Park including Guiuan Landscape/Seascape Siargao areas Sibuyan Island Key Biodiversity Area – San Fernando, Cajidiocan, Magdiwang Gigantes Group of Islands Key Biodiversity Area – Cavles, Iloilo Agusan River Basin – Compostela, Caraga Roxas, Palawan, San Vicente, Taytay 			
Mindanao State University-Naawan (MSU-N)	<p>Current: CRM – Coastal barangays of Maguindangan, Misamis Oriental (4–5 km coastline)</p> <p>Expansion: CRM – Coastal barangays of Naaluan, Misamis Oriental (4–5 km coastline)</p>	<p>Current: Small-scale farmers (barangay)</p> <p>Expansion: Small-scale fisherfolks (barangay)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource assessment/inventory biophysical/socio-economic assessment Vulnerability assessment Capacity building (plan and monitoring) 	
PROCESS-Bohol	<p>Current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abatan River/Watershed management – 13 towns (Abatan Watershed), 5 towns (Abatan River) Puerto Princesa, Palawan, San Vicente <p>Expansion: Calamian Group of Islands – Culion, Busuanga</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Youth Fisherfolks <p>Palawan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 towns 5 barangays 16 communities 16 schools 500 women 50,000 children and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation Culture and arts initiatives Livelihood and enterprise development Community-based tourism Policy advocacy (Abatan River) DRR-CCA (renewable energy for livelihood and youth) Community organizing/development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women empowerment Capacity building Youth involvement

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial management • Networking and linkage • Climate resilient livelihood • Biodiversity conservation • Community development • Capacity building – organization, DRR-CCA • Participatory development • Monitoring and evaluation – impact assessment 	
Molave Development Foundation, Inc. (MDFI)	Ligawasan Marsh (North Cotabato and Maguindanao) – 4 municipalities, 6 barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moro fisherfolks • Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity research • Advocacy and rehabilitation, riverbank tree planting • IEC campaign • Policy advocacy (ordinances with 3 LGUs and critical habitat-341 has) • Capacity building • Bantay Pawas (marsh) • Partnership-building • Distribution of fishing gears vs. electric fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC campaign • Rehabilitation • Livelihood (handicraft)

Table 4. Rapid Mapping Results in Siargao Island

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
SIARGAO ISLAND				
Sentro para sa Ikaunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya (SIKAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 municipalities (Expansion) – Del Carmen, San Benito, Burgos, Dapa, Pilar, General Luna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherfolk • Women • LGUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management • Research • Community organizing • Policy advocacy • Livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women self-help group organizing • Promotion of women-managed areas

Organization	Geographic Reach/Expansion Areas	Beneficiaries Type and Number	Types of Activities	Gender Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 municipalities (2020) – San Isidro, Socorro, Sta. Monica 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement DRRM CCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gendered DRRM-CCA GAD planning
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)	Municipality of Del Carmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral (community stakeholders' group) LGU, municipal departments, fishers, farmers, women, youth 1,779 men, 1,669 women, 797, 199 families Indirect – 9 coastal municipalities, 1 upland, 6 inland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological solid waste management Water systems development Social enterprise development Community organizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women participation Shared care work Livelihood development
Haribon Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surigao del Sur: 7 LGUs (147,238 has municipal waters) Antique: 2 LGUs (8,548 has forest) Aklan: 1 LGU Occidental Mindoro: 1 LGU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisherfolks LGUs (provincial, municipal) NGAs (DENR, BFAR, DTI, DOLE, TESDA, DOT) IPs (Dumagat, Remontado, Manobo, Mamanwa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and monitoring of terrestrial and marine resources Participatory resource management Fund leveraging Networking Organizational development Management planning (terrestrial and marine) 	Gender-responsive management planning – capacity building and fund leveraging

Landscape-level workshops/consultations participated by Gender Specialist:

Landscape	Date	Activity
Aurora	August 26-30, 2019	Site Visit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIIs with Provincial Gender Focal Points FGD with Egongot IP group representatives in Dipaculao municipality (4 women, 2 men) FGD with farmers and fisherfolks in Dinalungan municipality + Mayor + MENRO (25 women, 18 men)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD with Dimasalang Egongot Tribe Farmers and Weavers Association (DETFAWAI) in Maria Aurora LGU (4 women, 1 man – chieftain) • Discussions with Daluhay NGO/Hub (4 women, 3 men)
Calamian Group of Islands (CIG)	September 9-10, 2019	<p>Site Visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD with community members in Barangay Baldat, Culion (9 women, 1 man) • FGD with Bantay Gubat (forest guardians) of Barangay Bugtong, Busuanga (9 women, 3 men) • Discussions with NGOs/development partners working in CIG – C3, Path Foundation, Samdhana, FishRIGHT, Cordaid (4 women, 2 men)
Catubig Watershed, Samar	July 30-31, 2019	Landscape Profiling Workshop (30 women, 37 men)
	October 2-3, 2019	<p>Site Visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIIs with Provincial Gender Focal Point and GAD Center of the University of Eastern Visayas (UEP) • FGD with Highland Active Workers Association for Nature Preservation (HAWAN), CBFM-holder (5 women, 3 men) • FGD with Catubig Association for the Protection of Watershed Area (CAPWA), CBFM-holder (3 women, 10 men) • Discussions with CSO network – CERD, EVPRD, NAC, SPPI, SACRED (3 women, 3 men)
Siargao	August 13-14, 2019	Landscape Profiling Workshop (36 women, 32 men)

Annex 10: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>	
					<i>Expected</i>	
					Achieved	
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>	
					<i>Expected</i>	
					Achieved	
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>	
					<i>Expected</i>	
					Achieved	
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE
	0		5,000			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			0	2,500		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			0			
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				2,500		
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			10,000	65,000		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			9,000	40,000		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,000	25,000		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					PIF: 10,000 Endorsement: 30,000

			<i>(Hectares)</i>			
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					<i>(Metric tons of CO₂ e)</i>
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Expected CO ₂ e (direct)						
Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)						
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Expected CO ₂ e (direct)			
			Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)			
Anticipated start year of accounting						
Duration of accounting						
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Expected CO ₂ e (direct)			
Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)						
Anticipated start year of accounting						
Duration of accounting						
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
Technology			Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					<i>(Number)</i>
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
		Metric Tons				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
		Number of Countries				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
		Metric Tons				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement	
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
		Number of Countries				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					<i>(Number)</i>
		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Female	8,000	10,000		
		Male	8,000	10,000		
		Total	16,000	20,000		

Annex 11: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
X Influencing models			
	X Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	X Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	X Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	X Demonstrate innovative approaches		
X Stakeholders			
	X Indigenous Peoples		
	X Private Sector		
		X SMEs	
		X Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	X Beneficiaries		
	X Local Communities		
	X Civil Society		
		X Community Based Organization	
		X Non-Governmental Organization	
		X Academia	
	X Type of Engagement		
		X Information Dissemination	
		X Partnership	
		X Consultation	
		X Participation	
	X Communications		
		X Awareness Raising	
		X Education	
		X Behavior Change	
X Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	X Capacity Development		
	X Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
		X Theory of Change	
		X Adaptive Management	
		X Indicators to Measure Change	
	X Innovation		
	X Knowledge and Learning		
		X Knowledge Management	
		X Innovation	
		X Capacity Development	
		X Learning	
	X Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
X Gender Equality			
	X Gender Mainstreaming		
		X Beneficiaries	
		X Women groups	
		X Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		X Gender-sensitive indicators	
	X Gender results areas		
		X Participation and leadership	
		X Capacity development	
		X Awareness raising	
		X Knowledge generation	
X Focal Areas/Theme			
	X Biodiversity		

		X Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			X Terrestrial Protected Areas
			X Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			X Productive Landscapes
			X Productive Seascapes
			X Community Based Natural Resource Management
		X Mainstreaming	
			X Tourism
			X Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		X Species	
			X Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		X Biomes	
			X Mangroves
			X Coral Reefs
			X Sea Grasses
			X Rivers
			X Tropical Rain Forests
			X Grasslands
	X Land Degradation		
		X Sustainable Land Management	
			X Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			X Ecosystem Approach
			X Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			X Community-Based NRM
			X Sustainable Livelihoods
			X Income Generating Activities
			X Sustainable Agriculture
			X Sustainable Pasture Management
			X Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			X Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			X Sustainable Fire Management
			X Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		X Land Degradation Neutrality	
			X Land Productivity
			X Land Cover and Land cover change
	X Climate Change		
		X Climate Change Adaptation	
			X Small Island Developing States
			X Disaster Risk Management
			X Climate Resilience
			X Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			X Community-based Adaptation
			X Livelihoods
		X Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
			XClimate Change Adaptation 1

Annex 12- SGP Operational Guidelines

Please click on the following link: [Operational Guidelines](#)

SGP operates in all participating countries under the common Operational Guidelines, which outlines the governance structure and grant-making processes, among others.

Annex 13- Co-Financing Letters (attached)

Annex 14- Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment (attached)

Annex 15- Theory of Change (attached)

Annex 16- COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (attached)

Annex 17 – GEF Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			Component 2		Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 1.3	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2					
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS	4,750					4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS		4,750				4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS			4,750			4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS				14,845		14,845			14,845	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS					14,845	14,845			14,845	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Rental and Equipment maintenance: includes gasoline for vehicle, maintenance costs of vehicle						-		11,900	11,900	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Grants	Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 1 account for USD 2,359,006	770,703				770,703			770,703	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Grants	Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 1 account for USD 2,359,006	774,952				774,952			774,952	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 1 account for USD 2,359,006</p>			813,351		813,351			813,351	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 2 are 17.17% of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 2 account for USD 761,632</p>			460,000		460,000			460,000	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>

Grants	Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 2 are 17.17% of total budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection. Grants under Component 2 account for USD 761,632.					301,632	301,632			301,632	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2); Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator- USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 40,000 over 5 years).	70,550					70,550			70,550	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2): Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator- USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 40,000 over 5 years).</p>		<p>66,150</p>				<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2): Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator- USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 40,000 over 5 years).</p>		<p>66,150</p>			<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>	

Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years). Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 80,000 over 5 years). Regional Coordinator- USD 38,926 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in Project: USD 88,926 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 15,376 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 88,074 over five years).					66,150		66,150			66,150	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services – Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years). Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 80,000 over 5 years). Regional Coordinator- USD 38,926 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in Project: USD 88,926 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 15,376 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 88,074 over five years).					68,152		68,152			68,152	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services – National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator USD 80,000 dedicated to M&E (Total Programme Manager Costs in project USD 150,000 over 5 years);							-	80,000		80,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services – National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator- USD 70,000 dedicated to PMC (Total in project 150,000 over 5 years); and Programme Accountant- USD 39,848 dedicated to PMC (Total in project USD 88,074 over 5 years).							-	109,848		109,848	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services – Company								-			-	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

International Consultants	International Consultants: (1) Midterm Evaluation Consultant; (1) Terminal Evaluation Consultant							-	65,000		65,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1.	27,226						27,226			27,226	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1		27,226					27,226			27,226	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1.			50,250				50,250			50,250	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant ; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 3,438 per annum dedicated to Component 2 activities.				18,050			18,050			18,050	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant ; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 3,438 per annum dedicated to Component 2 activities.						33,520	33,520		33,520	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultancy: (1) Safeguards Consultant to revise ESMF and review Stakeholder Engagement Plan						-	12,000		12,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.	49,000					49,000			49,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.		49,000				49,000			49,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.			55,900			55,900			55,900	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences, technical guidance on enhancing establishing environmental governance				40,000		40,000			40,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

	mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborations.										
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences, technical guidance on enhancing establishing environmental governance mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborations.					7,500	7,500			7,500	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).	27,247					27,247			27,247	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).		22,439				22,439			22,439	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).			30,452			30,452			30,452	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance, assess multi-stakeholder performance and issues. Travel to individual sites in each of the four landscapes including transportation and accommodations.				23,683		23,683			23,683	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance, assess multi-stakeholder performance and issues. Travel to individual sites in each of the four landscapes including transportation and accommodations.					15,789	15,789			15,789	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel costs for Midterm and Terminal Evaluation Consultants						-	12,000		12,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities	8,400					8,400			8,400	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities		7,900				7,900			7,900	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities			8,400			8,400			8,400	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management activities				27,690		27,690			27,690	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management activities					24,560	24,560			24,560	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Other Operating Costs	Rental and Premises Maintenance costs: includes security, maintenance, rent						-		9,500	9,500	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Audit services from independent auditors						-		80,000	80,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Grand Total		957,876	952,417	1,029,253	650,418	465,998	4,055,962	169,000	211,248	4,436,210	

957,876	952,417	1,029,253	650,418	465,998	4,055,962	169,000	211,248	4,436,210
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Annex 18 – Procurement Plan for Year 1

Item	Project Component	Estimated Number of Contracts	Estimated Commencement	Estimated Value Year 1 (USD)	Recruitment Method	Comments
Country Programme Management Unit						
National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator	PMC, M&E	1	Q4 2021	7,500	National Advertisement	Services
Project Accountant	PMC, 1, 2	1	Q4 2021	4,402	National Advertisement	Services
Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan	1,2	1	Q4 2021	4,000	National Advertisement	Services
Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao	1,2	1	Q4 2021	4,000	National Advertisement	Services
Regional Coordinator	1,2	1	Q4 2021	4,446	National Advertisement	Services
Communications	1	1	Q4 2021	2,000	National Advertisement	Services
Professional Services						
Conduct of Spotcheck	PMC	1	Q4 2021	4,000	Direct Contracting	Services
Other						
Audiovisual and print production for documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities	1,2	2	Q4 2021	525	Request for quotation	Goods
Equipment IT computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS	1,2	3	Q4 2021	8,788	Request for quotation	Goods

Hiring of venue for the conduct of Inception Workshop	1,2	1	Q4, 2021	10,500	Request for Quotation	Services

Annex 19 - On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

Whereas the Implementing Partner (“IP”) has been selected by UNDP and the Government to undertake grant-making activities under the Agreement in accordance with the Project Document (Annex A), the IP agrees to be bound by the following additional provisions:

1. Grant Award Process

1.1 The IP shall be fully accountable for the completion of all grant making activities in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and policies, to the extent that they are consistent with UNDP’s grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules. If they are not consistent, UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.

1.2 The IP shall conduct an assessment of grant recipient proposal(s) against set selection criteria established in the Project Document or in the call for proposals, and shall submit eligible grant proposal(s) to the Project Board or designated grant selection committee for consideration and final selection.

1.3 The IP shall ensure that:

- a. the grant award process is organized in a fully transparent manner that guarantees impartiality and equal treatment to all applicants;
- b. all stages of the grant award process are formally documented through standardized checklists and forms;
- c. grants are awarded in accordance with formal rules of procedure, including adequate due diligence policies and processes;
- d. the evaluation process is based solely on the established criteria for eligibility, selection and exclusion as indicated in the call for proposals;
- e. the grant recipient is duly organized and in good standing in its state/country of organization, as well as the eligibility of activities to be carried out with the grant award;
- f. all applicants are notified in writing of the grant award outcome;
- g. the grant award decision is made public within a reasonable timeframe following its issuance;
- h. grant funds are channeled transparently and effectively to grant recipients;
- i. no grant is awarded retroactively for activities already started or completed at the time of the application; and
- j. procedures are in place (and set forth in any agreements the IP enters into with grant recipients pursuant to this Agreement) to:
 - i. recover grant funds unduly paid, and/or to prevent and address irregularities and fraud by the grant recipient; and
 - ii. suspend, reduce or terminate the grant if the grant recipient fails to comply with its obligations.

1.4 Funding provided by the IP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed \$150,000 per individual grant and \$300,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

2. Managing and Monitoring Performance of Grant Recipient(s)

2.1 The IP shall supervise and monitor the grant recipient's activities and its achievement of specified results pursuant to the grant proposal selected by the Project Board or designated grant selection committee, including the schedules set forth therein.

2.2 The IP shall measure the grant recipient's performance based on results achieved against agreed performance targets in the grant agreement. Performance shall be monitored and assessed through the progress narrative and financial reports specified in Section 3 below.

2.3 The IP shall ensure that each deliverable for which a grant recipient is responsible for achieving has an effective performance target against which the grant recipient must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting, at least on an annual basis.

2.4 UNDP may, during the term of the Agreement, undertake various independent assurance measures (such as spot checks or audits) regarding the IP's activities that are the subject of this Agreement, including monitoring and oversight, as well as independent assurance measures of the Responsible Party (where applicable) and grant recipients' programmatic and financial activities.

3. Reporting and Audit

3.1 The IP shall have in place its own systems to assess and monitor the grant recipient's activities and use of grant funds, including reporting and audit requirements.

3.2 The IP shall ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the grant recipient's reporting in relation to the grant and shall be responsible for the management of the grant recipient's audits. The IP shall determine the frequency of audits of grant recipient(s), evaluate audit quality, and monitor audit findings and any corrective measures to ensure resolution. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right to audit or review the IP's and the grant recipient's related books and records as it may require.

3.3 The IP shall consolidate the reporting from grant recipient(s) and submit **annual financial and narrative progress reports** to UNDP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party to undertake its grant-making obligations and responsibilities (as further described in Section 5 below), the IP shall cause the RP to consolidate the **annual financial and narrative progress reports** from grant recipient(s) and submit the aforementioned to the IP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. The IP will in turn review and submit the consolidated reports to UNDP no later than 45 days after the end of each year.

3.4 The IP shall provide progress reports ("Performance Reports") including financial and narrative information, to UNDP at least 30 days before the expected release of the next tranche or at least annually within 30 days after the end of each year until the activities have been completed. In the event disbursement of funds from UNDP to the IP is to be made quarterly, Performance Reports should be submitted to UNDP on a

quarterly basis. The Performance Reports should include a dated certification by the IP's representative with institutional responsibility for financial reporting.

- 3.5 The IP shall ensure that the grant recipient(s) are audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the grant recipient(s).

4. Responsibility of the IP

- 4.1 The IP shall be solely liable for claims by third parties arising from the grant recipient's acts and/or omissions in the course of performing activities under the agreement entered into with the IP pursuant to this Agreement. UNDP shall assume no responsibility for the actions of grant recipients and shall in no way be held liable for third party claims arising therefrom.

5. Engagement of a Responsible Party to Undertake the IP's Grant-Making Responsibilities and Obligations

In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party ("RP") to undertake its grant-making responsibilities, the IP agrees to the following additional provisions:

- 5.1 In selecting an RP to undertake the grant-making activities, the IP shall use the same capacity assessment process and due diligence standards applied by UNDP to assess the IP's financial and grant management skills prior to signing this Agreement.⁷¹ The IP shall select the RP in consultation with the Project Board, as such term is defined in the Project Document, and which includes UNDP and the IP.
- 5.2 The IP shall sign an agreement with the RP, the terms of which shall be subject to, and construed in a manner that is fully in accordance with, all of the provisions of this Agreement. The IP shall remain responsible for the acts and omissions of the RP in relation to the on-granting activities as if they were the acts and omissions of the IP.
- 5.3 The IP shall ensure that all provisions, commitments and performance standards that apply to the IP in Paragraphs 1 – 3 above shall apply to the RP unless otherwise agreed by UNDP.
- 5.4 The IP shall ensure that each responsibility contracted to the RP has an effective performance indicator against which the RP must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting and spot-checking, at least on an annual basis.
- 5.5 Funding provided by the RP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed \$60,000 per individual grant and \$120,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

⁷¹ The UNDP Partner's Capacity Assessment tool is available here - [Partner Capacity Assessment](#).

- 5.6 The disbursement of grant-making funds from UNDP to the IP shall be made quarterly and in arrears upon submission to and acceptance by UNDP of the quarterly narrative and financial reports provided in Paragraph 3.4 above.
- 5.7 Payments from the IP to the RP must be made as Performance-Based Payments and contingent solely upon or subject to the achievement of specific results. The RP shall self-finance all or a significant portion of the grant funds necessary to achieve the required measurable results until the pre-agreed performance measures are achieved by the RP and the grant recipients, as measured and approved by UNDP.
- 5.8 The IP shall ensure that the RP is audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the RP.
- 5.9 Any attempted or purported assignment, delegation or other transfer of obligations of the IP set forth in the above on-granting Provisions shall be void and have no effect, except with the prior written consent of UNDP.