**Project Title: Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines**

**2021 Annual Work Plan**

**Implementing Partner:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Responsible Parties:**

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| Project Description*The project objective is to operationalize integrated management of biodiversity corridors to generate multiple benefits including effective conservation of globally threatened species and high conservation value forests, reduce deforestation and degradation and enhance local biodiversity-friendly livelihoods. It is aimed at addressing the increased degradation of wetland habitats from deforestation and conversion to agriculture and expanding infrastructure development, pollution, invasive alien species (IAS) and climate change is becoming an ever-increasing threat to critical habitats and ecosystems and their attendant biodiversity. Increasing demand for forest, mineral and wildlife products and cropland and agriculture monocultures and demand for infrastructure and transportation development has accelerated in recent years rapidly changing the landscape with consequential threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project is thus aimed at addressing these multiple threats by harmonizing socio-economic development, sustainable management of land, forests and other natural resources and biodiversity conservation through an integrated management approach in biodiversity corridors in the Philippines. To achieve this, actions will be taken to strengthen capacity and coordinated planning at the national and provincial levels on socio-economic development on the one hand as well as demonstrate sustainable agriculture and natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and restoration, and alternative livelihood initiatives, including from a gender and indigenous people perspectives on the other.**This will be achieved through the implementation of four inter-related and mutually complementary components that are focussed at addressing existing barriers. The four components of the project are:**Component 1: Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system;**Component 2: Application of integrated network design and management of biodiversity corridors to ensure continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem services and socio-economic conservation values;**Component 3: Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems in the Philippines; and**Component 4: Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, learning, monitoring and evaluation.*  |

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| Country Programme Period: 2019-2023 Project/Output ID: 00096757 / 00100687 Project Start Date: July 19, 2021Project End Date: July 19, 2027 LPAC Date: May 6, 2020 |  | 2021 AWP budget: USD**58,416.95**Total resources required: USD74,961,248 Total allocated resources: USD74,961,248· Regular · Other:- GEF USD12,260,241- Government USD55,820,865 - CSOs USD2,205,271 - Private Sector USD3,174,871 - UNDP USD1,500,000  |

Agreed by: **DATU TUNGKO M. SAIKOL,** BMB Director andNational Project Director

Date:

Agreed by NEDA: **JONATHAN L. UY**, Officer-In-Charge, Office of the Undersecretary for NDO-Investment Programming

Date:

Agreed by UNDP: **EDWIN CARRIE,** Deputy Resident Representative

Date:

**PROGRAMME ALIGNMENT**

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| **A.1 2019-2023 PFSD/CPD Outcome alignment** | 2: Urbanisation, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities. |

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| **A.2 2019-2023 CPD Output Indicator alignment***2.3 Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact.*  | 2.3.1 Area of UNDP-assisted protected areas with high biodiversity effectively managed

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Around 4-7% of forests within biodiversity hotspots in selected clusters under threat of further fragmentation  |  |  |  | Two biological integrated frameworks agreed among all stakeholders, including specific long-term conservation outcomes to be achieved through management planning and management within the corridors  |  |  | 200,000 has |  |

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| **A.3 2018-2021 UNDP SP IRRF Output Indicator Alignment** | 2.4.1 Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources, in line with international conventions and national legislation*Indicate any other applicable SP output indicators outside the CPD. See [*[*link*](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K1LRfiAjGuofd5sr64noYgEQF7dbRVei/view?usp=sharing)*] for full list of indicators.*

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | 0 (Current policies are limited to detection of presence or absence of listed species rather than looking at impacts on broader ecological principles and processes for the survival of species, maintenance of ecological services and habitat connectivity.  |  |  |  | Four policies reviewed, gaps assessed and draft policy instruments under review  |  |  | At least four instruments for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biodiversity corridors developed and adopted  |  |

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| **A.4 Sustainable Development Goals Target Alignment** | **This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG Target 15: Life on Land (Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreementsTarget 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globallyTarget 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**SDG Target 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere:****Target 1.1.** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*Indicate applicable SDG targets. See [*[*link*](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/)*] for full list of targets and indicators.* |

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| **A.5 Project Document Outcome Indicators** | ***Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 4:*** Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding Protected areas), including:- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity;

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | *Around 4-7% of forests within biodiversity hot-spots in selected clusters under threat of further fragmentation* |  |  |  | Biological corridor integrated frameworks agreed among all stakeholders, including specific long-term conservation outcomes to be achieved management planning and management |  |  | At least 200,000 hectares of biological corridors under improved management practices through establishment and improved management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Efforts (OECMs) through ICCAs , LCAs and privately-owned conservation estates, |  |

***Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 6:***Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) as measured by:- Carbon sequestrated or emissions avoided in the sector of agriculture, forestry and other land uses

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Limited efforts within project biodiversity corridors to assess carbon values |  |  |  | Monitoring systems for estimation of carbon sequestrated and/or avoided established |  |  | Total C benefits of 17,503,045 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period as follows:(a) C sequestrated in agriculture, forestry and other land uses of 5,396,078 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period and (b) avoided emissions of 12,106,967 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period |  |

***Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 11*:** Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefits of GEF investment

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Baseline of households participating in improved and alternative livelihoods and sustainable resource management will be established through the community cluster conservation planning process in Year 1 |  |  |  | At least 9,000 individuals (belonging 2,250 households) are directly benefiting from sustainable natural resources management and improved and alternative livelihoods and incomes (at least 50% of beneficiaries are women) |  |  | At least 65,000 individuals, with which 30% are indigenous peoples (belonging to 15,000 households) directly benefit through sustainable natural resource management and livelihood improvement approaches and increase of 15% in average economic benefit (at least 50% of beneficiaries are women, with which 25% are IP women) |  |

***Indicator 4:***Number of policy instruments that are in place and applied to integrate biodiversity outcomes in sector and national and local planning policy and programs

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Current policies are limited to detection of presence or absence of listed species rather than looking at impacts on broader ecological principles and processes for the survival of species, maintenance of ecological services, and habitat connectivity. |  |  |  | Policies reviewed, gap assessed and draft policy instruments under review |  |  | At least four instruments (updated safeguard standards and guidelines)19 for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biodiversity corridors developed and adopted |  |

***Indicator 5:*** Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated biodiversity management planning in biodiversity corridors as measured by UNDP’s capacity development scorecard for the following institutions:1. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
2. Department of Agriculture (DA)
3. National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP)

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use IBM planning and management in biological corridors as measured by UNDP Capacity |  |  |  | Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 5-point increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values |  |  | Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 15-20 points in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values |  |

***Indicator 6:*** Extent to which the network of protected areas and other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within corridors have adopted automated biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Monitoring system in protected areas paper-based and inefficient to capture real-time monitoring of biodiversity and threats. No monitoring system exists in OECMs |  |  |  | All eleven PAs within the two corridors have moved to automated biodiversity monitoring systems and design for OECMs completed |  |  | All protected areas (11) and OECMs (at least 9 ICCAs and 4 LCAs) within two biodiversity corridors have moved to automated system of monitoring of biodiversity |  |

***Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2):*** Management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas within designated biological corridors supported by tenure security and improved resource access and sustainable use

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Baseline METT scores20:PA 1: Mts. Iglit Baco NP: 67PA 2: Mt. Calavite WS: 67PA 3: Agusan Marsh WS: 55PA 4: Alamio, Buayan, Caracan, Panikian River and Sipangpang Falls Watershed FR: 15PA 5: Aliwagwag Protected Landscape: 26PA 6: Andanan Watershed FR: 30PA 7: Cabadbaran Watershed: 20PA 8: Mainit Hotspring Protected Landscape: 42 |  |  |  | Average increase by at least 10 points in METT |  |  | Average increase by at least 20 points in METT from current PAs baselines covering 300,000 ha |  |

***Indicator 8:*** Status of status of key species remaining stable or increasing from the baseline:Central Mindoro: Forest obligate species such as Tamaraw *(Bubalus mindorensis );* and Mindoro Bleeding heart pigeon *(Gallicolumba platanae)* Eastern Mindanao: Forest obligate species such as Mindanao Bleeding heart pigeon *(Gallicolumba crinigera)* and Philippine eagle *(Pithecophaga jefferyi)*

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Key species under continued threat from forest loss and degradation and poaching. Baselines21 are:Mindoro: Tamaraw + 500 (DENR 2018):Mindoro Bleeding Heart pigeon -50-249 mature adults (Birdlife 2018)MindanaoMindanao Bleeding Heart Pigeon -1,000-2,499 mature adults (Birdlife 2018); Philippine Eagle -180-500 mature adults (Birdlife 2018) |  |  |  | Baseline populations validated and monitoring protocols established |  |  | Key species populations stable or increasing from baseline values |  |

***Indicator 9:*** Number of regional, provincial and local plans that mainstream objectives of integrated ecosystem management (IEM) within the biodiversity corridors: RDIPs, PPFPs, CLUPs/CDPs, ADSPPs

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs have limited attention to mainstreaming ecosystem consideration into their planning systems |  |  |  | Guidelines, regulations and frameworks and capacity improvements being undertaken to facilitate biodiversity and ecosystem mainstreaming into sub-national planning systems |  |  | Sub-national plans fully integrate IEM considerations within the two biological corridors as follows:RDIPs – 3PPFPs – 9, and LGU CLUPs/CDPs – 24ADSDPP – 9 |  |

***Indicator 10:*** Number of hectares impacted by the mainstreaming of SLM and SFM in relevant local planning instruments, measured by:(a) Area of degraded agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments(b) Area of forest land prioritized for restoration in relevant local planning instruments

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Limited attention and prioritization of SLM and SFM activities in RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs |  |  |  | Capacity building for LGU staff for mainstreaming completed, mainstreaming guidelines in place and CLUPs revision ongoing to incorporate and prioritize conservation investments, |  |  | (a) At least 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments(b) At least 100,000 hectares of forest lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments |  |

***Indicator 11: GEF Core Indicator 3:*** Area of lands restored, segregated by: (a) Area of degraded agricultural lands restored(b) Area of forest land restored

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Natural habitats under continued fragmentation due to agricultural expansion as result of declining productivity of existing agricultural lands and loss of livelihoods |  |  |  | At least:(a) 1,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems; and(b) 1,000 ha under of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM |  |  | At least the following targets22 will be achieved:(a) 15,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems; and(b) 15,000 ha under of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM |  |

***Indicator 12:*** Number of Voluntary forest certification system piloted with local communities and privately managed forests for encouraging sustainable forest management

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | National criteria and indicators and governance for sustainable forest management not finalized |  |  |  | Forest certification system piloted in 2 sites including one community managed forest and one privately managed forest |  |  | Forest certification systems updated based on lessons from 2 sites including one community managed forest and one privately managed forest pilot and adopted by DENR and stakeholders |  |

***Indicator 13:*** Level of awareness on IEM within the biodiversity corridors as indicated by KAP survey.

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Coordinated outreach on conservation threats lacking. Limited awareness of impact of unplanned development among general public. Baseline survey established in Year 1 |  |  |  | At least 40% sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (at least 40% women) aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and actions needed for corridor conservation |  |  | At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes |  |

**Indicator 14:** Integrated decision support system/ integrated information management system to monitor biodiversity threats and outcomes in place and effectively used.

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | All data collection in paper form with limited scope, quality, accessibility and use. Baseline to be established in Year 1 |  |  |  | Automated information management system established and operational |  |  | 100 % increase in number of inter-sectoral users from baseline |  |

**Indicator 15:** Number of good practice conservation and sustainable resource management approaches applicable to different actors codified, disseminated nationally and adapted

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| **Baseline** | **Targets / Cumulative Results** | **End of Project Target (2027)** |
| **Year** | **Quantity/ Points /Rating** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **Target** | **Actual** |
| 2018 | Limited number of good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified, disseminated and applied |  |  |  | At least ten good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and applied |  |  | At least thirty good practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and adapted |  |

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# 2021 Annual Work Plan

**Project Title:** Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines

**Project ID:** 00096757

**Output ID:** 00100687

**Implementing Partner:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Component 1. Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management of Philippines biodiversity corridors system** |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Target** **(from Start Year)****Start year:2021** | **End-of-Project Target****End year:2027** |
| 1.1 Functional governance and coordination mechanism established at national level to facilitate integrated ecosystem planning and management of Biodiversity Corridors | *2018* | *0* | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1.2 Policy instruments (biodiversity and community safeguard standards and guidelines) for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biodiversity corridors developed and adopted | *2018* | *0* | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1.3 Compliance monitoring and enforcement strategy developed and adopted to measure progress towards measuring agreed biodiversity outcomes, threat reduction, sustainable natural resources management, apprehension of violators and prosecutions | *2018* | *0* | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No.1)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1)** |
| **[Activity/Sub-Activity Description[1]](%22%20%5Cl%20%22RANGE%21#REF!)** | **[Activity Target [2]](%22%20%5Cl%20%22RANGE%21#REF!)** | **TIMEFRAME** | **[RESPONSIBLE PARTY[3]](%22%20%5Cl%20%22RANGE%21#REF!)** | **IA CODE** | **Funding Source/Donor** | **Budget** | **Amount** |
|  |  | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |  |  |  | **Code** | **Description** | **US$ (1=XX)** |
| **1. Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system** |  |
| **Output 1.1. Functional governance and coordination mechanism established at national level to facilitate integrated ecosystem planning and management of biodiversity corridors.**  |  |
| Activity 1.1.1 Creation of national technical working group (TWG) on biodiversity corridors to serve as interim forum for national dialogue as well as provide interim cross-sectoral advice for the integration of biodiversity corridor concerns in planning and coordination processes | National TWG mobilized, i.e., TWG members identified and designation supported with SO |   |   |   |   | DENR  | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 75700 | Learning Cost | 117.99 |
|  | National TWG members oriented on BD Corridor Project  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Project Multi-Year Work Plan prepared, presented to and approved by the Project Board  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Institutionalarrangements/MOAs/MOUs with other government agency partners drafted |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Work Plan for NCIP capacity-building on biodiversity drafted |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.2 Support ongoing DENR efforts to strengthen cross-sectoral planning functions within the agency to enable more effective technical guidance for project implementation; advocacy strategy for creation of awareness and support for integrated biodiversity management | Project orientation among key DENR officials, national and local DENR Offices, on biodiversity corridor management conducted  |   |   |   |   | DENR  | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 75700 | Learning Cost | 117.99 |
| Activity 1.1.3 Support governance decision for the installation of a sustainable national and sub-national planning and coordinating mechanisms for strengthening the integration of biodiversity and gender safeguards within sector planning, regional development investment planning, provincial physical framework planning, municipal LGU comprehensive land use planning, indigenous conservation management planning, extractive industry planning, etc.  | Site level Inception Workshops for Mindoro Island and Eastern Mindanao conducted  |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 75700 | Learning Cost | 298.92 |
|  | Initial members of CAACs for Mindoro Island and Eastern Mindanao identified  |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.2 Policy instruments (biodiversity and community safeguard standards and guidelines) for improving biodiversity outcomes within biodiversity corridors developed and adopted**  |  |
| Activity 1.2.1 Review of existing policy relating to sectoral and sub-national development planning to identify entry points, key gaps in promoting biodiversity friendly development with special emphasis on resource use planning in biodiversity corridors | Review of existing policies at the National level, related to sectoral and sub-national development planning conducted.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | Initial report on policies reviewed with identified entry points and key gaps in promoting biodiversity friendly development with special emphasis on resource use planning in biodiversity corridors submitted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.2 Technical support to update and support sector policies and standards towards biodiversity-friendly agriculture, biodiversity sensitive extractive industries (including conservation estates) and biodiversity-friendly enterprise to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation considerations in development practices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.2.3. Technical support to analyse and update rules and guidelines for implementation and incentivization of environment and natural resources (ENR) management as well as preparation of guidelines and performance standards for application in different land-use-subsets of functions at local government level, as well as for ancestral domain planning processes |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 1.3. Compliance monitoring and enforcement strategy developed and adopted to measure progress towards measuring agreed biodiversity outcomes, threat reduction, sustainable natural resources management, apprehension of violators and prosecutions** |  |
| Activity 1.3.1. Review of existing biodiversity and threat monitoring methods and capacities across the relevant entities to assess data and information collection constraints and weaknesses and opportunities for improving data collection, verification, timely reporting and analysis | Initial review of existing biodiversity and threat monitoring methods and capacities across the relevant entities conducted |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | Initial report on the assessment of data and information collection to identify constraints and weaknesses and opportunities for improving data collection, verification, timely reporting and analysis submitted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.2. Supporting the improvement of data collection and analysis through development of mobile and software applications for data input and management |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.3.3. Improving server facilities at national level |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.3.4. Development of appropriate protocols/guidelines and enforceable standards for biodiversity and IAS and subsequent biosecurity measures for land, forest and seascape restoration |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.3.5. Forging of multi-partite agreements with key stakeholders for the adoption of shared monitoring platform |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.3.6. Training in evidence collection, basic forensics, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement, in particular for protected species, resource extraction, and IAS control in the selected biological corridors |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 1.4.1 National Project Management Unit Salaries | National Project Manager |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,179.94 |
|  | Natural Resources Management Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,931.05 |
|  | Planning and M&E Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,931.05 |
| *Guidance: Include UPL/LPL rates for UNDP support services*  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **OUTPUT 1 SUB-TOTAL** | **5,576.94** |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Component 2. Application of network design and management of biological corridors to ensure continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem services and socio-economic conservation values.** |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Target** **(from Start Year)****Start year:** 2021 | **End-of-Project Target****End year:** 2027 |
| 2.1 Integrated ecosystem management framework developed and adopted for two biodiversity corridors | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2.2 Site-specific integrated cluster conservation plans (CCPs) designed through stakeholder and community consensus and decision-making for areas of critical high biodiversity within the biodiversity corridors | 2018 |  | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 2.3 Improved management effectiveness of existing protected areas within the two biological corridors | 2018 | Baseline METT scores : PA 1: Mts. Iglit Baco NP: 67 PA 2: Mt. Calavite WS: 67PA 3: Agusan Marsh WS: 55 PA 4: Alamio, Buayan, Caracan, Panikian River and Sipangpang Falls Watershed FR: 15PA 5: Aliwagwag Protected Landscape: 26PA 6: Andanan Watershed FR: 30PA 7: Cabadbaran Watershed: 20PA 8: Mainit Hotspring Protected Landscape: 42PA 9: Mati Protected Landscape: 20PA 10: Mt. Hamiguitan Range WS: 59PA 11: Surigao Watershed FR: 17 | 0 | 0 | Average increase by at least 20 points in METT from current PAs baselines covering 300,000 ha |
| 2.4: Recognition of a network of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) to accord improved protection and conservation within key biodiversity areas | 2018 | Limited attention and prioritization of SLM and SFM activities in RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs | 0 | 0 | At least 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instrumentsAt least 100,000 hectares of forest lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments |
| 2.5: Local and regional governments and sector stakeholders capacitate to mainstream biodiversity conservation measures tested in the pilot corridors into their policies, planning and monitoring systems | 2018 | RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs have limited attention to mainstreaming ecosystem consideration into their planning systems | 0 | 0 | Sub-national plans fully integrate IEM considerations within the two biological corridors as follows:RDIPs – 3 PPFPs – 9, and LGU CLUPs/CDPs – 24ADSDPP – 9 |
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| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No.2)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.2)** |
| [**Activity/Sub-Activity Description[1]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | [**Activity Target [2]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **TIMEFRAME** | [**RESPONSIBLE PARTY[3]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **IA CODE** | **Funding Source/Donor** | **Budget** | **Amount** |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Code** | **Description** | **US$ (1=XX)** |
| **2. Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems in the Philippines** |  |
| **Output 2.1 Integrated ecosystem management framework developed and adopted for two biodiversity corridors** |  |
| Activity 2.1.1. Conduct of internal dialogue and planning among DENR Bureaus and DENR regional offices as preliminary input to support corridor consensus building (recognizing HCV criteria as additional parameter for land-use allocation and management within DENR) | Meetings among DENR Bureaus and DENR regional offices on the preliminary inputs to support the consensus building (recognizing HCV criteria as additional parameter for land-use allocation and management within DENR) with report submitted to NPD/CPD conducted  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|
| Activity 2.1.2. Assembling existing information, stocktaking and preparation of corridor level maps reflecting the various land use and management regimes under different sectors (agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism etc.) that impact biodiversity | Report on existing information, stocktaking and preparation of corridor level maps (analog and/or digital) reflecting the various land use and management regimes under different sectors (agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism etc.) that impact biodiversity submitted to NPD/CPD |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.3. Conduct inter-disciplinary expert discussion to assemble, review available baseline information on biodiversity corridors, review proposed updates of KBAs and proposed target project cluster and prioritize information gaps to be addressed |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.4. Organization of, and support to multi-sectoral corridor advisory committees through co-facilitation of the R/DENR, R/NEDA, and PLGUs concerned |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.5. In-depth Assessment and Mapping of biological, socio-economic, environmental and institutional aspects, including assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services values and threats, identification of KBAs, identification of HCVAs within the KBAs, land and forest degradation, agricultural land degradation, biological connectivity and recommendations for mitigating these aspects within the individual biodiversity corridors |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.6. Recognition of an integrated ecosystem management framework (including EIA process improvements) as well as governance arrangements, for ecologically sound land use management), and agreements among LGUs and line agencies on overarching outcome oriented targets and strategies |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.7. Consensus application and enforcement of strengthened biodiversity standards in the EIA process  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.8. Support the operations of the corridor management teams |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.9. End of project change detection study |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 2.3: Improved management effectiveness of existing protected areas within the two biological corridors** |  |
| Activity 2.3.1. Identification of conservation values within PAs in the corridors that will inform later decisions on management planning |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.2. Conduct of census on PA occupants |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.3. Preparation of new and updated protected area management and financial plans based on in-depth baseline establishment, as well as measures for resource mobilization |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.4. Capacity building and training of PA wardens and rangers to reduce human-wildlife conflict, improve enforcement and visitor management  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.5. development of annual operational plans for biodiversity conservation, soil and water conservation, fire management, restoration of degraded ecosystems through assisted natural regeneration, weed management, etc based on 5-Year PA Management Plans |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.6. Support government efforts at defining restoration measures for habitat for critically endangered species such as Bubalus mindorensis and other species through habitat improvement measures, such as grassland management, reduction of pressures from domestic livestock, etc |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.7. Development and implementation of MRVs (Measurable, reportable and verification targets) and protocols for monitoring of key threatened species and their habitats in PAs to inform management |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.8. Supporting the implementation of conservation management interventions [including delineation of PA boundaries and management zoning, improvement of facilities and skills of the Protected Area staff and offices] within Pas |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.3.9. Strengthening law enforcement to address illegal hunting and monitor and enforce infringements to PA regimes |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 2.4. Recognition of a network of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) such as ICCAs, LCAs to accord improved protection and conservation within key biodiversity areas** |  |
| Activity 2.4.1. Assessment of existing KBAs, HCVAs covered by the PAs in the two corridors to ascertain opportunities to link KBAs, HCVAs to improve species and ecological viability; or their coverage and effectiveness to support endangered and threatened species, ecosystems and ecosystems services, human use values and traditional values | Meetings to initially identify the existing KBAs, HCVAs covered by the Pas in the two corridors to ascertain opportunities to link KBAs, HCVAs to improve species and ecological viability conducted with report submitted to NPD/CPD conducted |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
| Activity 2.4.2. Identification of areas (outside PAs) for supporting community conservation efforts through support to Ancestral Domains (including recognition of ICCAs), support to LGU-based Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) and conservation set-asides in extractive industry and agri-business estates |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.4.3. Negotiation of collaborative arrangements through ICCAs with indigenous people |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.4.4. Management plans developed and implemented to operationalize the new ICCAs and related agreements with LGUs and business firms |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.4.5. Investments for improved management and protection of these areas including provision of benefit sharing arrangements for local communities |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.4.6. Development and implementation of protocols for monitoring progress (including key threatened species and their habitats) and identifying learning from field experiences |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 2.5: Capacitating national and sub-national governments, sector stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples to mainstream biodiversity conservation measures tested in the pilot corridors into their policies, planning and monitoring systems** |  |
| Activity 2.5.1. Undertaking of corridor-based assessments to define extent to which current sector and sub-national planning systems integrate biodiversity and identify barriers, gaps and entry points for improving integration |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.2. Participation LGU staff in cluster conservation planning, management and monitoring who will interact with National Government Agencies, as well as civil society and private sector such as extractive industries |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.3. Provide information support for LGUs to make strategic choices on options for integration of biodiversity conservation measures into their planning and budgeting processes |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.4. Support the integration of biodiversity concerns and proven strategies in provincial development and physical framework planning and MLGU comprehensive land use planning |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.5. Develop specific business cases for locally supported initiatives in biodiversity, with its inherent economic and social outcomes, to demonstrate value of integration |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.6. Capacity building for Regional Offices of agencies, Sector agencies and LGU staff (including local sectoral consultative councils) in tools and practices for biodiversity mainstreaming |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.7. Integration of learning into strategic programs and staff capacity building programs in environment, agriculture and IP affairs among participating LGUs |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.8. Integration of learning into strategic investment program proposals of the respective regional offices of DENR, DA and NCIP; |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.5.9. Preparation and application of a facilitators manual for helping LGUs and regional offices of DENR, DA and NCIP for incorporating biodiversity concerns in local strategic programs (to complement existing guidelines |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.6.1 Corridor Project Management Unit Salaries and Others | Regional Landscape Planning Specialists |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,240.90 |
| Stakeholders Engagement Specialists |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,240.90 |
| Finance and Admin Staff |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 888.73 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 94.40 |
| *Guidance: Include UPL/LPL rates for UNDP support services*  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **OUTPUT 2 SUB-TOTAL** | **3,464.94** |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 3. Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridors in the Philippines.***Guidance: Indicate output statement per Project Document*  |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Target** **(from Start Year)****Start year:** *2021* | **End-of-Project Target****End year:** *2027* |
| **3.1: Voluntary forest certification system piloted for local communities and privately managed forests** | *2018* | National criteria and indicators and governance for sustainable forest management not finalized | *0* | *0* | Forest certification systems updated based on lessons from 2 sites including one community managed forest and one privately managed forest pilot and adopted by DENR and stakeholders |
| **3.2: Sustainable land management applied to degraded agricultural lands through a suite of SLM technologies/practices and incentives** | *2018* | Natural habitats under continued fragmentation due to agricultural expansion as result of declining productivity of existing agricultural lands and loss of livelihoods | *0* | *0* | 15,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM  |
| **3.3: Fragmentation of biodiversity habitats reduced through SFM approaches and collaborative management** | *2018* | Natural habitats under continued fragmentation due to agricultural expansion as result of declining productivity of existing forest lands and loss of livelihoods | *0* | *0* | 15,000 ha under of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM |
| **3.4: Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises promoted to avoid biodiversity loss and lead to natural resources use sustainability** | *2018* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *250 small start-up /holder producer groups capacitated and supported to improve marketing strategies, product exploration and development, and branding of biodiversity-friendly products**Co-financing schemes piloted in five biodiversity-friendly MSMEs*  |

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| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No.3)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.3)** |
| [**Activity/Sub-Activity Description[1]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | [**Activity Target [2]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **TIMEFRAME** | [**RESPONSIBLE PARTY[3]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **IA CODE** | **Funding Source/Donor** | **Budget** | **Amount** |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Code** | **Description** | **US$ (1=XX)** |
| **3. Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems in the Philippines** |  |
| **Output 3.1. Voluntary forest certification system piloted for local communities and privately managed forest** |  |
| Activity 3.1.1. Development of a set of standards based on the initial review of the National set of Criteria and Indicators | Review of previously developed National Set of Criteria and Indicators (C&I) conducted  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Report on review of National Set of Criteria and Indicators drafted and presented to TWG |
| Activity 3.1.2. Development of policies, processes, and procedures, including Guidelines, for implementing the PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.3. Draft an Administrative Order (or a regulating instrument governing the implementation of the PFCS) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.4. Support the organizational and institutional infrastructure needed to implement the PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.5. Institute capacity building activities for ‘Certifiers’, ‘Auditors’ and other ‘Agents; involved in the PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.6. Develop communication and other information materials needed for the implementation of PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.7. A mapping and forest inventory of pilot cluster sites for PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.8. Select two sites, namely 1 CBFM or CADC/CADT and 1 SFMA where PFCS can be piloted. |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.9. Seek the engagement of a private company to partner the selected two pilot sites and conduct focus group discussions with the selected sites to explain about Forest Certification |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.10. Seek the collaboration of the selected local forest communities’ organizations to participate in the Forest Certification Pilot Study |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.11. Follow the Set-up, Procedures, and Processes developed for the Forest Certification System within the context of the local communities |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.12. Support technical support to pilot areas to address areas of concern identified by the auditors |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.13. Forge partnership agreement between private company and pilot site based on PFCS results and subsequently examine, document, and monitor the implementation of the proposed PFCS in the pilot sites |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.14. Prepare Report on the results of the Pilot Study |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.15. Stakeholder presentation of the results of the pilot study of PFCS |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.1.16. Prepare final report |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 3.2. Sustainable land management applied to degraded agricultural lands through a suite of SLM technologies/practices and incentives** |  |
| Activity 3.2.1. Setting up of NGO recruitment, partners meetings and workshops agreements and finalizing institutional arrangements for exemplars and upscaling |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.2.2. Selection of SLM exemplars |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.2.3. The exemplars will serve as ‘learning nodes’ that trigger farmer adaptation and innovation in wider areas |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.2.4. Design and implementation of SLM exemplars: |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.2.5. Incentive mechanisms and programming for wide-scale adoption of SLM and biodiversity-friendly agricultural systems |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.2.6. Documenting best practices and M&E |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 3.3. Fragmentation of biodiversity habitats reduced through SFM approaches and collaborative management** |  |
| Activity 3.3.1. Identification of priority forest areas |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.2. Identify forest communities (including IPs) and other stakeholders as potential partners and implementers of SFM approach consistent with the general principles summarized above |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.3. Conduct workshops, capacity building seminars and focus group discussions about potential SFM approaches, including customary forest management techniques currently practiced by IPs and local communities |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.4. Secure the commitment from local community and IPs to participate these SFM efforts and subsequently mobilize stakeholders and communities in implementing SFM |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.5. Review existing viable management and governance systems operating in the selected sites including those effectively practiced among indigenous communities |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.6. Preparing technical guidelines on SFM approaches |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.7. Support strengthening of existing community institutions and organization of such groups where existing collaborative community institutions are absent |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.8. Develop a sustainable forest management plan for selected priority areas for intervention |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.9. Devise appropriate benefit sharing arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of benefits among participants |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.10. Provide technical support to better integrate sustainable forest management and benefit sharing practices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.11. Support the implementation of the sustainable forest management plan |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.3.12. Conduct monitoring of progress and impacts of SFM |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 3.4. Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises promoted to avoid biodiversity loss and lead to natural resource use sustainability**  |  |
| Activity 3.4.1. Setting up through NGO recruitment, partner meetings, agreements and establishment of institutional arrangements for Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.4.2. Inventory and development of database on biodiversity-friendly enterprises | Inventory of existing database on biodiversity-friendly enterprises conducted  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Report on inventory of existing database on BDFEs |
| Activity 3.4.3. Identification of biodiversity-friendly enterprises and analysis of value chains |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.4.4. Capacity building and linkages with service providers for supporting 250 small start-up grants for product development, branding and commercialization |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.4.5. Community grants for co-investment in biodiversity-friendly micro-small-medium enterprises(MSMEs) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.4.6. Promoting community-based ecotourism ventures |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.4.7. Creating partnerships with lending institutions for financing small biodiversity-friendly businesses to deserving producer groups |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 3.5..1 National Project Management Unit Salaries and others | National Project Manager |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,179.94 |
| Natural Resources Management Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 3,218.41 |
| Planning and M&E Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 3,218.41 |
| *Guidance: Include UPL/LPL rates for UNDP support services*  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **OUTPUT 3 SUB-TOTAL** | **7,616.76** |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 4. Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation.***Guidance: Indicate output statement per Project Document*  |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Target** **(from Start Year)****Start year:** *2021* | **End-of-Project Target****End year:** *2027* |
| **4.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented** | *2018* | Coordinated outreach on conservation threats lacking. Limited awareness of the impact of unplanned development among the general public. Baseline survey established in Year 1 | *0* | *0* | At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes |
| **4.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological corridors and user friendly operational** | *2018* | All data collection in paper form with limited scope, quality, accessibility and use. Baseline to be established in Year 1 | *0* | *0* | 100 % increase in number of inter-sectoral users from baseline |
| **4.3: Knowledge Management and project experiences contributes to learning and facilitates replication and scaling up of integrated biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country.** | *2018* | Limited number of good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified, disseminated and applied | *0* | *0* | At least thirty good practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and adapted |

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| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No.4)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.4)** |
| [**Activity/Sub-Activity Description[1]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | [**Activity Target [2]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **TIMEFRAME** | [**RESPONSIBLE PARTY[3]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **IA CODE** | **Funding Source/Donor** | **Budget** | **Amount** |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Code** | **Description** | **US$ (1=XX)** |
| **4. Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, learning and monitoring and evaluation** |  |
| **Output 4.1. Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented** |  |
| Activity 4.1.1. Development of knowledge management and communication action plans for each biological corridor based on overall knowledge management and communication strategy | Preparatory activities for the development of knowledge management and communication action plans for each biological corridor conducted  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.12. Implementation of a gender analysis and mainstreaming action plan |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.1.3. Design of communication materials and programs |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.1.4. Conduct of awareness and outreach activities |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.1.5. Conduct of gender, indigenous people’s and biodiversity focused training and training materials |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.1.6. Review and regular update of M&E Plan | National Inception Workshop Conducted |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | 117.99 |
| Site Inception Workshops conducted | 75700 | Learning Cost | 747.30 |
| Project Performance Monitoring Plan drafted and presented to TWG |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.1.7. Conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate and adapt recommendations of MTR to revised project plans and monitor their implementation |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 4.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological corridors and user friendly operational** |  |
| Activity 4.2.1. Development of a simplified, standardized and dedicated information management system (including website and social media platforms) for biological corridors, including standards for information collection and sharing  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.2.2. Biological Corridor Information Management System operationalized in each biological corridor, including data collection, input, on-line website and dissemination |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.2.3. Support for strengthening an information support system for the local federation of IP tribal councils to support sharing of good practices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.2.4. Setting up information collection standards that are: gender and socially inclusive; facilitate standardized inputting and recording of information; and provide for digital access and sharing, including compatibility with existing databases as feasible |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.2.5. A cross-agency and cross-sector effort to collect and digitally catalog existing information on biological corridor planning, biodiversity and natural resources management best practices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Output 4.3. Knowledge Management and project experiences contributes to learning and facilitates replication and scaling up of integrated biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country** |  |
| Activity 4.3.1. Documentation and dissemination of case studies, best practices and lessons learned from the project for use by targeted decision-making bodies in the corridors |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.2. Development of policy guidance notes that addresses current constraints and gaps in existing policies and legislation |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.3. Technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products (including in local languages and accessible to IPs) documented and disseminated via mass media | At least five (5) articles developed and posted in BMB/Regional/Field Offices website/social media  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| At least two (2) IEC/CEPA Materials developed |
|  Project Audio Visual Presentation enhanced |
| Activity 4.3.4. Documentation of Indigenous People’s cultural system related to natural resources management and disseminated to constrain or avoid the erosion of Indigenous Peoples’ cultures and justify increased public investments support to ancestral domains |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.5. National and sub-national workshops to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to biological corridor conservation practice |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.6. Institutionalize some of the best practices through promotion of sectoral and/or national regulatory instruments in order to secure sector/nation-wide replication and upscaling |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.7. Inclusion of public engagement pages on national and sub-national websites and social media platforms that link to information about the project and its products, including development of a specific public information sharing platform |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.8. Preparation of a replication and scaling up strategy based on project experiences and best practices for promotion of integrated biodiversity management in biological corridors |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.9. A DENR based Implementer’s Manual and Lessons Learned guide |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.3.10. End of project national seminar on outcomes and replication for integrated biological corridor management practices in Philippines |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 4.4..1 National Project Management Unit Salaries  | National Project Manager |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,179.94 |
| Natural Resources Management Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,287.36 |
| Planning and M&E Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 1,287.36 |
| Communications Officer |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 5,340.85 |
| *Guidance: Include UPL/LPL rates for UNDP support services*  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **OUTPUT 4 SUB-TOTAL** | **9,960.81** |

**Project Management**

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| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Project Management)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (for Project Management)** |
| [**Activity/Sub-Activity Description[1]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | [**Activity Target [2]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **TIMEFRAME** | [**RESPONSIBLE PARTY[3]**](#RANGE!#REF!) | **IA CODE** | **Funding Source/Donor** | **Budget** | **Amount** |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Code** | **Description** | **US$ (1=XX)** |
| **Project Management Cost** |  |
| Inception Workshops | Workshop Organizer (Facilitator cum Documentor) hired with report submitted |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71300 | Local Consultant | 1,799.41 |
| Mobilization of National Project Board and Interagency TWG | Meetings conducted with report submitted to NPM |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 75700 | Learning Cost | 206.49 |
| PMU Meeting/s | Meetings conducted with report submitted to NPD/CPD |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Planning Workshop/s | -        Planning workshop conducted  |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 75700 | Learning Cost | 224.19 |
| -        2022 Annual Work Plan and PPPM drafted and approved by the Project Board  |   |
| Finalization of Project Operations Manual | Project Operations Manual finalized and approved by the Project Board |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  National Project Management Unit Salaries and others | National Project Manager |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 2,359.88 |
| Admin and Finance Officer (Operations Officer) |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 6,436.82 |
| Finance Assistant (Finance/Admin Officer) |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 3,970.89 |
| Admin Assistant (Procurement Assistant) |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 71800 | Contractual Services  | 3,557.92 |
| Communications |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | 147.49 |
| Supplies |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 72500 | Supplies | 1,000.00 |
| IT Equipment |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 72800 | Information Technology Equipmt | 12,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses |   |   |   |   | DENR | 000365 | GEF 10003 | 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | 94.40 |
| **PM SUB-TOTAL** | **31,797.49** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **58,416.95** |

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| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Year of commitment  | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **IA CODE** | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | Amount |
| Code | Description | US$ (1=XX) |
| N/A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | **TOTAL** |  |

# Management Arrangements



1. **National Project Board (NPB)**
2. **Composition**

Chairperson: Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs

 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Co-Chairperson: Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate

Change and GEF- Philippines Operational Focal Point (OFP)

 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Members:

Members of the NPB shall be composed of at least Director level or equivalent:

1. National Economic Development Authority
2. Department of Agriculture
3. Department of Trade and Industry
4. Department of Tourism
5. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
6. Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
7. Department of Interior and Local Government
8. DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau
9. DENR Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Foreign Assisted and Special Projects
10. United Nations Development Program
11. Civil Society Organization (CSO) Representative
12. Indigenous Peoples (IP) Representative
13. Private Sector Representative
14. League of Provinces Representative
15. Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) National People’s Organization Federation Representative

1. **Functions of the NPB**

The NPB shall be the decision-making body that will provide direction, guidance and oversight for the effective implementation of the above project. Specifically, the NPB shall perform the specific tasks, ask follows:

1. Provide strategic directions and guidance for implementation of the project towards achievement of project outputs and outcomes;
2. Approve annual work-plans and budgets, and as needed, any essential deviations from the original plans and budgets for subsequent endorsement to funding institution;
3. Approve the Project Operations Manual and subsequent changes, if any;
4. Provide guidance and support for the resolution of project-related issues and concerns;
5. Oversee and support the commitment for funding and other support for the project;
6. Oversee prudent and efficient use of project budgets and other resources;
7. Provide guidance on post-project sustainability, institutional and financial arrangements, keeping in view the recommendations of external reviews; and
8. Undertake other relevant tasks as provided under the Project Document.

The NPB shall meet at least annually or as the Chairperson may deem necessary.

1. **Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (TWG)**

1. **Composition**

Chairperson : Director, DENR Policy and Planning Service

Co-Chairperson : Assistant Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau

Members :

The TWG shall be composed of Assistant Director or authorized representative:

1. National Economic Development Authority
2. Department of Interior and Local Government
3. Department of Tourism
4. Department of Science and Technology
5. Department of Trade and Industry
6. Department of Agriculture
7. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
8. Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
9. DENR Forest Management Bureau
10. DENR Mines and Geosciences Bureau
11. DENR Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
12. DENR Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service
13. United Nations Development Program
14. Indigenous Peoples (IP) Federation Representative
15. Civil Society Organization (CSO) Representative

1. **Functions of the TWG**

The TWG shall perform the specific tasks, as follows:

1. Assist the NPB in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on specific technical matters;
2. Provide valuable inputs and technical assistance in areas of strategic importance to the project;
3. Review the Project Operations Manual for endorsement to the NPB;
4. Review work plans and budgets, and project reports for endorsement to the NPB;
5. Review project’s progress, mid-term review and evaluation reports, and make recommendations for follow-up actions for timely and quality implementation;
6. Serve as venue for updating the project of updates from respective sectors on policies and good practices that can enhance implementation;
7. Serve as venue for communicating project learnings and good practices to the respective sectoral agencies to enhance sustainability;
8. Invite other offices or experts as resource persons as necessary; and
9. Undertake other relevant tasks as provided by the Project Board.
10. **National Project Management Unit (NPMU)**

A National PMU (NPMU) shall be created at the Biodiversity Management Bureau in accordance with the Project Document. The NPMU shall report to the following:

National Project Director: Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau

Deputy Project Director: Assistant Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau

The NPMU shall be in charge of the day-to-day operation of the project. It shall efficiently implement the project from its inception to its conclusion.

 Specifically, the NPMU shall perform the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Ensure that the project meets its budgetary and performance obligations, and that at all times the lines of communication between the donor/funding agency, implementation team and beneficiaries are well maintained and accessible;
2. Provide project management guidance, systems, tools and standards in project execution;
3. Develop and implement the Project Operations Manual;
4. Consolidate and process reports from the Corridor Project Management Units;
5. Perform periodic project monitoring and evaluation and submit reportorial requirements to concerned oversight agencies;
6. Perform financial, procurement, contract and database management;
7. Hire technical and support staff;
8. Attend relevant meetings as necessary;
9. Act as secretariat to the NPB; and
10. Perform other tasks as provided by the Project Director.

**IV. Corridor Project Management**

The Regional Executive Director, CARAGA shall serve as the Corridor Project Director (CPD) for the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor (Regions XI and XIII) while the Regional Executive Director, MIMAROPA shall serve as the CPD for the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor.

In accordance with the Project Document, both CPDs shall create and supervise the operation of the Corridor Project Management Units to be lodged in the most appropriate location in their respective jurisdiction. This duty shall include the hiring of staff, and attendance to relevant meetings. They shall ensure the proper implementation of the Project Operations Manual at the corridor level, and provide support in the operation of committees and councils to be created at the corridor level, such as the Corridor Alliance Advisory Committee.

The above NPB and TWG may invite other DENR personnel and agencies with critical roles for specific activities in the performance of their tasks. Likewise, they are authorized to create Sub-Committees or Thematic Groups to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expected Results****(Outcome & Output)** | **Indicators** | **Data Collection Methods** | **Time or Schedule and Frequency** | **Means of Verification:****Data Source and Type** | **Responsibilities** | **Resources** | **Risks and assumptions** |
| **Project objective***Operationalizing integrated management of biological corridors to generate multiple benefits including effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity, reduced deforestation and degradation and enhanced community livelihoods* | Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding Protected areas), including:- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity; | *Consultation with community groups and remote sensing, GIS, ground surveys, inventories, etc.* | *Mid-term and end-of-project* | *Project progress reports**Field survey reports**Community consultation* | *NPM in consultation with corridor management units* | **Financial** **Staff-time****Equipment** | *Assumptions:**-Local communities, provincial and municipal governments understand livelihood benefits and ecological security from cooperation with and sustainable management of land, forest and seascape resources. Thus, they will participate in sustainable management and ecosystem restoration work.**-The National and Provincial Governments consider it their priority to support integrated ecosystem management planning of its biological corridors and implement target oriented activities with local communities to improve conservation and sustainable use of such resources.**-Provinces, Municipalities, CBOs, private sector and communities collaborate closely for preparation of IEM plans.**Risks:**-Natural disaster/climate change may affect the restoration work.**-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project.**-Political transitions leave plans unused.**-Livelihood benefits from sustainable management may be limited and slow for communities to give up current unsustainable practices**- Lack of involvement from private sector and/or resource users (including vulnerable people) with continued unsustainable practices**-Conflicts over territorial issues between provincial, municipal and national sector entities could undermine efforts at promoting integrated planning approaches.* |
| *Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 6:* Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) as measured by:- Carbon sequestrated or emissions avoided in the sector of agriculture, forestry and other land uses | *Consultation with PA managers and Community groups/interviews, surveys, participatory workshops* | *Mid-term and end of project* | *SFM and SLM progress reports PA management reports**FAO EXACT reports* | *NPM with support from PA managers, Corridor management units,**Consultancy support* |  |
| *Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 11*: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefits of GEF investment | *Consultation with community groups/participatory assessments, ethnographic records, community surveys, informant assessments* | *Annual* | *Project progress reports**Community consultation**Cluster Conservation Plans,**Annual plan budget estimates and statement of expenditures.**Survey records,**Field social-economic income survey* | *NPM with support from M&E officer* |  |
| *Project**Component 1: Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system;*  | *Indicator 4:* Number of policy instruments that are in place and applied to integrate biodiversity outcomes in sector and national and local planning policy and programs | *Consultative meetings, interviews, and monitoring data regarding legislative and policy changes* | *Annual* | *Government approved notice for new/revised legislation, decrees, circulars and guidelines*  | *NPM* |   | *Assumption:**-The national government will develop appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated IEM planning and management in a timely manner.**-Development strategies and IEM management strategies and plans will be officially agreed with Provincial governments with allocation of appropriate staff and funding for their implementation* *-The Provinces will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project**-Local communities are convinced mainstreaming biodiversity into key development sectors is in their long-term interests**Risks:**-Priorities of provincial government, municipalities and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest*  |
|   | Indicator 5: Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated biodiversity management planning in biodiversity corridors as measured by UNDP’s capacity development scorecard for the following institutions: 1. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)2. Department of Agriculture (DA)3. National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP) | *Consultative meetings with sector agencies and stakeholders, monitoring data and surveys etc.* | *Annual* | *UNDP capacity assessment scorecard supported by Protected Area management plans, Annual approved budgets reports, expenditure statements, monitoring reports, etc.* | *NPM with support from sector agencies* |   |   |
|   | Indicator 6: Extent to which the network of protected areas and other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within corridors have adopted automated biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment | *Consultation with DENR, PA managers, NCIP* | *Annual* | *Annual progress reports of PAs; PA Automation reports, etc.* | *NPM with support from M&E officer and NCIP* |   |   |
| *Component 2: Application of integrated network design and management of biodiversity corridors to ensure continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem services and socio-economic conservation values;*  | Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas within designated biological corridors supported by tenure security and improved resource access and sustainable use | *Consultations with PA managers,* | *Mid-term and end-of-project* | *PA management plan. PA annual plans and progress reports, METTs* | *NPM with support from PA managers* |  | *Assumption:**-Development strategies and management plans will be officially approved by Provincial and Municipal governments with allocation of appropriate funding for their implementation* *-The Provinces and Municipalities will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project**-Local communities are convinced that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security to them and they will participate in conservation and restoration work.**-Local community-based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes**Risk:**-Administrative/political changes may undermine the implementation of the management plan strategies**-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project**-Conflicts between provincial, municipal and sector entities and local communities regarding management and access to natural resources may undermine integrated planning approaches* |
|   | Indicator 8: Status of status of key species remaining stable or increasing from the baseline:Central Mindoro: Forest obligate species such as Tamaraw *(Bubalus mindorensis );* and Mindoro Bleeding heart pigeon *(Gallicolumba platanae)*Eastern Mindanao: Forest obligate species such as Mindanao Bleeding heart pigeon *(Gallicolumba crinigera)* and Philippine eagle *(Pithecophaga jefferyi)* | *Consultations with PA managers and monitoring teams.* | *Annual* | *Project progress reports**Biological survey and monitoring reports* | *NPM with support from M&E staff and PA managers* |  | *Assumption:**-Adequate technical capacity available for undertaking monitoring species populations**-Certain species are declining because of hunting, and improved enforcement will increase population**-Tamaraw populations depend on grassland availability and the removal of grazing pressure from domestic animals will lead to an increase in numbers**Risk:**-External factors beyond the control of the project (e.g. climate change) might affect bird populations negatively* |
|   | Indicator 9: Number of regional, provincial and local plans that mainstream objectives of integrated ecosystem management (IEM) within the biodiversity corridors: RDIPs, PPFPs, CLUPs/CDPs, ADSPPs  | *Consultation with LGU units, provincial and regional administration* | *Annual* | *Project progress reports**LGU and regional development plans* | *NPM with support from M&E officer and corridor planning units and LGUs, Provincial and regional administrations* |   | *Assumption:**-The national government will develop appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated local planning and management in a timely manner.**-Development strategies and management plans will be officially approved by provincial and local governments with allocation of appropriate staff and funding for implementation* *-The LGUs will take active part in developing strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project**Risks:**-Priorities of local governments might shift if development benefits take long to manifest**- Plans are developed but not used, particularly by resource users**- Planning bodies that build capacity may not be adequately motivated for change* |
|   | Indicator 10: Number of hectares impacted by the mainstreaming of SLM and SFM in relevant local planning instruments, measured by:(a) Area of degraded agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments(b) Area of forest land prioritized for restoration in relevant local planning instruments | *Consultation with LGU units, provincial and regional administration* | *Annual* | *Project progress reports**LGU and regional development plans* | *NPM with support from M&E officer and corridor planning units and LGUs, Provincial and regional administrations* |   |  |
| *Component 3: Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems in the Philippines*  | Indicator 11: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of lands restored, segregated by:(a) Area of degraded agricultural lands restored(b) Area of forest land restored(c) Area of natural grass and shrub lands restored | *Consultation with Corridor Management Units. LGUs, communities groups, field visits and surveys* | *Annual* | *Project progress reports**Field survey reports**Community consultation reports**Productivity assessment reports**Restoration Plans, Restoration Monitoring Plans, etc.* | *NPM with support from M&E officer* |  | *Assumption:**-Development strategies and management plans will be officially approved by Provincial and local governments with allocation of appropriate funding for their implementation* *-LGUs will take active part in developing strategies and implementation using knowledge and skills from project.**-Local communities are convinced that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security to them and will participate in conservation and restoration work.**-Local community based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes**- LGU capacity enhanced to provide adequate leadership and support to states**Risk:**-Administrative/political changes may undermine the implementation of the management plan strategies**-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project**-Conflicts between national, provincial, LGUs and local communities regarding management and access to natural resources may undermine integrated planning approaches**- Natural disasters/climate drivers exacerbate degradation* |
|   | Indicator 12: Number of Voluntary forest certification system piloted with local communities and privately managed forests for encouraging sustainable forest management | *Participatory assessments, interviews, consultation with CBFMAs and field visits* | *MTR and Project Completion* | *Forest certification progress reports, work plans, forest restoration plans, forest monitoring reports* | *NPM with support from M&E officer* |  |  |
| *Component 4: Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, learning and monitoring and evaluation* | Indicator 13: Level of awareness on IEM within the biodiversity corridors as indicated by KAP survey. | *Consultations with stakeholders, awareness surveys* | *Mid-term and end of project* | *Project progress reports**KAP survey reports* | *NPM and M&E staff* |   | *Assumption:**-Stakeholders willing to actively participate in the review process.*- -Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices*-Mid Term Review and End of Project Evaluation of the project will also contribute to identifying the best practices**-Best practices from sustainable resource management readily available to resource users**Risks:* *-Government priorities may change from due to political pressure from resource users**-Actions among the assorted agencies and NGOs remain uncoordinated**-Community diversity will not be a hindrance to outreach activities* |
|  | Indicator 14: Integrated decision support system/ integrated information management system to monitor biodiversity threats and outcomes in place and effectively used. | *Consultation with information users, internet surveys etc.* | *Mid-term and end of project* | *Surveys and**Data use reports* | *NPM and M&E staff* |   |  |
|  | Indicator 15: Number of good practice conservation and sustainable resource management approaches applicable to different actors codified, disseminated nationally and adapted | *Consultation with field staff, local communities and IPS, dissemination meetings etc.* | *Mid-term and end of project* | *Good practice documents, KM products, dissemination notes etc.* | *NPM and M&E staff* |  |  |
| *Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool* | N/A | *Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at* [*www.thegef.org*](http://www.thegef.org) *Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex.* | *After 3nd PIR submitted to GEF* | *Completed GEF Tracking Tool* | *NPM and M&E staff* |  | *Assumption: DENR and Provincial governments commitments to assessment* |
| *Terminal GEF Tracking Tool* | N/A | *Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at* [*www.thegef.org*](http://www.thegef.org) *Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex.* | *After final PIR submitted to GEF* | *Completed GEF Tracking Tool* | *NPM and M&E staff* |  | *Assumption: DENR and Provincial governments commitments to assessment* |
| *Mid-term Review* | N/A | *To be outlined in MTR inception report* | *Submitted to GEF same year as 3rd PIR* | *Completed MTR Report* | *Independent evaluator* |  | *Assumption: DENR and Provincial governments commitments to assessment* |
| *Terminal evaluation* | N/A | *To be outlined in TE evaluation TORs* | *To be submitted to GEF within three months of operational closure* | *Completed TE Report* | *Independent evaluator* |  | *Assumption: DENR and Provincial governments commitments to assessment* |

**Evaluation Plan**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Output** | **PFSD/CPD Outcome** | **Planned Completion Date** | **Key Evaluation Stakeholders** | **Cost and Source of Funding** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Monitoring & Evaluation Budget**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total Budget on Monitoring in Reporting Year*****Guidance:*** *Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements (preferably the former).*  | *28,0000* | **Total budget on Decentralized Evaluations in Reporting Year****(Mid Term / Final)*****Guidance:*** *Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects* | *0.00* |

# ANNUAL PROCUREMENT PLAN (see SEPARATE worksheet) - Indicate fields / information needed

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Atlas Project ID No.** | **Category (Identify if Goods, IC, Civil Works, Recurring Cost, Services)** | **Description of goods, services or works required** | **Unit of Measure** | **Qty** | **Estimated Unit Price in USD** | **Estimated Total Price in USD** | **Requested delivery date (goods, works) or start of services** | **Target Date for the Submission of TOR/Specs/SOWs to Procurement Team** |
| 96757 | IC | Services | lumpsum | 1 | $ 41,450.38 | $ 41,450.38 | September 01, 2021 | 1st week of August |
| 96757 | Services | Inception Workshop  | days | 61 | $ 29.50 | $ 1,799.41 | 2nd week of November | 3rd week of October |
| 96757 | Goods | Supplies | lumpsum | 1 | $ 1,000.00 | $ 1,000.00 | 2nd week of November | 3rd week of October |
| 96757 | Goods | Communication | pcs | 27 | $ 9.83 | $ 265.49 | 3rd week of October | 3rd week of October |
| 96757 | Goods | IT Equipment | lumpsum | 1 | $ 12,000.00 | $ 12,000.00 | 2nd week of November | 3rd week of October |
| 96757 | Services | Meetings | pax | 75 | $ 5.89 | $ 441.75 | 1stst week of October | 2nd week of September |
| 96757 | Services | Workshops | pax | 170 | $ 7.47 | $ 1,269.90 | 2nd week of November | 3rd week of October |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |   |  | **$ 58,226.92** |   |   |

# Risk Log (UPLOAD IN ATLAS: Grants > Project Management > Approved Projects > Risks)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Countermeasures/ Management Response** | **Owner** | **Last Update** | **Status** |
| 1 | **Risk 1.** Agencies will fail to agree on the IEM framework as basis for integrated planning, management and implementation of programs in the corridor. The inherent conflicts in policies and orientation of mandates and programs will make it difficult for agency representatives to be flexible in their interpretation, thus hindering them to agree to a re orientation of their planning and management frameworks.  | 2018 | Organizational | The Project will undertake studies to demonstrate the interrelationships and cross-sectoral impacts of various programs on the ability of the corridor to sustainably deliver ecosystem goods and services. The study will involve the active participation of agency staff at the central and field levels in each of the corridors to engender ownership and joint analyses of results. The Project will use this information to make the case for a multisectoral approach to deliver sustainable benefits. There have been examples of interagency cooperation towards common objectives. These mechanisms shall be explored to achieve convergence of agency programs based on mutually agreed strategies. The Project will progressively work towards this institutional set up, and will findexisting mechanisms as venues for corridor level coordination of efforts. Such arrangements will be a product of the processes to be undertaken under the Project rather than as a precondition to implementation. Efforts will be made by the Project to make the case for greater cooperation by demonstrating the added benefits of doing so, rather than the traditional independent approach to natural resources management and BD conservation. | NPD, DENR  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase  |
| 2 | **Risk 2.** It will take time for inherent resource conflicts to be resolved which could delay Project start up and progress. In many of these resource rich areas, the reality on the ground is that administrative failures, fragmented mapping, absence of coherent management framework, have brought about overlaps in community tenure and long term commercial leases on public lands. | 2018 | Political | The Project duration is proposed to be 6 years to account for time for negotiations and settlement of resource use conflicts. Nonetheless, the essence of the Project is really to minimize such ‘conflicts’ and ensure synergy by developing a common framework for BD corridor management that is based on sufficient information, system of incentives, and mechanisms for resolving inconsistencies in natural resources use. | NPD, DENR | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation Phase |
| 3 | **Risk 3.** Long gestation periods for alternative livelihoods, and restoration of forest resources can undermine community participation | 2018 | Political | Cluster Conservation Plan activities will entail a menu of options (including activities with short-term gestation periods as buffer until longer-term investments generate sustainable benefits) to help diversify the livelihood and resource base, including linkage with on-going governmental and NGO programs to supplement and complement project activities. The project will also seek to identify additional options (PES, REDD+) as means to improve incentives for local people | NPD DENR | *Discussions are yet to commence*  | Implementation Phase |
| 4 | **Risk 4.** Financial sustainability of BCs beyond the duration of the project is not ensured | 2018 | Institutional | The prevailing limited capacity on benefits from conserving ecosystem services to the economy and livelihoods, and continued Government primary focus on economic development results in financing for biodiversity conservation remaining significantly lower than their needs. Output 4.3 of the project entails the preparation of a sustainability plan for promotion of biodiversity conservation in biological corridors that would entail a number of key actions to guarantee financial sustainability. | NPD DENR | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation Phase |
| 5 | **Risk 5.** Security in some selected sites | 2018 | Political | Some sites are located within areas that are reported to have had security issues before in terms of military activities and the presence of armed groups from 2 or three rebel organizations. All field activities of the project will follow standard health and safety regulation set by both DENR and UNDP. This will involve securing mandatory security checks, clearances and coordination with local and provincial law enforcement authorities. | GOP | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation Phase |
| 6 | **Risk 6.** The two corridors have resource conflicts within PAs (e.g. within ancestral domain/CATC/CATD; ICCA; LCA) that could be exacerbated if the activities are not well implemented | 2018 | Socio-political | (i) At the PPG stage, a master list of clusters, geopolitical jurisdiction, coverage of protected areas and ancestral domains was prepared to serve as a guide for the PMU so that “conflicts” are minimized (Annex 6). (ii) A Participatory Framework for IEM, Consensus Building and Planning and Implementation (Annex 3) will be applied to ensure that community (including IP) concerns are addressed in a timely and efficient manner using FPIC procedures as defined by NCIP AO 1(ii) A screening checklist based on the SESP that will be developed early in project implementation (to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and is sustainable; (iv) The project grievance redressal system (refer Section IV, Part iii of UNDP Project Document) provides a mechanism to address any specific community concerns and resolve conflicts.(v) An Indigenous Peoples’ Strategy (Annex 16) prepared at the PPG stage has mapped out existing resource conflicts in potential pilot ancestral domains and this will be updated as the project implementation progresses.  | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 7 | **Risk 7:** Development interventions (e.g. MSMEs, eco-tourism etc.) can have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented.  | 2018 | Environmental | (i) The criteria for the selection of clusters (Annex 6) for intervention, conformed to the project’s objective of ‘enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through mainstreaming of biodiversity into planning policies and practices into Philippine’s biodiversity landscapes. (ii) All community agriculture and production systems and livelihood activities will take place outside the key biodiversity areas through appropriate zoning arrangements. (iii) The Preparation of a screening checklist developed using SESP will be applied to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles (iv) Setting acceptable sustainable limits on harvest of non-timber forest products based on status and health of such populations and establishment of monitoring protocols.  | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 8 | **Risk 8**: Improved zoning of the corridors for multiple different uses, community human rights, including access may be restricted in twelve clusters of the two biodiversity corridors in Eastern Mindanao and Mindoro. This will include indigenous communities located in ancestral domain areas, and CADCs/CADTs.  | 2018 | Social | (i) Apply the Framework for IEM (Annex 3) to ensure that project activities are detailed in collaboration with Provincial and Municipal governments and local communities, to delineate areas to be set asides in a manner to avoid limitations on existing community resource use rights and access; (ii) The establishment of KBAs, HCVFs (refer Annex 6)that will be planned and managed under community governance mechanisms will take into consideration current uses of these resources (iii) The development and use of a screening ch**e**cklistfor project investments based on SESP to screen all investments; (iv) Project planning will ensure that decisions regarding restrictions, if any, on resource use will not be imposed, but will involve through an informed, transparent and consultative community consensus building process (refer Annex 6), and any restrictions, if any will be adequately compensated to match or exceed loss of incomes or livelihoods. An alternative livelihood development plan will be prepared early in project implementation (Year 1) for any households that are likely to be denied access to resources or current livelihood practice and (v) The project grievance redressal system (refer Section IV, Part iii of UNDP Project Document) provides a mechanism to address any specific community concerns.(vi) Use of FPIC procedures patterned after NCIP AO No. 1 to ensure consent regarding project investments | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 9 | **Risk 9**: The project could possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources of marginalized groups and indigenous people | 2018 | Social | (i).The Implementation of participatory IEM planning processes (Annex 3) toensure thatconsultations and feasibility studies, particular related to lands claimed by IP community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that effective consultation takes place and community consent based on FPIC procedures prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments. under ancestral domains.(ii) MoUs will be agreed to between the IP communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground.(III) Engagement of parties through under the Grievance Redressal System to address any conflict between the government/municipal entities and IPs. (iv) Use of project screening checklist **based on SESP** to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles, and in particular do not conflict with IP community resource uses. (iv) Preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (Annex 16) at the PPG stage addresses specific concerns relating to IPs, including tenure issues. | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 10 | **Risk 10**: Women (IP and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions and getting benefits from such initiatives, rather influential leaders and/or groups at the local level may have more control on local level decision making. | 2018 | Social | (i). A number of extensive consultations were held during the PPG stage to access the level of participation of women in the implementation phase of the project and to design measures to ensure their active participation in all stages of the project.(ii) The “*Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan*” (Annex 13) discusses how perspectives, rights, and interests of men and women are addressed will be applied to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and creates equitable opportunities for women and men (iii) A gender and socially inclusive lens will be applied to every project activity and output to further analyze impacts on the rights of women and vulnerable peoples. (iv) Special investments would be planned based on women’s requirements. (v) A series of capacity building programs would be conducted to enhance the capacity of women and vulnerable members to take an active part in the planning and decision making process at the corridor/cluster level.(vi) At the program and project level implementation arrangements, a Gender Specialist will be posted at the Project Management Unit. (vii) Monitoring Planhas gender responsive indicators to access gender dimensions, including that the project scores a Gender Scorecard 2 Marker. |  | *Discussions are yet to commence* |  |
| 11 | **Risk 11** Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives | 2018 | Environmental | (i). The Implementation of participatory planning processes for IEM (Annex 3) will be carried out ensuring that activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices managed for their climate risks. (ii). Enhanced Protected Areas management, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Efforts (OECMs) and conservation practices would improve protection and management of critical ecosystems services which should help to increase the overall resilience of the natural systems. (iii) In terms of the Monitoring Plan, the condition of the natural ecosystems would be monitored to ensure that activities do not damage these sensitive ecosystems(iv). The KM and Communications Strategy (Annex 12) is a key framework to improve awareness of climate and ensuring measures to improve climate resilience | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 12 | **Risk 12** – Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) has not yet been secured |  | Institutional/Political | (i) Use of NCIP AO No. 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006 as means to obtain consent. (ii) The Implementation of participatory planning processes for IEM (Annex 3) toensure thatconsultations and feasibility studies, particularly related to lands claimed by IP community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that FPIC procedures are applied (iii) MoUs will be agreed through an open and free dialogue between the IP communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground(v) Engagement of parties through under the Grievance Redressal System to address any conflict between the government/municipal entities and in particular to ensure that there is FPIC before project activities and their locations are decided on. | NPD  | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 13 | **Risk 13** – The cultural identity of the IP might not be respected and/or IP knowledge (or other forms of cultural heritage) might be inadvertently harmed during project activities that intend to preserve and/or utilize it. | 2018 | Political | (i) The use of the IP Plan prepared during the PPG stage of the project will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the IPs(ii) The effective use of the grievance redressal system Section IV, Part *iv)* to address these specific concerns; (iii) The use of a screening checklist based on SESP to screen all investments from an environmental, social and cultural perspective (iv) Any project related economic development initiatives proposed by IP communities will rest on the maintenance of the integrity of IP culture and defined through the use of FPIC procedures  | NPD | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation phase |
| 14 | **Risk 14.**  Delayed implementation of activities due to restrictions brought about by COVID-19 Pandemic | 2020 | Environmental | The Project will maximize the utilization of online platform in conducting meetings and workshops In case that face-to-face meeting is needed, the Project will strictly follow the safety protocols instilled by IATF | NPD | *Discussions are yet to commence* | Implementation Phase |

**Reference: Types of Risks[[1]](#footnote-1)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Environmental** | **Financial** | **Organizational** | **Political** | **Operational** | **Regulatory** | **Strategic** | **Other** |
| Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes | EXTERNAL economic factors: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuation, inflation | Institutional Arrangements | Corruption | Complex Design (size: larger/multi-country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources) | New unexpected regulations, policies | Partnerships failing to deliver | Other risks that do not fit in any of the other categories |
| Pollution incidents | INTERNAL:  | Institutional/ Execution Capacity | Government Commitment | Project Management | Critical policies or legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative process | Strategic Vision, Planning and Communication | Might refer to socioeconomic factors such as: population pressures; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing |
| Social and Cultural | Co-financing difficulties | Implementation arrangements | Political Will  | Human Error/Incompetence |  | Leadership and Management |  |
| Security/Safety | Use of financing mechanisms | Country Office Capacity (specific elements limiting CO capacity) | Political Instability | Infrastructure Failure |  | Programme Alignment |  |
| Economic | Funding (Financial Resources) | Governance | Change in Government | Safety being compromised  |  | Competition |  |
|  | Reserve Adequacy | Culture, Code of Conduct and Ethics | Armed Conflict and Instability | Poor monitoring and evaluation |  | Stakeholder Relations |  |
|  | Currency | Accountability and Compensation | Adverse Public opinion/media intervention | Delivery |  | Reputation |  |
|  | Receivables | Succession Planning and Talent Management |  | Programme Management |  | UN Coordination |  |
|  | Accounting/Financial Reporting | Human resources Processes and Procedures |  | Process Efficiency |  | UN Reform |  |
|  | Budget Allocation and Management |  |  | Internal Controls |  |  |  |
|  | Cash Management/Reconciliation |  |  | Internal and External Fraud |  |  |  |
|  | Pricing/Cost Recovery |  |  | Compliance and Legal  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Procurement |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Technology |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Physical Assets |  |  |  |

1. UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)