

Philippines Biodiversity Corridor Project: Social and Environment Screening Template

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Integrated Approach in Management of Biodiversity Corridor in the Philippines
2. Project Number	PIMS 5886 / GEFID 9584
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines

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

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

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

Led by the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in close partnership with the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the project brings together various state and non-state actors, academe, private sector, and mostly importantly the rural and indigenous population composed of women and men at community level that are responsible for the protection of environment and natural resources. The project will uphold human rights principles of the most affected groups (rural and IP women and men, and other underserved groups) by ensuring that the two groups of human rights stakeholders (i.e. primary duty bearers, and rights holders) that are major implementers of the project will bring to sharper focus to their responsibilities:

- **Rights holders**, who are Filipino women and men. Amongst the population of women and men, a greater number belongs to the poor and marginalized sector such as indigenous people, rural women, farmers, and forest dependents. This project will ensure that their rights are exercised by facilitating their own capacity to think, act, organize, and advocate these rights; and
- **Primary duty-bearers**, which comprise the State, with all its agencies and instrumentalities. This project will ensure their mandate will respect, protect, promote and fulfill the rights of the poor and marginalized sectors/groups (such as indigenous people, rural women, farmers, and forest dependents) in all spheres of life.

At the national level, a Project Board (PB) with member representatives of DENR (Chair), and national and Provincial Representatives, IP Representative, CSO Representative, and others supported by a multi-agency and multi-sectoral Technical Working Group (TWG), will specifically support and encourage a participatory process at all activity levels, to create a broad constituency for agreed upon visions and ensure the voice of indigenous peoples (women and men), rural women, farmers, environmental advocates, CSOs/NGOs/POs, and other vulnerable groups are considered. The composition and representation of both the PB and TWG was presented at the recent National Validation Workshop on 31 January to 1 February 2019 where both bodies were vetted and endorsed by the stakeholders.

The following project components ensured that a rights-based approach to development will be adhered to by empowering people (women and men) to know and claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions who are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights.

Under Component 1, one of the primary outputs to be achieved *inter alia* is a functional governance and coordination mechanism established at national level to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between provinces and national levels for facilitating integrated biodiversity planning and management of biodiversity corridors. A national level platform ensures relevant national sector representation to facilitate engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, sectors and stakeholders towards strengthening capacities and institutional arrangements for improved planning and management of biodiversity corridors. It provides guidance, advocacy, and technical advise on policy analysis, dialogue and consultation, biodiversity integration in sector and local-level planning processes, amongst others. It defines roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in management of biodiversity corridors as well as ensures that the voices of all people are taken into consideration in establishing policies, regulations and practices.

At the corridor level, a Corridor Advisory Committee (CAC) with members of PLGUs, MLGUs, R/DENR, R/DA, R/NCIP, P/DENR P/NCIP, R/NEDA, Provincial Network of Tribal Leaders, academe and relevant CSO networks will ensure greater participation and inclusion of multiple stakeholders in the development and implementation of cluster conservation plan (CCP) and oversee participatory monitoring and reflection sessions. The CAC is supported by a subcommittee (SC) for each cluster with representatives from key agencies in the CAC and locally relevant institutions at PLGU offices (e.g. Tribal Affairs, Agriculture, Environment), pilot villages (Barangays), CAD/T holders, women's groups, farmers cooperatives, amongst others, to ensure that there is meaningful and transparent process to

facilitate full, free and informed participation and consent (FPIC) of all segments of the population, patterned after National Commission of Indigenous Peoples Administrative Order No 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006.

At the corridor level, the role of the affected communities and its members (women and men) who have a stake in the conservation management of the BD corridor will be fully engaged in all project cycles. The target priority communities in the twelve (12) clusters are those dependent on lands, which are considered as High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) and whose everyday actions can have a long-term bearing on the integrity of biodiversity resources. These include IP communities, and migrant lowland communities who conduct upland farming. Biodiversity corridor management will also engage with downstream communities who may not directly depend on land for a living but depend on the ecological services such as water supply, flood control, and the like. They have better representation and voice than upland communities and have better chances of influencing public investments for biodiversity conservation. The purpose of engagement is to ensure that they will fully benefit from the direct and indirect ecosystem services that the corridors have to offer through the catalytic interventions of the project.

Across Components (1,2, 3 and 4), demonstration activities of the project include greater participation of local communities (particularly IP, rural women, farmers' cooperatives, NGOs/CSOs/POs) through various capacity building strategies at the policy, program, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management on biodiversity conservation, human rights, gender equality, and indigenous people's perspectives so that the provisions of the project is carried out and the intended results are achieved at the end of the project implementation period and beyond. Too, A series of gender and biodiversity capacity building program is lined up for Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives at all levels and young cadre of tribal youth (with equal representation of women and men) will be tapped as para-technicians in IP communities.

The project interventions would promote the livelihood of local communities through the promotion of Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Forest Management, Sustainable Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture, Biodiversity-Friendly Livelihood and Business Enterprises (BDFE), which aim to improve direct financial benefits from biological resources, which is a mitigation measure to reduce if not eradicate pressures on forests and wildlife habitats in the corridors. The use of Biodiversity-Friendly Livelihood and Business Enterprises would improve the living conditions of local partners (IP groups, rural women, farmers) and help promote sustainable use of natural resources. Through this approach, it will improve the economic and social rights of the local communities and will also take care of cultural values of the local communities. The project strategy will ensure that local partners at the community level (IP communities, rural women, poor farmers and other disadvantaged groups) are given prioritized access to support for demonstration activities in local communities, e.g. technical and financial support to BDFEs, sustainable land management, and sustainable forest management practices to uphold measures to promote equity and enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups.

In the event community access to natural resources are impacted, the project will facilitate the development of a livelihood action plan early in project implementation to ensure that affected households are provided alternative livelihoods to match or exceed their current incomes through the proposed SLM, SFM, agricultural development and BDFE interventions. The project ensures that BDFE, SLM, and SFM interventions are gender-responsive, and do not further harm or impose drudgery on women, and radically alter traditional cultures.

Finally, principles of environmental governance, mutual accountability between rights holders and duty-bearers, rule of law are upheld through improved management of natural resources within the two biological corridors wherein will be implemented amongst others strengthening benefit-sharing arrangements, enhancing community decision-making, monitoring and self-enforcement to strengthen effectiveness.

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

The project is envisaged to contribute to the Philippine Biodiversity Sustainable Action Plan (PBSAP), 2015-2028, particularly on its gender targets. Likewise, this project is hoped to contribute to the July 2016 CEDAW Concluding Observations on the Combined 7th and 8th Periodic Report of the Philippines¹ particularly on Articles 41-42 Economic Empowerment of Women; 43-44 Rural Women; and 45-46 Disadvantaged Women, amongst others. This project also ensures that it fully adheres to the Magna Carta of Women or RA 9710; Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 or RA 8371; and to the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (or HDGD, Third Edition, May 2016) for project development, monitoring and evaluation. A collaborative undertaking of the National Economic and Development Authority, the Philippine Commission on Women, and the Official Development Assistance – Gender and Development Network, which the United Nations Development Program is a member. Known as HGDG, such gender toolkit has been in use for more than decade now and it has been successfully facilitated gender mainstreaming efforts in the country and used to validate the gender results achieved by the projects and identify good practices, which can be adopted by other projects, especially that those classified with promising gender and development prospects.

At the project preparation grant stage (PPG), UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency recruited a Gender Specialist to ensure integration of the gender and gender mainstreaming actions in the GEF project planning processes and various stages of the project cycle; address the issues of inadequate sex-disaggregated data and statistics for development planning and programming; and underscore the stark gender differences that are evident in economic opportunities and access to and control over biodiversity resources and other productive assets, in decision-making power, as well as in vulnerability to biodiversity loss, climate change and natural disasters. A gender analysis was undertaken at PPG to determine the differentiated roles of rural women and men in natural resource management and biodiversity, agriculture, including the impacts of degrading biodiversity ecosystem loss and resource degradation. The gender analysis is based on: (1) stakeholder consultations held in selected corridor sites with strong participation of the affected communities (women and men members of various IP groups; women farmers and forest dwellers; women and men members of the community-based forest management; women and men who participated at the National Greening Program); development and environmental planners, gender focal points of various state agencies at the national down to the local government level; and non-state actors; (2) desk review of key national policy documents; and (3) lessons learnt and recommendations from past gender assessment and studies done by the Government of the Philippines, UN agencies, development partners, non-state actors (civil society groups and academe), and information available from natural resource management programs and projects currently being implemented.

The project results framework contains measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment; an ATLAS gender marker of 2 has been applied to the project. For example, (1) a target of at least 65,000 individuals directly benefit and increase of 10% in income level (at least 50% of beneficiaries are women); (2) at least 60% (of which at least 40% women) sampled stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behaviour change for biodiversity outcomes; and (3) 100% increase in number of inter-sectoral users from baseline (i.e. accessing harmonised, IP and gender sensitive information management system for informed decision-making in terms of biodiversity outcomes and threat monitoring).

The project incorporates several measures to promote social inclusion and in particular to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment. Special mechanisms are envisaged under the project to promote the role of women (rural and IP women in particular) in various activities (see Annex 6 of UNDP Project Document Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming and Action Plan). The following recommendations highlight specific areas of work that require attention and action from UNDP and the Government of the Philippines (DENR and its Bureaus (BMB, EMB, FMB, MGB, ARDB), NICP, DA/BSWM, DTI, DILG, DSWD, DOT, and DOST) to

¹ Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of the Philippines, downloaded on 8 February 2019 at file:///Users/angela/Downloads/N1623308.pdf

maximize their impact for the promotion of rural women's empowerment and enhancement of gender equality in the country's environment and natural management, biodiversity conservations, agriculture, and rural sectors. The GAD Plan will address the following objectives:

Policy Level:

- To address weak integration of mainstreaming gender equality, IP, and rural women's empowerment in relevant ENR management, biodiversity conservation, agriculture, and rural development in policy, strategic and planning processes.
- To develop gender policy and gender impact assessment on the corporate agenda of the extractive industries, and adhere to UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights.

Capacity Development:

- To build capacity of farmers, agricultural extension workers, ENR workers, and rural development workers to enhance their knowledge and acceptance of women as farmers and ENR workers.
- To make extension services adequate (in quality and availability) and gender sensitive.
- To sensitize men in the project design as relevant to the gender dimension and part of the solution to women's work burden. This refers both to men's greater time availability in relation to women and to their role in women's access to and adoption of technology.
- To implement gender-sensitive SLM, SFM, ENR management and biodiversity conservation programs, such as (1) package of technology; (2) SLM and SFM demonstration farms; (3) production inputs (vegetable seeds, garden inputs, amongst others); and (4) training on the development of woman-friendly agriculture, agro-biodiversity, and biodiversity friendly and enterprise programs.
- Implementation of gender and culturally sensitive IEC and capacity development programs on BDFEs, and non-farm and off-farm livelihoods, including value chain analysis, amongst others.
- To conduct small-scale rapid assessment study on the social dimensions of technology access and adoption to reach a deeper understanding of social and individual preferences and perceptions.
- To conduct a small-scale rapid assessment study on agricultural labor saving technologies with a focus on women-led production processes (such as post-harvest processing) and activities associated specifically with women's work (such as home gardens).

Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

- To collect data on rural women and men's time use for systematic assessment
- To conduct gender sensitive Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices in selected landscapes

Finally, at the program and project level implementation arrangements, a gender specialist will be posted at the Project Management Unit and s/he will be supported by technical staff members at the Corridor Management Unit based at the two biological corridors in Eastern Mindanao and Mindoro. The Gender Specialist will be supported by the trained Regional/Provincial/Local Government gender focal points based in various government agencies, and if need be, the project will tap seasonal gender experts that will come from the vetted Gender Resource Pool Database² housed and managed by the Philippine Commission on Women.

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

This project aims to address the adverse impacts of unsustainable sector-led development practices by trying to establish and operationalize a comprehensive planning and management biodiversity corridor management approach that harmonizes socio-economic development, sustainable management of natural

² <https://www.pcw.gov.ph/article/pcw-opens-profiling-gad-resource-pool-batch-7>

resources and conservation of biodiversity in major biological corridors in the Philippines. The project's intervention is to ensure that existing protected areas and high conservation value forests are managed to support viable populations of globally threatened species and allows for the movement of wildlife, pollination and reproduction, and other processes that support the recovery and improve natural resiliency to external development and climatic shocks. This will be achieved through the following principles:

- Promoting a holistic, multi-sectoral and integrated biodiversity management approach to resource governance as compared to the exclusive protected area centric approach to facilitate the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the biodiversity corridors and its constituent parts;
- Supporting and implementing a participatory/consultative bottom-up planning and implementation approach that focuses on provincial, municipal and local community priorities and decisions that integrate conservation, sustainable resource use, climate risk management and livelihood outcomes;
- Strengthening the role of communities (including indigenous communities), local provincial, regional and municipal government institutions, community based organizations and non-governmental organizations and increasing their potential for becoming agents of change in promoting sustainable natural resource management, climate risk management and biodiversity conservation;
- Strengthening capacities of communities and private sector for implementing effective biodiversity-friendly income generation and livelihood activities;
- Ensuring an adaptive management approach that progressively identifies and addresses threats to biodiversity and natural resources and associated challenges, including those related to ecological, demographical, climatic, market, technological and economic factors in the biological corridors;
- Being selective in terms of identification of locations and nature of interventions to serve as demonstration models in the biodiversity corridors and in addressing the nature of challenges that operate therein taking into considerations the existing institutional capacity and resource constraints; and
- Improving awareness and knowledge and strengthening gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation as means to improve conservation impacts.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 1. 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</p> <p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1: Question 8</p>	<p>I- 4 P- 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>In order to ensure that the risk of conflicts are managed (Principle 1: Question 8) and Standard 5, the Project duration is proposed to be six 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 biodiversity corridor management that is based on sufficient information, system of incentives, and mechanisms for resolving inconsistencies in natural resources use. Addition management actions include:</p> <p>(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 8).</p> <p>(ii) A Participatory Framework for IEM, Consensus Building and Planning and Implementation (Annex 10) will be applied to</p>

				<p>ensure that community (including IP) concerns are addressed in a timely and efficient manner using FPIC procedures as defined by NCIP AO 1 in line with UNDP's SESP</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) An Indigenous Peoples' Framework (Annex 15) 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.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Development interventions (e.g. MSMEs, eco-tourism etc.) can have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented.</p> <p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 1, Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9</p>	<p>I - 3 P -2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Unless sustainable principles are applied and enforced in terms of project interventions there is likelihood of loss of species and habitats</p>	<p><i>To ensure that project activities will not cause negative impacts to habitats and ecosystems (Standard 1, Question 1); proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats (Standard 1, Question 2); does not involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods (Standard 1, Question 3); pose risks to endangered species (Standard 1, Question 4), that harvest are within sustainable limits and restoration actions are biodiversity-friendly (, Standard 1, Question 6) and utilization of genetic materials are managed (Standard 1, Question 9) the project has considered the following:</i></p> <p>(i) The criteria for the selection of clusters (Annex 8) 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. As a consequence clusters selected for project interventions will benefit from improved conservation, environmentally friendly agricultural and land use practices to reduce impacts on species and ecosystems, improved monitoring of species and ecosystem health, rehabilitation of degraded and mined out areas with native species or through natural regeneration</p>

				<p>processes, and enhanced environmental stewardship of PA resources by local communities.</p> <p>(ii) All community agriculture and production systems and livelihood activities will take place outside the key biodiversity areas through appropriate zoning arrangements.</p> <p>(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 and is sustainable. Such a checklist would also include the identification of investment location in relation to protected areas.</p> <p>(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. These considerations have positioned the project into a framework of synergy between the natural environment and the actors within it.</p>
<p>Risk 3. Improved zoning and management of the PAs and corridors could restrict access to resources from PAs and surrounding lands. This might indigenous communities located in ancestral domain areas, and CADCs/CADTs.</p> <p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1, Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4; and Standard 5, Questions 2 and 4</p>	I - 3 P - 3	Moderate	<p>With the improved management of existing PAs and creation of other Community managed areas (OECMs) creation of new protected areas and improved zoning of the BDC for multiple different uses, community rights of access may be restricted in specific areas.</p>	<p><i>To manage the risk from potential adverse impacts on human rights (Principle 1, Question 1); adverse impacts on affected populations (Principle 1, Question 2); restriction of availability, quality of access to resources (Principle 1, Question 3), exclude any potentially affected people (Principle 1, Question 4) and risk of economic displacement (Standard 5, Question 2) and affect on land tenure arrangements and/or community property/customary rights (Standard 5, Question 4) the Project will undertake following mitigation measures:</i></p> <p>(i) Apply the Framework for IEM (Annex 10) 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;</p> <p>(ii) The establishment of KBAs, HCVFs (refer Annex 8) that will be planned and managed under community governance mechanisms will take into consideration current uses of these resources</p>

				<p>(iii) The development and use of a screening checklist for project investments based on SESP to screen all investments (including set-asides) to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and ensure avoidance of restriction in access to the extent feasible;</p> <p>(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 8), 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</p> <p>(v) The project grievance redressal system (refer Section IV, Part iii of UNDP Project Document) provides a mechanism to address any specific community concerns.</p> <p>(vi) Use of FPIC procedures patterned after NCIP AO No. 1 to ensure consent regarding project investments</p>
<p>Risk 4. 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.</p> <p>Referred to SESP, Standard 6, Questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7</p>	<p>I – 3 P - 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Rights of access and tenure of indigenous peoples could possibly be affected unless these are clarified, affirmed and documented during the integrated biodiversity corridor planning processes</p>	<p><i>To ensure that the activities of the project that are located in areas where indigenous peoples are present (Standard 6 Question 1); likely that parts of the project will be located on lands claimed by indigenous peoples (Standard 6 Question 2); that the proposed project could potentially affect human rights, lands, natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (Standard 6 Question 3); could potentially involve utilization of natural resources on lands claimed by indigenous peoples (Standard 6 Question 5) and could possibly affect development priorities of IPs (Question 7); the project will manage these risks through the following measures:</i></p> <p>(i). The Implementation of participatory planning processes (Annex 10) to ensure that consultations and feasibility studies, particular related to lands claimed by IP community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that effective</p>

				<p>consultation takes place and community consent based on FPIC procedures prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments to reduce potential for conflict and ensure that these do not infringe on human rights, lands, natural resources on land under ancestral domains.</p> <p>(ii) As part of the required of the IP framework, MoUs will be signed between the IP communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground.</p> <p>(III) Engagement of parties through under the Grievance Redressal System to address any conflict between the government/municipal entities and IPs.</p> <p>(iv) Use of project screening checklist based on SESP . This will facilitate the screening of all investments, including OECM, SLM and SFM initiatives to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles, and in particular do not conflict with IP community resource uses.</p> <p>(iv) Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples based on the IP Framework that was prepared at PPG stage (Annex 15) and addresses specific concerns relating to IPs, including tenure issues.</p> <p>(v) The PMU will include consultant expertise in FPIC, IPP and M&E to ensure that IP issues are adequately addressed and monitored</p>
<p>Risk 5. 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.</p>	<p>I - 3 P - 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Unless project implementation ensures that women and the vulnerable groups within the local population are engaged in consultation and their proposals form the core of projects proposals made under component,</p>	<p><i>To ensure that project activities do not have adverse impacts on gender equality (Principle 2, Question 1); potentially cause discrimination against women based on gender (Principle 2, Question 2), and limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources (Principle 2, Question 4) the project will institute the following actions:</i></p> <p>(i). Ensure that there is active participation of women in the planning phase of the project, 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.</p>

<p>Referred to SESP, Principle 2, Question 1, 2 and 4.</p>			<p>there is likelihood that women and marginalized groups would not be part of the decision-making process and benefit sharing agreements.</p>	<p>(ii) The “<i>Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan</i>” (Annex 4) 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 at all levels of engagement.</p> <p>(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, as well as support land reform initiatives that benefit women and indigenous groups.</p> <p>(iv) Special investments would be planned based on women’s requirements to ensure that they adequately benefit from project investments.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(vi) At the program and project level implementation arrangements, a Gender Specialist will be posted at the Project Management Unit and s/he will be supported by technical staff members at the Corridor Management Unit based at the two biological corridors in Eastern Mindanao and Mindoro. The Gender Specialist will be supported by the trained Regional/Provincial/Local Government planning and gender focal points based in various government agencies and if need be, the project will tap seasonal gender experts that will come from the vetted Gender Resource Pool Database³ housed and managed by the Philippine Commission on Women.</p> <p>(vii) Monitoring Plan has gender responsive indicators to access gender dimensions, including that the project scores a Gender Scorecard 2 Marker.</p>
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³ <https://www.pcw.gov.ph/article/pcw-opens-profiling-gad-resource-pool-batch-7>

<p>Risk 6. Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives</p> <p>SESP Attachment 1: Standard 2, Question 2.</p>	<p>I – 3 P - 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There could be potential climate change risks including precipitation and temperature changes that could have an impact on people’s livelihoods as well as on ecological systems.</p>	<p><i>To ensure that the activities of the project are sensitive to potential climate change impacts (Principle 3, Standard 2, Question 2),</i> the project will ensure the following:</p> <p>(i). The Implementation of participatory planning processes for IEM (Annex 10) will be carried out ensuring that activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices managed for their climate risks. These activities will be implemented through community participation that will encourage climate smart agriculture, diversification of livelihoods, improved management of natural resources, eco-tourism businesses, improved soil and water conservation, water efficiency use and harvesting, etc.</p> <p>(ii). Enhanced Protected Areas management, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Efforts (OECMs) and conservation practices would improve protection and management of critical ecosystems services as well as wildlife habitat, which should help to increase the overall resilience of the natural systems to climate risks in the areas compared to business as usual.</p> <p>(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 so that it is in a better overall situation to manage climate changes.</p> <p>(iv). The Management Knowledge and Communications Strategy (Annex 6) is a key framework to improve awareness of climate and ensuring measures to improve climate resilience</p>
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<p>Risk 7. Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) has not yet been secured</p> <p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1, Standard 6, Question 4)</p>	<p>I - 3 P – 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The process of obtaining statutory FPIC certification for IPs is complicated and involves several steps both at the national, regional and local levels that could likely delay obtaining such status.</p>	<p>While the project might not have influence in obtaining statutory FPICs for IPs, there are a number of actions that the project can take to ensure that free prior and informed consent (Attachment 1, Principle 3, Standard 6, Question 4) is obtained from key stakeholders, including in particular IPs namely by:</p> <p>(i) Use of NCIP AO No. 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006 as means to obtain consent. No activities will proceed without consent, and that consent can be withdrawn at any time</p> <p>(ii) The Implementation of participatory planning processes for IEM (Annex 10) to ensure that consultations and feasibility studies, particularly related to lands claimed by IP community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that FPIC procedures are applied (based on takes place prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments to reduce potential for conflict and ensure that these do not infringe on human rights, lands, natural resources on land under ancestral domains.</p> <p>(iii) MoUs will be agreed through a open and free dialogue between the IP communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground</p> <p>(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 free and prior consultation with IPs before project activities and their locations are decided on.</p>
<p>Risk 8: 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.</p>	<p>I = 3 P =2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The influx of new investments and approaches might have potential for erosion of IP cultural practices</p>	<p>To ensure that interventions do not adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (Standard 4, Question 1), ensure that the activities of the project are sensitive to cultural heritage (Standard 4, Question 2) and reduce the impact of the cultural heritage of IPS (Standard 6, Question 9) the project will manage this risk by the following measures:</p>

<p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1, Standard 4. Questions 1 and 2 and Standard 6 Question 9</p>				<p>(i) The implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan based on the IP Framework prepared during the PPG stage will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the IPs</p> <p>(ii) The effective use of the grievance redressal system Section IV, Part iv) to address these specific concerns;</p> <p>(iii) The use of a screening checklist based on SESP to screen all investments from an environmental, social and cultural perspective to ensure that these take into consideration all potential impacts and implementation would be monitored to ensure that there is no impacts on cultural heritage of the Maroon community</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(v) Provision has also been made for the documentation by IP community stakeholders of their cultural practices to enhance biodiversity conservation after FPIC.</p>
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
Low Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Moderate Risk		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>A total of eight risks have been identified, all of which have been assessed as moderate significance. The following safeguards are triggered (moderate risks): Principle 1: Human Rights, Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, Principle 3, Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Standard 4: Cultural Heritage and Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement; and 6 Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>The overall project risk categorization is moderate. Preparation and implementation of an “Indigenous Peoples” Plan based on the IP Framework (Annex 15) prepared during the PPG stage of the project outlining the additional</p>	



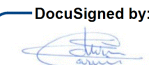
		<p>safeguard measures. In accordance with this Plan, a targeted assessment of potential economic risks will be assessed during cluster planning and any additional management measures detailed. This will include the completion of a livelihoods action plan if justified by any expected reduction in livelihood.</p> <p>This SESP template (Annex 3) will form the basis of the targeted assessment and will be updated as required. If the impacts are considered significant or cannot be managed by simple and practical mitigation measures that can be implemented within the capacity of the communities, these activities will be avoided. When impacts are easily manageable, the IEM Framework would include responsibilities for ensuring oversight for these measures and monitoring of its implementation. The DENR oversees and evaluates the implementation of the IBM Framework to assess if social and environment screening has been adequate. Implementation of any social and environmental mitigation measures will be monitored by the DENR, BMB and PMU and reported annually, including actions taken. Annually supervision missions will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed</p> <p>A gender assessment (Annex 4) has been completed along with a gender mainstreaming action plan. Implementation of the project gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, livelihoods and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes. a Gender Specialist will be posted at the Project Management Unit and s/he will be supported by technical staff members at the Corridor Management Unit based at the two biological corridors in Eastern Mindanao and Mindoro.</p> <p>Defined M&E and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation. Key measures will include:</p>
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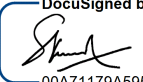
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring capacity development and improved management effectiveness of PAs, and greater community participation and co-management. • Comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan that considers broad range of stakeholders and how to consult and engage them in project activities • All plans, tools and measures incorporate climate change adaptation considerations <p>Support for safeguards and gender has been built into the project budget, the monitoring and evaluation framework and specific responsibilities allocated to Project Management Unit staff. Oversight for FPIC, IP framework implementation and gender and social concerns will be provided by specialists who will be recruited for the PMU. The independent Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation will be tasked to assess whether these mitigation measures have been met. This will be explicitly stated in the Terms of Reference of these consultancies.</p> <p>Use of NCIP AO No. 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006 as means to obtain consent.</p>
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?	
	Check all that apply	
	Principle 1: Human Rights	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">X</div> <p>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8; Standard 5, Questions 2 and 4 See Risk 1 and 3. Ensuring effective consultation using FPIC prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments, MOUs with IP and other communities to formalize investment agreements, use of grievance redressal mechanism and use of screening checklist. In terms of the IPs, the use of the "IP Plan based on the IP Framework (Annex 15) will form the basis for dealing with</p>

			the interests and concerns and Use of NCIP AO No. 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006 as means to obtain consent.
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	x	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 2. Questions 1, 2 and 4 See Risk 5: Gender disparities exist at project sites and could potentially be enhanced by project activities. A gender assessment has been completed along with a gender mainstreaming action plan. Implementation of the project gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, livelihoods and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes.
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	x	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 1, Question 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 See Risk 2: Criteria for the selection of target clusters for project intervention based on biodiversity values located generally outside the KBAs, use of screening checklist (SESP) to ensure investments outside key biodiversity sites, PA management planning define specific rules for location and nature of investments within PA; guidelines for sustainable harvest of forest products and monitoring of compliance and environmentally friendly natural regeneration of forest proposed
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	x	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 2, Question 2 See Risk 6: Application of participatory community risk assessment and planning that will, inter alia, influence the choice of investment projects with considerations of their risks. Monitoring plan to ensure that the health of the ecosystem and implementation of knowledge management and communication strategy to enhance public awareness and involvement in climate smart actions.
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	x	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 4, Questions 1 and 2 See Risk 8: The use of the Indigenous Peoples Plan based on the IP Framework developed at PPG stage will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the IPs. The use of the grievance redressal system to address these specific

			concerns and the screening checklist based on SESP to ensure that these take into consideration all potential impacts and implementation would be monitored to ensure that there is no impacts on cultural heritage of the IP communities Any project related economic development initiatives proposed by the IP communities will rest on the maintenance of the integrity of IP culture, for example, in agricultural practices, eco-tourism, etc. Use of NCIP AO No. 1 or the FPIC Guidelines of 2006 as means to obtain consent.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3: Standard 5, Questions 2 and 4 See Risks 3 and 4: Preparation of IP plan outlining measures for participation of communities, representation in Technical Working Group, Use of GRM, use of screening checklist (SESP) and culturally sensitive investments will be made and livelihood action plan
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3: Standard 6, Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 See Risks 1, 4 and 7: See response to Risk 3 and 4 above
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
DS  DocuSigned by: <i>Maria Theresa Espino-Yap</i> 3A4FB6D69BB2421... QA Assessor: Maria Theresa V. Espino-Yap, Program Analyst, Climate Action Programme	03-Jan-2023	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
DS  DocuSigned by:  1E1E9D28CA3E42B... QA Approver: Edwine Carrie, Deputy Resident Representative	22-Jan-2023	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.

<p>DocuSigned by:  00A71179A59543C... PAC Chair: Selva Ramachandran, Resident Representative</p>	<p>25-Jan-2023</p>	<p>UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.</p>
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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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

⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	Yes
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or forest restoration (including agroforestry, assisted natural regeneration and forest protection)	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁵ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

⁵ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁶	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	Yes

⁶ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No