# I. UNDP PHILIPPINES

Project Initiation Plan

**Project Title:** Localizing e-Government for Accelerated Provision of Services (LEAPS) in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

**Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):** Outcome 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected.

**Expected CPD Output(s):** 1.2. Public financial management strengthened for efficient and effective execution of budgets allocated for the delivery of basic services

**Start/End Dates:** 1 July to 31 December 2020

**Implementing Partner:** United Nations Development Programme

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### Brief Description

The passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the establishment of a three-year transition authority in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) provides an important opportunity to improve governance and public service delivery in one of the poorest parts of the country that has suffered from long-term fragility and instability.

Local government units (LGUs) are at the heart of the challenge to improve local service delivery. The 116 municipal LGUs and two (2) city LGUs of BARMM, to include new territories such as Cotabato City and sixty-three barangays of Cotabato City, are overseen by the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG). To build the capacity of MILG and BARMM LGUs and respond to the substantial gaps in public service delivery at the local level, MILG has agreed to enter into a partnership with UNDP to achieve the following objectives: (i) broaden people's access to information and communications technology (ICT) for more inclusive digital solutions; (ii) simplify the business processes of MILG and pilot LGUs to improve local public service delivery and make services more accessible to people through the use of ICT solutions; (iii) enable easier digital entry points to access public services; and (iv) organize and develop the capacity of citizens to monitor the delivery, installation and use of ICT equipment and digital solutions. Governance arrangements will be established for the project to ensure proactive management of project activities and performance.

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| Programme Period: | 6 months |
| Atlas Project Number: | 00120767 |
| Atlas Output ID: | 00116821 |
| Gender Marker: | GEN2 |
| COVID-19 Marker: | Not applicable |

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|---|---|
| Total resources required: | PHP 38,738,418.23 |
| | USD 767,401.31 |
| Total allocated resources: | |
| Government (Project ID 00116821): | |
| | PHP P18,000,000.00 |
| | USD 356,576.86 |
| UNDP (Project ID 110896): | |
| | PHP 4,109,072.00 |
| | USD 81,140.00 |
| Japanese Government Fund (Project ID 00121742): | |
| | PHP 16,629,346.23 |
| | USD 329,424.45 |

**Agreed by: MILG**

Print Name: Attorney Naguib Sinarimbo, Minister, MILG-BARMM

Date:

**UNDP**

Print Name: Titon Mitra, Resident Representative, UNDP Philippines

Date:  29 June 2020

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## II. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Technology has the potential to accelerate development. If used correctly, it can streamline governance processes, facilitate constructive dialogue between society and state, and ensure that basic services reach the people quickly and conveniently.

Indeed, technology can play a critical role in accelerating peacebuilding efforts and socioeconomic development in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), which has long suffered from conflict and historical injustice. To ensure that the transition toward a peaceful and just society continues, development will have to be swift and inclusive, winning the hearts and minds of those who have long been marginalised. The peaceful transition is complicated further by the Coronavirus 19 (COVID-19) pandemic, that has sent much of the Philippines into varying degrees of community quarantine since 16 March 2020. While BARMM has so far managed to keep the viral infection rates to a low level, the quarantine restrictions have inadvertently had a severe impact on the economy. For the BARMM government to manage an effective recovery plan, they will need to ensure that their policy decisions are backed by accurate and timely data. Technology can play an important role in facilitating the rapid collection, analysis, and communication of that data.

Consistent with its mandate to prioritize the acquisition, adoption, innovation, and application of science and technology for development and its pursuit of competence, excellence and service innovation as provided in both the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and the Revised Transition Plan 2019-2022 for the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, the Bangsamoro Government, through the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), forged a partnership with UNDP that seeks to apply, where possible, the strategic framework and principles of the UNDP-supported Access to Information (a2i) program to the specific social, cultural and economic contexts of BARMM.

The Localizing e-Government for Accelerated Provision of Services (LEAPS) will build on the a2i experience towards the transformation in local governance in BARMM by significantly accelerating connectivity in communities and opening up governance by enabling citizens to capitalize on the benefits of connectivity, such as through improved access to services and information, community enterprise development, assisted rural e-commerce, and skills development. The LEAPS Project is a way to overcome the dependencies on archaic, paper-based and manual processes within and among the local government units (LGUs). This project will also maximize the use of MILG's limited manpower and resources to effectively and efficiently deliver and monitor frontline services.

The overarching outcome of the LEAPS Project is to ensure that "the most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected". For this initiation phase outputs are targeted as follows:

**Output 1: MILG, LGUs and citizens have access to ICT and inclusive digital solutions targeting most vulnerable segments of society including women and PWDs.**
- The project will set up quality ICT equipment and develop digital solutions for the MILG-BARMM and LGUs in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region that would facilitate citizens' access to local services. The Web Portal will be established and managed by MILG and LGUs to mainstream their simplified and digitalized services. It is also envisioned that eventually; other regional agencies will connect their services to the portal.
- With the simplification of the front-line services, availability of Web Portals and establishment of Digital Centres at strategic locations, citizens will have now a broad range of access points to the

needed services. By bringing government services closer to the people, savings in terms of time, cost and number of visits will be experienced by the public. These digital solutions will also serve as platforms for citizens to enhance their knowledge and skills on livelihoods, small business enterprises and financial literacy, among others.

- To promote transparency and trust to the government processes, citizens will be empowered to monitor and report progress and issues through mobile applications and Call Centres.

## Output 2: LGUs effectively and efficiently use disaggregated data for development and resilience planning, programming, budgeting and governance.

- Through the project, technical assistance will be provided to LGUs in collecting local information and in establishing their development database to help facilitate the formulation of evidence based and well-informed plans and budgets. The LGU-operated development database can also be used to prioritize beneficiaries of government services. This will also strengthen the capacity of MILG to monitor specific local indicators and performance of the LGUs.

## Output 3: BARMM regional and local governments have access to the Kedu Lab setup which provides data-driven policy recommendations.

- This output shall establish the 'Kedu Lab' - a multistakeholder network of doctors, economists, data scientists and other experts which shall provide BARMM with data-driven policy recommendations, and at the same time provide capacity building support in data management and analysis in support of its COVID-19 response and wider development strategy. It will do so via the following objectives:
  - To strengthen data visualisation platforms, supported by a centralised data platform, which in turn will enhance the health and socioeconomic monitoring and analytical systems to provide BARMMs and LGUs with critical health and socioeconomic data needed to inform government action in the response and recovery phases of the COVID crisis;
  - To establish – a multi-disciplinary network of experts - that will provide real time data driven policy recommendations to national and local governments in support of the COVID response and recovery phases; and
  - To leverage the data assets of the private sector, in a way that protects privacy rights, to generate insights that complement Government administrative and other data.
- The Kedu Lab will also integrate critical data developd from the LEAPS project such as some relevant socio-demographic information from the DevLIVE+ and services accessed through the web portals.

After the successful implementation of this Project Initiation Plan (PIP), this may evolve into a full project to help implement an ICT-supported digital governance solution that covers all the 116 municipalities and three (2) cities in BARMM through the supervision of the MILG-BARMM (Annex 1). Mostly of the interventions concentrate on improving citizens' access to quality public services, strengthening institutional capacity of MILG and LGUs to be more effective and inclusive, co-creation of innovative solutions, reflection, learning and application of good practices across LGUs, MILG and other relevant BARMM ministries.

To lay down the foundation, this PIP identifies major outputs to drive the preliminary phase of the LEAPS Project. In the initial phase of the LEAPS Project, focus is on the MILG and two pilot (2) LGUs. The PIP ensures that the activities identified could demonstrate "quick wins" in a short span of time (6-months) such as citizens' access to streamlined front-line services of pilot LGUs. It is also desired that strong buy-in among stakeholders – from the MILG, pilot LGUs and CSOs, is demonstrated at the early phase of the LEAPS Project. Hence, multiple actors are involved as the activities are implemented along the way. These are defined in Section IV.

It should be noted that the deliverables from the first phase will serve as the success blocks toward the next activities and processes for the achievement of all the targeted outputs identified by LEAPS Project. As a case in point, during the initial phase, the on-ground studies like the mapping of the selected service' processes, empathy training and ethnographic research will improve and guide the final design and protocols of the ICT platform as template for a wider range of services to be simplified. Additionally, the LEAPS Project is introduced to its future stakeholders through consultations and orientation events as part of its social preparation. Further, interventions focused on MILG and pilot LGUs will broaden the understanding and enhance the capacities of leaders and personnel on the different ICT solutions and platforms that would accelerate provision of frontline services.

## III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This initial phase of the LEAPS Project shall be implemented by UNDP (as "Implementing Partner") via a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), and in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the UNDP.

For the purpose of effective project governance and management oversight, a Project Board shall be established with MILG-BARMM and UNDP officials as core members. Stakeholders from other government agencies and civil society may be invited to attend Project Board meetings as and when necessary. The Project Board shall meet as needed, and shall provide strategic guidance and direction regarding the implementation of the project. Any changes deemed necessary to the strategy and 6-month workplan, including the revision of outputs and any budget allocation, realignment, and/or reallocation, shall be discussed and approved at the Project Board, prior to initiating amendment of the project initiation plan, 6-month work plan, and/or Project line item budget. These amendments shall be formalized via an exchange of letters between MILG-BARMM and UNDP.

A UNDP Project Management Office (PMO) will be created to implement the day to day activities of the project following UNDP programme operations policies and procedures. The PMO will be composed of a Project Manager, Project Officer, M&E Officer and a Project Assistant, and will be supported by the Operations and Procurement Teams of the UNDP Philippines Country Office. The Project Management Office will likewise be supported by the Team Leader of the Institutions and Partnerships and the UNDP Head of Cotabato Office, under the overall guideance of the UNDP Resident Representative. The Project Management Office will also benefit from the advice provided by the Project Board and the MILG-LGSD.

**Figure 1.** Management arrangements for the LEAPS Project
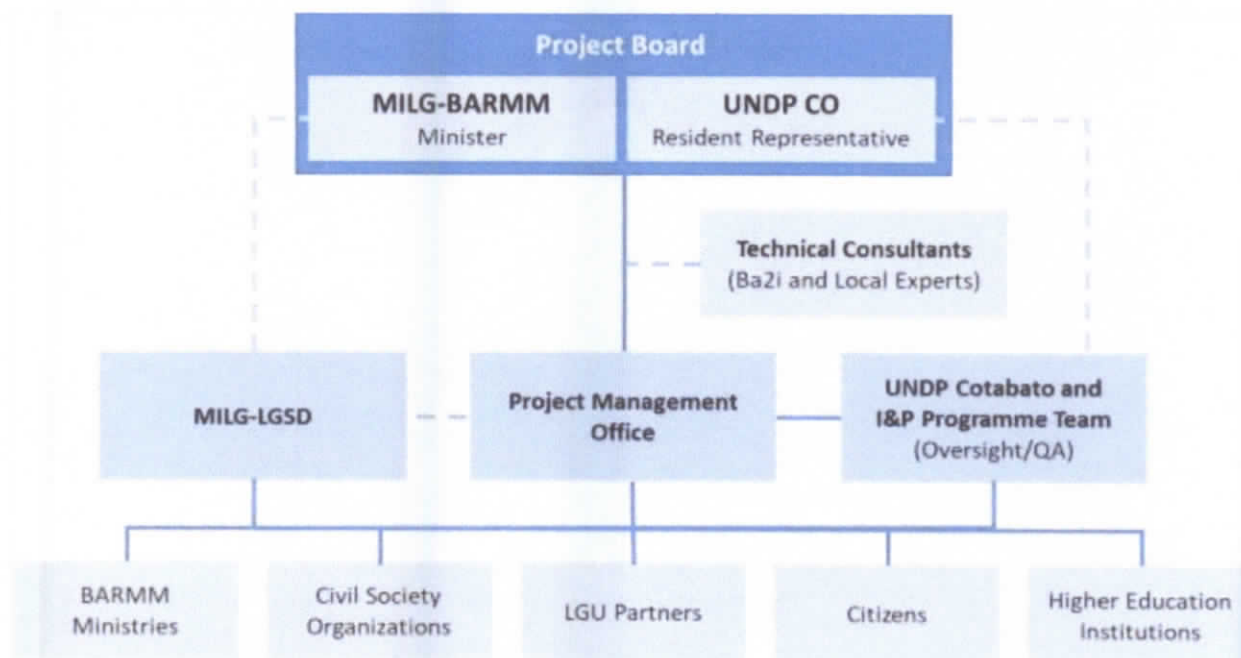


The technical expertise and assistance from Bangladesh's a2i (Ba2i) programme will be accessed under the aegis of a Framework Agreement between UNDP CO of Philippines and Bangladesh. With the maturing of this technical collaboration, LEAPS Project in later years might consider executing an inter-governmental agreement between MILG-BARMM and the ICT Division of Government of Bangladesh where the a2i programme is housed.

Tapping the local expertise, the LEAPS Project may partner with Mindanao State University (MSU), Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), Governance HUBS and other CSOs and Higher Education Institutions for data innovation, community trainings and other relevant activities. As the project develops, relevant government agencies will be encouraged to participate in the formulation of the digital centres. LGUs and citizens will also be involved to the project implementation and information dissemination. The detailed roles and responsibilities of project partners will be determined based on the appropriate instruments and in accordance with UNDP Programme and operations policies and procedures.

## IV.  MONITORING

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring plan:

| Monitoring Activity | Purpose | Frequency | Expected Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| Track results progress | Progress data against activities and results will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Monthly | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project team team in close consultation with the MILG and UNDP. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monitor and Manage Risk | Specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results will be identified at inception. A risk log will be used to monitor risk management actions. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk. | Monthly | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. |
| Learn | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | end of 6 months | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. |
| Review and Make Course Corrections | Data and evidence from all monitoring actions will inform decision making. | Monthly | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the TWC and used to make course corrections. |
| Project Report | Quarterly cumulative progress reports will be submitted to MILG consisting of project accomplishments and fund utilization against pre-defined annual targets. | Quarterly | |

## V. ESTIMATED BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M 1 | M 2 | M 3 | M 4 | M 5 | M 6 | | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount (PhP) | Amount (USD) 1USD=50.48 PHP (May 2020 UNORE) |
| Output 1: MILG, LGUs and citizens have access to ICT and inclusive digital solutions targeting most vulnerable segments of society including women and PWDs. | 1.1 Engagement of consultant for and partnership with local CSO/HEI on the business processes simplification, ethnographic research, web development and design of the Digital Centers and Interactive Call Centres | X | X | | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | 1,000,000 | 19,809.83 |
| Indicator 1.1: Number of e-services initiatives completed and available to citizens by MILG<br><br>Baseline: 1<br>Target: 2 | | | | | | | | | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | 2,000,000 | 39,619.65 |
| | 1.2 Development of localized empathy training modules | | | X | X | | | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | 750,000 | 14,857.37 |
| Indicator 1.2: Number of e-services initiatives completed and available to citizens by LGUs<br><br>Baseline: 1<br>Target: 2 | 1.3 Procurement and deployment of ICT infrastructure and e-Governance software | X | X | | | | | UNDP | MILG | 72400 ICT Infrastructure | 4,400,000.00 | 87,163.23 |
| | 1.4 Website development | X | X | X | | | | UNDP | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | 100,000.00 | 1,980.98 |

| Indicator / Activity | Timeline | Responsible Party | Implementing | Budget Description | Amount | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1.3: Number of government officials with enhanced capacities to offer and use e-services and digital platforms, disaggregated by sex<br><br>Baseline: 0<br>Targets: 50<br>MILG<br>Male= 10 | | | | | | |
| 1.5 Conduct of workshop for digitalization of the selected simplified processes, ethnographic reasearch and empathy training to MILG and selected LGUs | X X X | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | 560,000.00 | 11,093.50 |
| | | | | 75700 Learning Cost | 3,162,728.00 | 62,653.09 |
| | | | | 71600 Travel | 69,500.00 | 1,376.78 |
| Female= 10<br>LGU= 2 LGUs<br>Male= 14/ LGU<br>Female=16/ LGU | | | | | | |
| 1.6 Traning of MILG and selected LGUs on ICT and web portal management | X X | UNDP | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | 300,000.00 | 5,942.95 |
| | | | | 71600 Travel | 300,000.00 | 5,942.95 |
| Indicator 1.4: Number of citizens having access to the e-services and provide feedback to the MILG/LGUs on service delivery | | | | | | |
| 1.7 Training of MILG, selected LGU and external partners on the DevLIVE as citizen's monitoring app | X X | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | 617,500.00 | 12,232.57 |
| Baseline: 0<br>Targets: 100<br>Male= 50<br>Female<br>= 50 | | | | | | |
| 1.8 Development of the design and site selection criteria for the Digital Centres and Interactive Call Centres | X X | UNDP | MILG | 71300-Local Consultant | 15,000.00 | 297.15 |
| Note: ensure that vulnerable sectors (PWD, SC, Pregnant, Children) are included in the 100 target citizens. | | | | | | |
| 1.9 Conduct of conference for knowledge exchange and information dissemination with BARMM LGUs | X | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 72500 Printing and Reproduction of IEC | 500,000.00 | 9,904.91 |
| | | | | 71300 Local Consultant | 100,000.00 | 1,980.98 |

| Description | Timeline | Responsible | Party | Budget Code | Amount | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Subtotal for Output 1** | | | | | 13,874,728.00 | 274,855.94 |
| Output 2: LGUs effectively and efficiently use disaggregated data for development and resilience planning, programming, budgeting and governance. | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Scoping of current status of the local plans | X | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | 230,000.00 | 4,556.26 |
| 2.2 Module Development | X X | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | 159,500.00 | 3,159.67 |
| 2.3 Training and write shop of MILG and pilot LGUs on integrating DevLIVE+ into the local planning processes | X X X X | UNDP | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | 800,000.00 | 15,847.86 |
| | | | | 71600 Travel | 109,500.00 | 2,169.18 |
| Indicator 2.1: Number of LGUs using development database for local planning<br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: 2 | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2: Number of LGUs oriented on the use of development database for planning and decision making<br>Baseline: 8<br>Target: 118 C/MLGUs | | | | | | |
| 2.4 Conduct of one-day conference on the DevLIVE+ for all BARMM LGUs | X | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | 166,000.00 | 3,288.43 |
| | | | | 75700 Learning Cost | 452,261.28 | 8,959.22 |
| Indicator 2.3: Number of local government officials with enhanced capacities on evidenced-based planning<br>Baseline: 5<br>Target: 118 C/MPDCs | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal for Output 2** | | | | | 1,917,261.28 | 37,980.61 |

| Output / Indicator | Activity | Timeline | Source | Responsible Party | Budget Description | Amount (71400) | Amount (71300) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output 3: BARMM regional and local governments have access to the Kedu Lab setup which provides data-driven policy recommendations | 3.1 Setup central data platform for BARMM | X | Japan | UNDP | 71400 Contractual Services; 71300 Loc. Consultant | 6,082,800 | 120,000 |
| Indicator 3.1: Number of data-driven policy recommendations made to GAs and LGUs by the Kedu Lab<br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: 10 | 3.2 Customise visualisation platforms on health and socioeconomic condition of BARMM | X X X X X | Japan | UNDP | 71400 Contractual Services; 71300 Loc. Consultant | 2,534,500 | 50,000.00 |
| Indicator 3.2: Number of government officials with enhanced capacities to interpret results and use the Kedu Lab, disaggregated by sex<br>Baseline: 0<br>Targets: 50<br>MILG<br>Male= 10<br>Female= 10<br>LGU= 2 LGUs<br>Male= 14/ LGU<br>Female=16/ LGU | 3.3 Commission data-driven studies by the Lab on critical policy issues for BARMM | X X X X X | Japan | UNDP | 71400 Contractual Services; 71300 Loc. Consultant | 2,534,500 | 50,000.00 |
|  | 3.4 Capacity building support in the field of data management and digital solutions | X X X X | Japan | UNDP | 71400 Contractual Services; 71300 Loc. Consultant | 3,548,300 | 70,000.00 |
| **Subtotal for Output 3** |  |  |  |  |  | **14,700,100.00** | **291,2016.42** |

| Output | Activity | Responsible | Party | Budget code | | | | | | | | Amount | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4.1 Engagment of the Project Manager, Project Office, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Finance and Administrative Assistant | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 71400 Service Contract | X | | | | | | | 1,380,000.00 | 27,337.56 |
| | 4.2 Coordination with key partners and stakeholders as well as implementation and monitoring of activities | UNDP/MILG | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | X | X | X | X | X | | | 147,526.50 | 2,922.47 |
| Project management is set-up to monitor and ensure quality of the project delivery. | 4.3 Finalization of the LEAPS Project Document and Financing Agreement | UNDP | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | | | X | | | | | 107,000.00 | 2,119.65 |
| | 4.4 General Operating expenses | UNDP | MILG | 74500 DPC-GOE | X | X | X | X | | | | 318,738.72 | 6,314.16 |
| | | | Japan | | X | X | X | | | | | 95,000.00 | 1,881.93 |
| | | | UNDP | 71400 Service Contract/ 64300 Salaries | | | | | | | | 2,129,072.00 | 42,176.55 |
| | | | Japan | | | | | | | | | 602,442.80 | 11,934.29 |
| | 4.5 Direct Project Costs | | MILG | 71400 Service Contract/ 64300 Salaries | X | X | X | X | X | X | | 1,715,119.29 | 33,976.21 |
| | **Subtotal for Output 4** | | | | | | | | | | | **6,494,899.31** | **136,269.80** |
| | | | | GMS MILG (3%) | | | | | | | | 519,626.21 | 8,914.42 |
| | | | | GMS Japan (8%) | | | | | | | | 1,231,803.42 | 24,401.81 |
| | | | | TOTAL (MILG-BARMM, Project ID 00116821 ) | | | | | | | | 18,000,000.00 | 356,576.86 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL (Japan Funds, Project ID 00121742 ) | 16,629,346.23 | 329,424.45 |
| TOTAL (UNDP Funds 2020, Project ID 110896 ) | 4,109,072.00 | 81,140.00 |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 38,738,418.23 | 767,401.31 |

*Note: See Annex 1 for the UNDP 2019-April 2020 funded activities and key accomplishments.*

**Project Concept: Localizing e-Government for Accelerated Provision of Services (LEAPS)**

Known as the flagship programme of the Digital Bangladesh agenda by the Government of Bangladesh, a2i was selected given similar starting challenges in Bangladesh and BARMM of connectivity and local governance in remote, rural locations; shared social and cultural context; and, a2i's recognized status as a leading global program that has dramatically improved citizens access to services and information, and expanded unprecedented opportunities for community participation at the local level.

The Localizing e-Government for Accelerated Provision of Services (LEAPS) will build on the a2i experience towards the  transformation in local governance in BARMM by significantly accelerating connectivity in communities and opening up governance by enabling citizens to capitalize on the benefits of connectivity, such as through improved access to services and information, community enterprise development, assisted rural e-commerce, and skills development. The LEAPS Project is a way to overcome the dependencies on archaic, paper-based and manual processes within and among the local government units (LGUs). This project will also maximize the use of MILG's limited manpower and resources to effectively and efficiently deliver and monitor frontline services.

The overarching outcome of the LEAPS Project is to ensure that "the most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environmen,t ,wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected", its outputs are targeted as follows:

- MILG is strengthened to provide people's access to ICT and inclusive digital solutions. The project will set up quality ICT equipment and develop digital solutions for the MILG-BARMM and LGUs in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region that would facilitate citizens' access to local services. The Web Portal will be established and managed by MILG and LGUs to mainstream their simplified and digitalized services. It is also envisioned that eventually; other regional agencies will connect their services to the portal.

- Improved citizens' access to quality e-services reducing time and efforts of availing public services. With the simplification of the front-line services, availability of Web Portals and establishment of Digital Centres at strategic locations, citizens will have now a broad range of access points to the needed services. By bringing government services closer to the people, savings in terms of time, cost and number of visits will be experienced by the public. These digital solutions will also serve as platforms for citizens to enhance their knowledge and skills on livelihoods, small business enterprises and financial literacy, among others.

- LGUs effectively and efficiently use disaggregated data for development and resilience planning, programming, budgeting and governance. Through the project, technical assistance will be provided to LGUs in collecting local information and in establishing their development database to help facilitate the formulation of evidence based and well-informed plans and budgets. The LGU-operated development database can also be used to prioritize beneficiaries of government services. This will also strengthen the capacity of MILG to monitor specific local indicators and performance of the LGUs.

- Organized and capacitated citizens to monitor delivery of services and optimal use of ICT equipment and digital solutions. To promote transparency and trust to the government processes, citizens will be empowered to monitor and report progress and issues through mobile applications and Call Centres.

After three years of project implementation, the end goal of the LEAPS Project is to implement an ICT-supported digital governance solution that covers all the 116 municipalities and two (2) cities through the supervision of the MILG-BARMM. Mostly of the interventions concentrate on improving citizens' access to quality public services, strengthening institutional capacity of MILG and LGUs to be more effective and inclusive, co-creation of innovative solutions, reflection, learning and application of good practices across LGUs, MILG and other relevant BARMM ministries. The matrix below outlines the component specific activities contributing to the realization of the outcomes of LEAPS Project:

**Table 1.** Targeted Results Areas and Components of the Broader LEAPS Project

| Project Components | Key Results Areas | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Result Area 1 MILG is strengthened to provide people's access to ICT and inclusive digital solutions. | Result Area 2 LGUs effectively and efficiently use disaggregated data for development and resilience planning, budgeting and governance | Result Area 3 Improved citizen's access to quality and e-services reducing time and efforts of availing public services. | Result Area 4 Organized and capacitated citizens to monitor delivery services and optimal use of ICT equipment and digital solutions |
| **Component 1:** E-Services enabling efficient and transparent access to services for citizens | • ICT Infrastructure and e-Governance Systems<br>• Portal for Service Access (Internal Processes and Front-Line Services)<br>• Digital Centres established and functional<br>• Interactive Call Centre functioning | • ICT Infrastructure and e-Governance Systems | • Process Simplification & Digital Service Design<br>• ICT Infrastructure and e-Governance Systems<br>• Portal for Service Access<br>• NGA Services adaptation<br>• Integration of livelihoods, learning, small business and financial services<br>• Digital Centres established and functional<br>• Interactive Call Centre functioning | |

| Component | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Component 2:** Data for Planning, Resilience and Governance | | • Complete Rollout of DevLIVE+ | | • Citizens monitoring of service delivery |
| **Component 3:** Capacity Strengthening and Change Management | • ICT literacy and digital competencies training<br>• Digital Skills Training<br>• Training and Handholding for digital deployment | • Training and Handholding for digital deployment<br>• Digital Skills Training<br>• Training on data integration to planning process | • Empathy Training<br>• ICT literacy and digital competencies training<br>• Digital Skills Training | • Training and Handholding for digital deployment<br>• Capacitating Citizen Monitor Groups |
| **Component 4:** Campaign, Communication and Advocacy | • Communication, advocacy and dialogues<br>• Public campaign of LEAPS facilities | | | |
| **Component 5:** Project Management and Quality Assurance | • Governance oversight of the Project Board (MILG-UNDP)<br>• Establishment of the PMO and recruitment of staff<br>• Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning<br>• Project Management and Quality Assurance | | | |

**Table 2.** Initial activities conducted (Jan 2019 – Apr 2020)

| Key Accomplishments | Investment Cost (PhP) |
|---|---|
| a2i conducted field mission to BARMM for initial scoping on the LEAPS project | 814,350.00 |
| Technical assistance to the pilot testing of the DevLIVE+ in 8 selected LGUs in Lanao del Sur | 2,500,000.00 |
| Initial design of the LEAPS Project, including key components, identified | 498,500.00 |
| Engagement of the Web Developer for the web portal | 374,400.00 |
| Review of the DevLIVE+ system with pilot LGUs, including Lanao del Sur, and on-going enhancement | 2,827,000.00 |
| Engagement of the data science firm for the ICT platform design | 3,450,000.00 |
| **Total (PhP)** | 10,464,250.00 |

*Annex 2*
**National Acceleration Modality**

The National Acceleration Modality (NAM) between MILG-BARMM and UNDP is supported by the following documents:

1. UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA): UNDP's presence in the Philippines is governed by the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, which was duly ratified in 12 December 1977 as an international treaty recognized as having been incorporated as national legislation by the virtue of Section II and Article 2 of the Philippine Constitution. Under Cf. Clause 1, Article II of the Agreement, assistance "may be made available by the UNDP to the Government" upon request consisting, among others, of "services of advisory experts and consultants", "equipment and supplies" and "any other form of assistance or form of execution, which may be agreed upon by the Government and UNDP."

2. Opinion of the Government Procurement Policy Board: released in 2015, The GPPB recognized the provisions of the 1977 SBAA as in faithful observance of the country's treaty and international obligations - pacta sunt servanda, such that procurement by UNDP utilizing contributions or funds received from the GOP, pursuant to the 1977 SBAA is governed by the UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations, which embodies the processes, procedures, rules and regulations that the UNDP may adopt in the conduct of its procurement activities to implement identified UNDP development support services.

3. Commission on Audit Internal Memorandum released in 2015 confirmed exemption of UNDP Support Services from COA's scope. Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations for Republic Act 9184: released in 2016, Sec. 4.2, "Any Treaty or International or Executive Agreement to which the GOP is a signatory affecting the subject matter of the Act and this IRR shall be observed. In case of conflict between the terms of the Treaty or International or Executive Agreement and this IRR, the former shall prevail."

Execution of a project under NAM brings in several benefits:
- Deeper engagement of development work and understanding of contextual landscape in the Philippines, offering local insights with global perspectives.
- Solid track record and expertise in development issues; effective quality assurance and monitoring standards for projects; and globally recognized transparency and accountability mechanisms in project management.
- Cost efficiency and timely delivery of project outputs through more flexible procurement procedures, access to global network of service providers and experts, availability of corporate and regional long-term framework agreements with vendors and service providers.
- UN privileges get extended to the project and UNDP absorbs the legal risks inherent to project implementation.
- Potential "savings" of project fund in terms of (i) UNDP's ability of soliciting cheaper prices in comparison to government due to access to international sourcing; and (ii) exemption from VAT (12%) on goods procured under the project. These savings get ploughed back into the implementation of project activities.
- UNDP helps build government capacity so that the agency sustains the programme efforts independent of external support at the end of the project.

*Annex 3*
**LEAPS Project Management Office**

The Project Management Office at the Project Initiation Phase shall be composed of the following:

1. Project Manager shall lead the PMO and will be responsible for the overall management of project activities including, but not limited to the following:

   a. Overall management of the initiative and technical inputs in the implementation of the project under the overall guidance and advisory support of UNDP and MILG-LGSD;
   b. Preparation of detailed annual and financial plans based on the project results framework and theory of change and submitting copies to the MILG-LGSD
   c. Management, certification and reporting on financial disbursement based on approved work plan and payment schedule;
   d. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of outputs and accomplishments towards the achievement of project intended outputs;
   e. Ensuring the effective, efficient and timely implementation of activities;
   f. Programme advocacy and visibility and coordination with relevant stakeholders; and
   g. Support services to the project for procurement, subcontracting and outsourcing of services.

2. Project Officer shall provide support for the project including, but not limited to the following:
   a. Provide day-to-day operational management for the project;
   b. Support effective resource utilization and partner and supplier management to enable timely and high-impact delivery;
   c. Maximize partnerships and advocacy; and
   d. Ensures facilitation of knowledge building and management.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer shall provide support for the project including, but not limited to the following:
   a. Support the design of the monitoring and evaluation process to measure progress over time and evaluate the project;
   b. Ensure implementation of monitoring and evaluation policies and strategies;
   c. Management of monitoring and evaluation process;
   d. Support rigorous impact evaluation and other high-quality knowledge products including research/studies, and ensure wide dissemination of results and findings;
   e. Design and implement the monitoring and evaluation process to measure progress over time and evaluate the project; and
   f. Ensures facilitation of knowledge building and management.

4. Project Assistant shall provide effective financial and administrative support to the implementation of the project activities including, but not limited to the following:
   a. Maintenance of the internal expenditures control system including budget checks and timely corrective actions on unposted vouchers, including the vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions, unapproved vouchers.
   b. Process documents for cash advance, liquidation, and reimbursement in a timely manner, for submission to and approval of the Project Manager, UNDP Outcome Team Leader and UNDP Finance Officer;
   c. Preparation of non-PO vouchers for the project and payrolls for salaries and other benefits due to the project staff;

d. Creation of requisitions in Atlas for development projects, register of goods receipts in Atlas;
e. Coordination with the UNDP Procurement Team in the procurement of supplies including requisition, request for quotation, costing of services, machinery, necessities and any required materials for the project;
f. Assist in the management of ATLAS system subject to access granted by the UNDP Philippines Country Office;
g. Maintain a record of project documents;
h. Ensure provision of logistical services such as arrangement of meetings, workshops and other Project-related events as well as day-to-day transportation and mission travel requirements; and
i. Undertake any additional tasks as assigned by the direct supervisor.

# Detailed Budget Breadown according to Fund Source

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | M 1 | M 2 | M 3 | M 4 | M 5 | M 6 | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | Funding Source | Budget Description | Leapfrogging (UNDP funded, 110896) | Strengthening PHL CO Covid-19 Response (Japan funded, 00121742) | LEAPS (MILG funded, 0011682) | Amount (PHP) | Amount (USD) 1USD= 50.48PHP (May 2020 UNORE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output 1: MILG, LGUs and citizens have access to ICT and inclusive digital solutions targeting most vulnerable segments of society including women and PWDs. | 1.1 Engagement of consultant for and partnership with local CSO/HEI on the business processes simplification, ethnographic research, web development and design of the Digital Centers and Interactive Call Centres | X | | | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | 1,000,000.00 | - | | 1,000,000.00 | 19,809.83 |
| | | | | | | | | UNDP | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | - | | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 39,619.65 |
| | 1.2 Development of localized empathy training modules | | X | X | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 | 750,000.00 | | | 750,000.00 | 14,857.37 |
| | 1.3 Procurement and deployment of ICT infrastructure and e-Governance software | X | X | | | | | UNDP | MILG | 72400 ICT Infrastructure | | | 4,400,000.00 | 4,400,000.00 | 87,163.23 |
| | 1.4 Website development | X | X | X | | | | UNDP | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | | | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 1,980.98 |
| | 1.5 Conduct of workshop for digitalization of the selected simplified processes, ethnographic reasearch and empathy training to MILG and selected LGUs | | | X | X | X | | UNDP | MILG | 71300 Local Consultant | | | 560,000.00 | 560,000.00 | 11,093.50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 75700 Learning Cost | | | 3,162,728.00 | 3,162,728.00 | 62,653.09 |

| Output | Activity | | | | | | Resp. Party | Fund | Budget Account | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | USD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 71600 Travel | | | 69,500.00 | 69,500.00 | 1,376.78 |
| | 1.6 Traning of MILG and selected LGUs on ICT and web portal management | | X | X | | | MILG | UNDP | 75700 Learning Cost | | | 300,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 5,942.95 |
| | | | | | | | | | 71600 Travel | | | 300,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 5,942.95 |
| | 1.7 Training of MILG, selected LGU and external partners on the DevLIVE as citizen's monitoring app | | X | X | | | MILG | UNDP | 75700 Learning Cost | | | 617,500.00 | 617,500.00 | 12,232.57 |
| | 1.8 Development of the design and site selection criteria for the Digital Centres and Interactive Call Centres | | X | X | X | | MILG | UNDP | 71300- Local Consultant | | | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 297.15 |
| | 1.9 Conduct of conference for knowledge exchange and information dissemination with BARMM LGUs | | | X | X | | MILG | UNDP | 72500 Printing and Reproduction of IEC | | | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 9,904.91 |
| | | | | | | | | | 71300 Local Consultant | | | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 1,980.98 |
| | **Subtotal for Output 1** | | | | | | | | | 1,750,000.00 | - | 12,124,728.00 | 13,874,728.00 | 274,855.94 |
| Output 2: LGUs effectively and efficiently use disaggregated data for development and resilience planning, programming, budgeting and governance. | 2.1 Scoping of current status of the local plans | X | | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | 230,000.00 | | | 230,000.00 | 4,556.26 |
| | 2.2 Module Development | | X | X | | | MILG | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | | | 159,500.00 | 159,500.00 | 3,159.67 |
| | 2.3 Training and write shop of MILG and pilot LGUs on integrating DevLIVE+ into the local planning processes | | X | X | X | | MILG | UNDP | 75700 Learning Cost | | | 800,000.00 | 800,000.00 | 15,847.86 |
| | | | | | | | | | 71600 Travel | | | 109,500.00 | 109,500.00 | 2,169.18 |
| | | | X | X | X | | MILG | UNDP | 71300 Local Consultant | | | 166,000.00 | 166,000.00 | 3,288.43 |

| Activity | | | | | Budget Description | | | Timeline | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.4 Conduct of one-day conference on the DevLIVE+ for all BARMM LGUs | 8,959.22 | 452,261.28 | 452,261.28 | | 75700 Learning Cost | | | | | | | x |
| **Subtotal for Output 2** | **37,980.61** | **1,917,261.28** | **1,687,261.28** | **230,000.00** | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3: BARMM regional and local governments have access to the Kedu Lab setup which provides data-driven recommendations** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Setup central data platform for BARMM. | 120,499.21 | 6,082,800.00 | | 6,082,800.00 | 71300 Loc. Consultant | Japan | UNDP | x | | | | x |
| 3.2 Customise visualisation platforms on health and socioeconomic condition of BARMM. | 50,208.00 | 2,534,500.00 | | 2,534,500.00 | 71300 Contractual | Japan | UNDP | x | x | x | x | |
| 3.3 Commission data-driven studies by the Lab on critical policy issues for BARMM | 50,208.00 | 2,534,500.00 | | 2,534,500.00 | 71300 Contractual | Japan | UNDP | x | x | x | x | x |
| 3.4 Capacity building support in the field of data management and digital solutions. | 70,291.20 | 3,548,300.00 | | 3,548,300.00 | 71300 Contractual / 75700 Learning Event | Japan | UNDP | x | x | x | x | |
| **Subtotal for Output 3** | **291,206.42** | **14,700,100.00** | **-** | **14,700,100.00** | **-** | | | | | | | |
| **Output 4: Project management is set-up to monitor and ensure quality of the project delivery.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Engagment of the Project Manager, Project Office, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Finance and Administrative Assistant | 27,337.56 | 1,380,000.00 | 1,380,000.00 | | 71400 Service Contract | MILG | UNDP | | | | | |
| 4.2 Coordination with key partners and stakeholders as well as implementation and monitoring of activities | 2,922.47 | 147,526.50 | 147,526.50 | | 75700 Learning Cost | MILG | UNDP | x | x | x | x | x |

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| Activity | Implementing Partner | Funding Source | Atlas Budget Code | | | | | | | Amount 1 | Amount 2 | Amount 3 | Amount 4 | Amount 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.3 Finalization of the LEAPS Project Document and Financing Agreement | UNDP | MILG | 75700 Learning Cost | | | X | | | | | | 107,000.00 | 107,000.00 | 2,119.65 |
| 4.4 General Operating expenses | UNDP | MILG | 74500 DPC-GOE | X | X | X | X | X | | | | 318,738.72 | 318,738.72 | 6,314.16 |
| | UNDP | Japan | 74500 DPC-GOE | X | X | X | X | X | | | 95,000.00 | | 95,000.00 | 1,881.93 |
| | UNDP | UNDP | 71400 Service Contract/ 64300 Salaries | X | X | X | X | X | X | 2,129,072.00 | | | 2,129,072.00 | 42,176.55 |
| 4.5 Direct Project Costs | UNDP | Japan | 71400 Service Contract/ | X | X | X | X | X | X | | 602,442.80 | | 602,442.80 | 11,934.29 |
| | | MILG | 64300 Salaries | | | | | | | | | 1,715,119.29 | 1,715,119.29 | 33,884.19 |
| **Subtotal for Output 4** | | | | | | | | | | 2,129,072.00 | 697,442.80 | 3,668,384.51 | 6,494,899.31 | 129,958.09 |
| **GMS MILG (3%), Japan (8%)** | | | | | | | | | | - | 1,231,803.42 | 519,626.21 | 1,751,429.63 | 34,694.52 |
| **OVERALL TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | 4,109,072.00 | 16,629,346.23 | 18,000,000.00 | 38,738,418.23 | 767,401.31 |

*Annex 4*

# Social and Environmental Screening Form

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

## Project Information

### Project Information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Localizing e-Government for Accelerated Provision of Services (LEAPS) in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) |
| 2. | Project Number | 00116821 |
| 3. | Location (Global/Region/Country) | Asia Pacific/Philippines |

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

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

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

The LEAPS Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach through the following:

- The project provides citizens with a broad range of access points to quality e-services, information and basic needs. By bringing government services closer to the people, savings in terms of time, cost and number of visits in physical offices will be experienced by the citizens.
- Citizens are given the opportunity to participate in the local affairs through the digital platforms, empowering them to monitor and report progress and issues conveniently.

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

The LEAPS Project is also aimed at the promotion of women empowerment and gender equality. Through the digital platforms, women are encouraged to actively participate in the decision-making processes of their communities. Further, the LEAPS Project enables the local government units and other government offices to provide inclusive and quality services for the most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk people and groups.

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

Not applicable.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

### QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?

*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.*

### QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?

*Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*

### 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)?

| Risk Description | Impact and Probability (1-5) | Significance (Low, Moderate, High) | Comments | 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Risk 1: MILG and LGUs officials/staff do not have the capacity to effectively use the e-governance mechanisms. | I = 2<br>P = 2 | Moderate | | Management measure: Ensure that digital competencies of personnel are strengthened so they can properly transition to streamlined and automated transactions. |
| Risk 2: Citizens do not use e-services provided to them through this project by MILG and LGUs. | I = 2<br>P = 2 | Moderate | | Management measure: Communications officer shall be engaged to help on documenting and communicating the digital transformation journey of the MILG and pilot LGUs. Further, communication materials shall likewise be developed to increase the awareness of citizens on the available e-services that are offered by the MILG and the pilot LGUs. |
| Risk 3: Data privacy issues or unauthorized use collection, careless processing or inadequate protection of personal data. | I = 2<br>P = 2 | Moderate | | Management measure: A module on data privacy would be integrated in the digital literacy training for the MILG and LGU personnel to prevent unauthorized use, collection and careless processing of personal data. |

### QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

| Select one (see SESP for guidance) | | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| Low Risk | ☐ | |
| Moderate Risk | X | |
| High Risk | ☐ | |

| QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Check all that apply | | Comments |
| *Principle 1: Human Rights* | X | |
| *Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* | ☐ | |
| *1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management* | ☐ | |
| *2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation* | ☐ | |
| *3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions* | ☐ | |
| *4. Cultural Heritage* | ☐ | |
| *5. Displacement and Resettlement* | ☐ | |
| *6. Indigenous Peoples* | ☐ | |
| *7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* | ☐ | |

## Final Sign Off

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

| 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? | No |
| 2. | Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [1] | No |
| 3. | Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | No |
| 4. | Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | No |
| 5. | Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | Yes |
| 6. | Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | Yes |
| 7. | Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | No |
| 8. | Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | No |
| **Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** | |
| 1. | Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | No |
| 2. | Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | No |
| 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? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | No |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below | |
| | |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** | |
| 1.1 | Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | No |
| 1.2 | Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | No |

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[1] 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.

| 1.3 | 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) | No |
|------|------|------|
| 1.4 | Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | No |
| 1.5 | Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species? | No |
| 1.6 | Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | No |
| 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? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | No |
| 1.9 | Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) | No |
| 1.10 | Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | No |
| 1.11 | Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.* | No |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** | | |
| 2.1 | Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] 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? | No |
| 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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | No |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** | | |
| 3.1 | Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | No |
| 3.2 | Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | No |
| 3.3 | Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | No |
| 3.4 | Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | No |
| 3.5 | Would the proposed Project be susceptible to 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 |

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[2] In regards to $CO_2$, '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.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3.7 | 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). | No |
| 4.2 | Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | No |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** | | |
| 5.1 | Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | No |
| 5.2 | Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)? | No |
| 5.3 | Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3] | No |
| 5.4 | Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? | No |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** | | |
| 6.1 | Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | No |
| 6.2 | Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 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)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.* | No |
| 6.4 | Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | No |
| 6.5 | Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.6 | Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | No |
| 6.7 | Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | No |
| 6.8 | Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | No |

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[3] 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.

| 6.9 | Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | No |
|---|---|---|
| **Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** | | |
| 7.1 | Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts? | No |
| 7.2 | Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | No |
| 7.3 | Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?<br><br>*For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol* | 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 |