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United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines		
Country(ies): Philippines	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM)	**Execution Modality***: National Implementation with execution support*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* CPD (2019-2023) and UNDAF/PFSD (2019-2023) Outcome 2: "Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities" and the underlying CPD Output 2.3: "Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact"		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial	**UNDP Gender Marker: GEN 2**	
Atlas Award ID: 00110424	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00109360	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6500	**GEF Project ID number:** 10532	
LPAC meeting date: July 13, 2022		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: February 11, 2022		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June 3, 2022		
Project duration in months: 60 months		
Planned start date: June 2023	**Planned end date:** June 2028	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: January 2026	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** January 2028	
Brief project description: The project aims to create an enabling environment for the realization of the national Land Degradation Neutrality targets and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the Cagayan		

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de Oro river basin through national policy framework implementation and capacity strengthening. More specifically the project will focus on three distinct project outcomes which are: **(1)** Enabling policy environment created for land degradation neutrality and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in Cagayan de Oro river basin (*covering statute development for multi-sectoral coordination, guideline development for fund raising, optimization and use of strategy and trade-off analysis tools, revision of Cagayan de Oro river basin Comprehensive Land Use Plans, and capacity building of Cagayan de Oro river basin Management Council and other sub-national level entities*); **(2)** Improved management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, indigenous peoples communities and multinational companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (*covering adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the river basin's agroecosystem, demonstration of traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems, development of markets and marketing strategies for selected local traditional crops, establishment of incentive schemes including payment for ecosystem services and implementation of sustainable land management mainstreaming guidelines*); and **(3)** Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on land degradation neutrality, sustainable land management and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation (*covering development of knowledge and communication products, documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, establishing and running an online knowledge exchange portal and project implementation, monitoring and evaluation*).

The key national government agencies involved in the project are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development, Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Forest Management Bureau, Biodiversity Management Bureau, River Basin Control Office, National Commission of Indigenous Peoples, DA Region 10, DENR Region 10, NCIP Region 10, Provincial Governments of Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council and the Local Government Units of Talakag, Libona, Baungon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	**3,273,990** USD
UNDP TRAC resources	0 USD
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	0 USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**3,273,990 USD**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**76,017,688 USD**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**79, 291,678 USD**

SIGNATURES:

Signature: **MR. CARLOS BERNARDO O. ABAD SANTOS** **Undersecretary**	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*

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National Economic and Development Authority		
Signature: **MR. DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN** Senior Undersecretary Department of Agriculture	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: DocuSigned by: 00A71179A59543C... **DR. SELVA RAMACHANDRAN** Resident Representative UNDP Philippines	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 05-May-2023

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List of acronyms and abbreviations*:*

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ARIES	Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services
B+Wiser	Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystems Resilience
BDFA	Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture
BDFAP	Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices
BDFEs	Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community Based Forest Management Agreements
CDORB	Cagayan de Oro River Basin
CDO	Cagayan de Oro
CDORBMC	CDORB Management Council
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plans
CMU	Central Mindanao university
CoP	Community of Practice
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DA	Department of Agriculture
DA-ATI	Department of Agriculture-Agriculture Training Institute
DA-BAFS	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards
DA-BAR	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agrarian Reform
DA-BSWM	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Soils and Water Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-BMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau
DENR-FMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Forest Management Bureau
DENR-RBCO	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-River Basin Control Office
DENR-EMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environment Management Bureau
DHSUD	Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECOSEED-2	Enhancement of Community Capacity for Sustainable Ecological Protection and Economic Development
ERC	Evaluation Resource Centre
ES	Ecosystem Services
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESSC	Environmental Science and Social Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent

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GAD	Gender and Development
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMEF	Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HGDG	Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IKSP	Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices
ILMFP	Integrated Land Management Framework Planning
INREM	Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management
IRBMDF	Integrated River Basin Management and Development Framework
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
IPS	Indigenous Peoples Structure
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
KM	Knowledge Management
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LEC	Local Environment Code
LGUs	Local Government Units
LDN-TSP	Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program
LOAMC	Local Organic Agriculture Movement Consortium
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDR	Manufacturers, Distributors and Retailers
MIADP	Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development
MILALITTRA	Miarayon-Lapok-Lirongan-Tinaytayan Tribal Association
MinDa	Mindanao Development Authority
MNC	Multinational Corporations
MOOC	Massive Open Online Courses
MSU	Mindanao State University
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP-DLDD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought NAP-DLDD
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCD	Nationally Determined Contribution
NCIP	National Commission of Indigenous Peoples
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NewCAPP	New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project
NFTP	Non-Timber Forest Products

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NFTP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program
NGA	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NGP	National Greening Program
NIAHS	Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
NOAP	National Organic Agriculture Program
NOMCARRD	Northern Mindanao Consortium for Agriculture Resources Research and Development
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OPV	Open Pollinated Varieties
PAs	Protected Areas
PAFERN	Philippine Agroforestry Education and Research Network
PBSAP	Philippines Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCA	Philippine Coffee Alliance
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFP	Philippines Forest Foundation
PHERNet	Philippine Higher Education Research Network
PhilCat	Philippine Overview for Conservation Approaches and Technologies
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRDP	Philippine Rural Develop Project
RBMC	River Basin Management Council
R&D	Research and Development
R2CR2T	Ridge to Coast, Rain to Tap project
SALT	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and sexual Abuse
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SGLG	Seal for Good Local Governance
SH	Sexual Harassment
SHIELD	Sustainable and Healthy Integrated Ecosystem through Lobby and Advocacy
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USTP	University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines
VEST	Valuing Ecosystem Services Together

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WOCAT	World Overview for Conservation Approaches and Technologies
XSF	Xavier Science Foundation

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 1
II. Development Challenge 2
III. Strategy 18
IV. Results and Partnerships 22
V. Project Results Framework 69
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 76
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 78
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 85
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 88
X. Legal Context 99
XI. Risk Management 99
XII. Mandatory Annexes 102

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the CDORB project area in Northern Mindanao, Mindanao Island, Philippines. 3
Figure 2: Problem Analysis. 9
Figure 3: Theory of Change diagram. 21
Figure 4: Project Board organigram. 81

List of Tables

Table 1: The project's Intermediate Outcome under the three project components. 6
Table 2: Projects relevant for the Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines project. 11
Table 3: Project contribution towards the Aichi targets. 16
Table 4: Project contribution towards SDG goals. 17
Table 5: Matrix for component and outcome relationship. 19
Table 6: Effect, Impact Drivers and assumptions in the Theory of Changed Diagram (1-4). 22
Table 7: Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators. 26
Table 8: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 1. 27
Table 9: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 2. 34
Table 10: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 3. 44
Table 11: Key partners and project collaboration. 51
Table 12: Project Co-financing Sources and output relevance. 55
Table 13: Identified risks. 56
Table 14: Stakeholders Engaged their Significance, Influence and Effect. 61
Table 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget. 78

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. An estimated 20 percent of the Earth's vegetated surface shows persistent trends of decline, placing stress on ecosystems and their productivity. According to the United Nations Convention to Combating Desertification (UNCCD), at least 3.2 billion people globally are negatively affected by land degradation[1]. The deterioration of ecosystems, landscapes, and habitats places stress on their functions including soil quality and water protection, as well as carbon sequestration and preserving biodiversity[2]. The effects of climate change further aggravate the problems. Changes in temperature, weather and rainfall patterns negatively impact agroecosystems and their ability to provide ecosystem services, and cause decline in their production output. Africa and Asia are highly affected regions, where marginal and small holder farmers are becoming increasingly more vulnerable, as their food security and the sustained productivity of agricultural lands are threatened.

2. The Philippine's biodiversity strategy and action plan (PBSAP)[3] report that 10.9 million ha of the country's forest cover was lost between 1934 and 1990, of which, 10.37 million ha (95%) were converted to other uses. Another half a million ha were reportedly degraded by extensive logging[4]. In the last 100 years, the Philippines' annual average deforestation rate has been 150,000 ha per year, albeit this has slowed down due to recent re-greening efforts. However, loss of established forests continued to be a major concern, since national reforestation efforts have been more directed toward increasing forest cover through new growth rather than restoring forest ecosystems. Between 2003 and 2010, the area of closed forests decreased by 626,840 ha while the area of open forests increased by 564,566 ha. Unfortunately, during this period, the country lost 328,683 ha in forest cover that consequently resulted in a decline in biodiversity and natural habitats. According to the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) analysis report a total of 8.2 million ha of land, accounting for 27% of the total country area, has experienced a negative trend and the National Action Plan (2010-2020) to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (NAP-CDLDD)[5] reports that 45% of arable lands in the country is moderately to severely eroded. From 2003 to 2010, there was a continued conversion of natural and semi-natural ecosystems to croplands. This resulted in that (i) forests and shrubs and (ii) grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas decline with 4% and 10% respectively[6]. During the same period, there was an increase of around 7% in croplands, 20% in wetlands and water bodies, and over 100% in developed areas. Globally land degradation measure suggests an annual loss of USD 6.3 trillion per year in reduced ecosystem services from impaired ecosystems, and the cost of land degradation to the Philippine economy according to a World Bank study[7] from 2009 has been cautious estimated at PHP 7.6 billion per year in losses from soil erosion in agricultural upland areas alone. A 2007 study[8] from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) provides an estimate of PHP 6.4 billion in losses.

3. Although land degradation and habitat decline have been observed in 17 land cover types in the Philippines, it is still one of the world's 17 mega-biodiversity countries and ranks fifth in the number of plant species with 5% of the world's flora[9]. Species endemism is very high. An estimated 65 % of the 9,253 vascular plant species, 35 % of the 535 bird species and 61% of mammals are found only in the Philippines[10]. Therefore, the adverse negative impact of continued land degradation in the Philippines can have irreversible negative impact on the globally significant biodiversity, as well as on nationally important agrobiodiversity within the productive landscape.

4. The Cagayan de Oro river basin (CDORB), which is located within Northern Mindanao (Region 10) of the Philippines, was selected as the project river basin because of 1) The political attention by Local Government Units (LGU) on land degradation related issues due to the devastation caused by Typhoon Sendong in 2011. 2) Existence of a well-established River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC) which has active working groups and broad

[1] https://www.unccd.int/publications/forests-and-trees-heart-land-degradation-neutrality
[2] https://wad.jrc.ec.europa.eu/globalforests
[3] Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-28 https://fasps.denr.gov.ph/images/filedocs/ph-nbsap-v3-en_opt.pdf
[4] Ibid.
[5] http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/phi152609.pdf
[6] LDN Target setting and Priorities Report, 2018
https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Philippines%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf
[7] http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/714621468295536219/pdf/516830ESW0WHIT1EA0final0LS029Oct09.pdf
[8] https://dirp4.pids.gov.ph/ris/pjd/pidspjd10-1landdegradation.pdf
[9] CBD Philippines main details, biodiversity facts https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=ph
[10] http://www.eoearth.org/view/article/150648/ accessed 24/03/2021

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stakeholder involvement. 3) An Integrated River Basin Management and Development Master Plan for the Cagayan de Oro River Basin developed in 2014. 4) CDORB has been identified as an area with wide areas affected by land degradation, as well as being an area with high levels of poverty. 5) Trial application of LDN processes was demonstrated in CDORB (as one of only 2 river basins) in connection with the National LDN target setting led by Bureau of Water and Soils under the Department of Agriculture (DA-BSWM). 6) CDORB is one of the 18 priority river basins selected by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

5. CDORB covers an area of approximately 137,000 hectares and around 390,000 people live within the basin. The population has grown with a little over 50% in the past twenty years from about 255,347 people in 1995 to 393,463 in 2015. 67.2% of the population in the basin live in rural areas, while 32.8% live in towns and urban centers. As of 2015, the basin has a population density of approximately 2.8 people per hectare. Almost 52% of the entire CDORB has slopes between 30% to 50%, and overall, two-thirds of the landscape has slopes over 18 percent making the soil particularly susceptible to erosion and limits agricultural cultivation. The economy is largely dependent on agriculture and pineapple, banana, sugarcane, cassava, rice, corn, as well as high-value vegetables and perennial crops like coffee, abaca and fruits contribute a significant share to the GDP of Northern Mindanao and account for a substantial number of laborers employed in the region. Micro and small-scale enterprises including local ecotourism also has its fair share of the current local economic growth. Although Northern Mindanao is the second largest economy on the island providing for 26.1 % of the islands GDP[11] poverty levels among the population are high (35.6%) ranging from 8.9% in Cagayan de Oro (CDO) City to 64.6% in the municipality of Talakag, with the highest incidences in the rural upland areas[12].

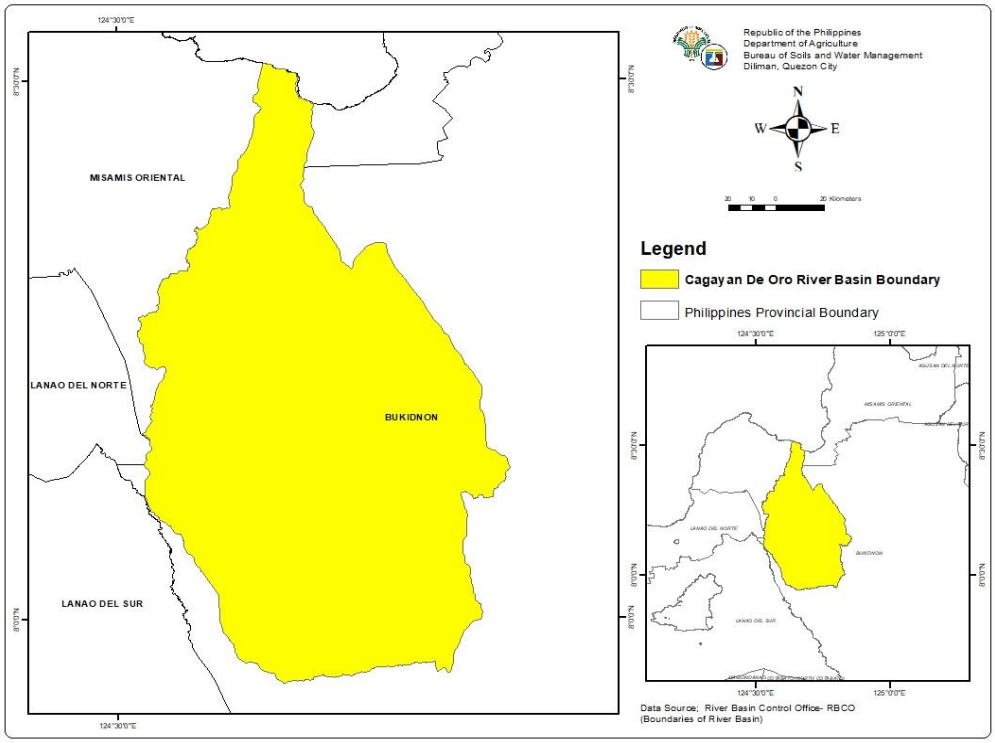


Figure 1: Location of the CDORB project area in Northern Mindanao, Mindanao Island, Philippines[13].

[11] I.e. PHP 2.65 billion in 2018 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_of_the_Philippines_by_GDP

[12] Raoul T Geolleque (2019): Context on Land degradation in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin (hard copy)

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

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6. Within the CDORB demonstration landscape mossy forests and primary forest accounts for approximately 12% and 0.8% respectively and secondary forest covers approximately another 13%. The forested areas in CDORB are mainly located within two protected areas (PA)[14]. Between 2005 and 2018 the net loss in natural forest was 4,414 ha outside the PAs (approximately 3% of the basin area) while at the same time a gain of 8,482 ha of forest from planting and regeneration occurred, providing for a net gain in natural forest of 4,065 ha[15]. While positive in terms of forest cover, the loss of mature forest areas has led to local declines in biodiversity and natural habitats, which will not be counteracted by the establishment of new growth forest. In addition, a 2005 and 2018 land use change analysis[16] of the Bukidnon province in northern Mindanao[17] indicated an 84% increase in annual crops (corn, rice) areas, 33% increase for pineapple, 207% for banana, and 54% for built up areas.

7. The productive land in CDORB covers 52 % of the basin where farming is mainly done on small holder farms however, the basin is also including large-scale plantation operations including banana and pineapple which are run by multinational companies (MNC) or large national agribusinesses. These plantations and large-scale operations cover close to 9 % of the basin. **Annex 3 and 10** of the project document contains the CDORB 2018 land cover maps and **Annex 10** (*Landscape profile and situation analysis*) provides further information on the CDORB landscape profile.

8. According to data from DA-BSWM[18], approximately 13% of the land in CDORB are experiencing various degrees of land degradation. This is aggravated by the fact that two thirds of the landscape have slopes over 18% making it susceptible to water induced soil erosion resulting in loss of topsoil and reduction in water retention, both factors which causes decreases in agricultural yield. Only 8.7% of the river basin is categorized as having a soil organic carbon (SOC) content rated as high[19] (or above), while 55.4% has a low SOC content[20]. The primary reasons for CDORB to be under continued threat from land degradation are the use of unsustainable agricultural practices, unregulated use of its agricultural lands, forests and waters brought about by ineffective land use planning[21], and the effects of climate change.

9. Furthermore, increased focus on cash crop and monoculture places pressure on the growing of traditional crops, local varieties and endemic species which previously formed an integrated part of the traditional agricultural systems relying on crop rotation and/or mixed species cropping, where for instance root crops (such as Yam, Taro and Sweet potato) are planted alternately with maize or intercropped via a forest/agri system. The decline in the usage of these systems has negatively affected the use of traditional crops such as Congo peas, Lima Bean and Job's Tears. In addition, past aggressive expansion (prior to 2011/2012) of agriculture in CDORB, including within ancestral domains, as well as the expansion of MNC and large agribusiness operations facilitated the driving of migrant farmers and small holders onto the fragile infertile slopes. Continuous tillage on sloping lands, timber poaching, forest fires, and wildlife hunting aggravated by rural poverty, increasing biodiversity loss, fragmented wildlife habitats and destroyed ecosystems alongside contributing to increased GHG emissions. The devastating floods in CDO brought by typhoon Sendong in December 2011 and typhoon Pablo in December 2012, showed that the unsustainable farming practices in the basin had made it highly susceptible to flash flooding. The cost in damages to livelihoods and infrastructure from typhoon Sendong alone was PHP 4.9 billion. **Annex 10** (*Landscape profile and situation analysis*) provides an expanded situation analysis of the CDORB.

10. To enable the realization of the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural (BDFA) practices in the CDORB the project will address the underlying drivers and barriers which hinders or, at best, are slowing down, the needed changes and which facilitate the continuation of unintended negative environment impacts. The project will, in this regard, improve the enabling environment in the

[14] Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park and Mt. Kalatungan Protected Area are both important key biodiversity areas (KBA) and designated ASEAN heritage parks for their unique biological diversity.
[15] Data provided to the project preparation grant (PPG) team by Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)
[16] Data provided to the project preparation grant (PPG) team by Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)
[17] The 86 % of the CDORB falls within Bukidnon and the CDORB portion of Bukidnon accounts for approximately 10-12 % of the total land area in Bukidnon.
[18] Data provided to the project preparation grant (PPG) team by DA-BSWM
[19] DA-BSWM Laboratory Fertility Handbook Classification
[20] Data provided to the project preparation grant (PPG) team by DA-BSWM
[21] http://faspselib.denr.gov.ph/sites/default/files//DOCUMENTS/cagayan%20de%20oro%20DRAFT%20MASTER%20PLAN.pdf

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Philippines, including policy support, institutional arrangements, coordinating mechanisms and increased technical capacity, for integrated landscape management and deployment of sustainable land management (SLM) and BDFA practices within the agroecosystems of CDORB. In the context of the project the phrasings SLM and BDFA practices are interlinked. SLM practices refers to the broader management and use of land resources (in general), including soil, water, animals and plants. It ensures that the production of goods not only meets changing human needs and the long-term productive potential of these resources, but also ensures the maintenance of the land's environmental functions. BDFA practices is a subset of more specific actions and engagements related to sustainable agricultural practices with a specific focus on protecting, conserving and sustainably using biological diversity.

The project's on-the-ground engagement will cover croplands and forestland, soil erosion-prone slopes, cultivated portions of protected areas' (PA) buffer zones and Ancestral Domains, degraded forests, and riparian areas, involving 1) small holder farmers, 2) large agribusinesses and MNC, 3) indigenous peoples (IP) communities[22] and 4) communities with community-based forest management agreements (CBMFAs). Good practices that will be promoted by the project will aim to protect against soil erosion, enhance soil fertility, improve soil moisture, increase crop yields, enhance below and above-ground biodiversity, and thus curb land degradation, support agroecological systems and enhance ecosystem services provisioning. With improved riparian vegetation the buffering capacity of the land is enhanced, and landslides and overflows are mitigated, protecting downstream areas. The projects targeted agricultural systems are further outlined in **Annex 10** (*Landscape profile and situation analysis*) and **Annex 34** (*Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices*) provides details on a wide range of applicable SLM/BDFA interventions suitable for implementation in CDORB.

Underlying drivers for land degradation and agrobiodiversity decline in the CDORB

11. The direct pressures on the different ecosystems in CDORB includes deforestation, over-exploitation of forest resources, agricultural expansion, unsustainable/improper farming practices, conversion to monoculture, and natural calamities. The inherent underlying drivers are:

12. ***Competing alternative land uses***. Government agencies have specific mandates and operate in silos, thus conservation and agricultural production are still viewed as opposing objectives where DENR) has a focus on conservation and protection of biodiversity and forestlands, Department of Agriculture (DA) on agricultural production and where the purview of local governments is on physical and economic development, where conservation is often viewed as a major expense with slow and intangible returns. Also, owing to the different mandates of government agencies and a long history of operating in silos, there is (i) no incentive for breaking institutional barriers and converging on a common interest and (ii) little or no funding to facilitate convergence.

13. ***Diffused government mandate and government focus on investment and economic return.*** To a large extent, the constraints to basin conservation arise from institutional failures, and the lack of a sole managing entity of the basin. Also, government agencies with conservation mandates do not possess sufficient resources and know-how to fulfil their tasks. In addition, mechanisms for harmonizing transboundary agency mandates, rationalizing land uses, investments, and allocation of public funds, implementation, and monitoring are weak. Furthermore, Government agencies often prioritize their investments, policies and programs on physical infrastructure, economic development and social services, with a negligible share going towards sustainable land and natural resources management. Agricultural programs are more focused on increasing productivity and returns of investment (i.e. intensive commodity production and monocultures) without taking the cost of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss into account.

14. The diffused government mandate and government focus lead to a ***lack of a holistic view of, and approach to, river basin planning and management***, where the cost and benefits of sector specific engagements are not evaluated for their impacts at basin level nor are the associated long-term costs and impacts of the resulting decline in the basins delivery of ecosystem services.

[22] With regard to the indigenous people's communities the project will work with these in areas which falls inside their Ancestral Domains as well as areas which are within the buffer zones of the of the Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park and Mt. Kalatungan Protected Area.

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15. In addition, ***stakeholders lack access to knowledge and effective rural advisory services under the current extension services set-up.*** The extension system has only a partial outreach to farmers in rural areas, due to a limited number of extension staff and limited mobility. Production of communication and extension materials on SLM and BDFA is inadequate. Focus is on training on, and promotion of, input-intensive production practices such as fertilizer, pesticide and insecticide application, new seed varieties, rather than on sustainable agroecological farming and agroforestry.

16. While the drivers are recognized, not only at local but also at national level, a subset of barriers, discussed below, hinder progress towards creating an enabling environment for the realization of the LDN targets and the mainstreaming of SLM and BDFA practices within the Cagayan de Oro river basin. **Figure 2** provides a graphic presentation of project components' pathway of influence (i.e. problem analysis). Furthermore, **Annex 10** (*Landscape Profile and situation analysis*) provides additional supporting documentation. Thus, while the negative impacts of environment and ecosystem mismanagement are apparent, such as reductions in farming systems resilience towards climate events, erosion in the use of endemic species and local varieties, decrease in available habitat for biodiversity and weakened ecosystem services decreasing the basins ability to absorb shocks such as extreme weather events, the above mentioned drivers and associated barriers (described below) are ingrained in current practices of local and national institutions as well as other stakeholders.

17. Because of this the effective implementation of SLM and BDFA, which will revert the current trends in land degradation and ecosystem deterioration in CDORB can currently not be achieved. With the drivers and the barriers, hindering change, in place, the negative impacts affecting the river basin will continue to lead to deterioration of the basin's ecosystems or at best halt the ongoing processes.

18. To break the prevailing state of affairs, a series of specific interventions will be needed to target key aspects of the current setup. The actions/activities needed for this, detailed in **Annex 9** (*Description of project activities*), falls under three separate, but interlinked, components, which will target the causes for the existing barriers through capacity building, increased knowledge and broader understanding of the inter-relationship between entities (government and otherwise) influencing the river basin's natural environment, as well as understanding of how environmental changes in the basin can impact different sectors.

19. The project's intervention will bring about 15 intermediate outcomes listed per component in **Table 1** below (see also section IV Results and Partnership). These changes will also result in that the barriers are broken down leading to that 1) regulatory framework and adequate technical capacity for integrated landscape planning exists, 2) attention and support to traditional agrobiodiversity are available,3) lasting widespread SLM and BDFA adoption by local communities and stakeholders are engaged in, and 4) stakeholder awareness and knowledge management is effectuated). This in turn will facilitate that the deterioration of the natural habitats and ecosystems in the CDORB are ultimately reversed.

Table 1: The project's Intermediate Outcome under the three project components.

Component 1: National Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices policy created and implementation capacity strengthened.	**Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.**	**Component 3: Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.**
1.1 National LDN/BDFAP policy/framework consolidated/strengthened, and coordination mechanisms are active.	**2.1** SLM/BDFA adopted in CDORB's productive landscapes by government, private sector and local stakeholders	**3.1** Communication products (training, good practices, innovations, lessons learned) developed and disseminated/ made accessible to stakeholders.
1.2 Access to international/ national/local funding for multi-sectoral LDN/ SLM/ BDFA initiatives facilitated.	**2.2** Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems, and aspects hereof, demonstrated/ replicated, by local stakeholders/IP communities.	**3.2** Knowledge of traditional practices/use of agrobiodiversity and agrobiodiversity systems documented.
1.3 Trained planners and practitioners in CDORB use developed trade-off and development strategies analysis to	**2.3** Markets and marketing strategies for project supported agriproducts	**3.3** Knowledge management events on project-generated experiences/ knowledge to broad-based stakeholder

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optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level.	developed and related community livelihood models created.	groups organized to facilitate dissemination and upscaling.
1.4 Local policies and plans are reviewed and revised to appropriately reflect aspects of LDN/SLM/ BDFA.	**2.4** SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or incentive schemes developed and implemented.	**3.4** Functional online knowledge portal operating
1.5 CDORB Management Council and national and sub-national level entities are capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis		**3.5** Project has effective M&E and the project outputs, outcomes and objective including safeguards targets are achieved.
1.6 River basin management councils of 5 priority river basins and managers/planners of relevant entities capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis.		

20. ***Barrier 1: Lack of regulatory framework and policy-backing for LDN and BDFA practices at the national level, and inadequate technical capacity for integrated landscape planning at river basin level.*** Despite submission of the national LDN targets and priorities to the UNCCD[23], the Philippines is yet to develop a national policy/framework that will enable effective implementation of LDN within the country. Also, although the DA-BSWM, the Philippines' focal point to UNCCD, successfully led the national LDN priority/target setting through a collaborative multi-stakeholder approach, it has neither the means to coordinate multiple sectors nor the power to impose compliance of the LDN targets. Thus, the absence of a regulatory framework for coordination and mainstreaming, and the lack of assigned mandates for directly supporting, monitoring and delivering on the LDN targets is a major gap in the current LDN strategy. In addition, while the DENR and DA both acknowledged the interlinks between the unregulated conversion of agricultural lands and rural poverty, there is no explicit policy that addresses unregulated agricultural expansion, nor promotes SLM and BDFA practices. Therefore, the unsustainable practices in the production landscapes continue to pose threats to the livelihoods of rural communities, biodiversity and increased land degradation. The implementation of the developed BDFAP framework is currently stalled due to lack of a Joint Administrative Order (JAO)[24] outlining the implementation mechanism of the BDFAP framework[25]. A JAO for LDN is also lacking. In addition to creating the necessary policy framework/regulations to change the status quo with regard to LDN and BDFA, there is a need to bring the relevant government entities together to agree on a coordinated multi-sectoral approach that will adequately address the gaps in the LDN and BDFAP frameworks.

21. While the sub-national planning processes for the local land use plans[26] have been multi-sectoral and participatory, they have not been technically reviewed within the context of the broader basin landscape. The

[23] The approaches outlined by the national LDN priorities/targets are primarily mainstreaming, advocacy and leveraging mid-term development plans [e.g., Ambisyon Nation 2040, National Action Plans (NAP)], sectoral programs, and international partnerships.

[24] A Joint Administrative Order is a policy tool regularly used in the Philippines. It is issued by two or more government agencies to guide the implementation of a strategy, methodology, procedure or process particularly in cases when the mandates of the involved entities are inter-linked and have overlapping geographical jurisdiction or implementation areas, have potential complementation areas and/or there is a need to ensure cost-effectiveness of strategy implementation. Examples of signed JAOs in effect in the Philippines are *JAO No.1, Series of 2005 (Guidelines for Bioprospecting in the Philippines)* and *JAO No.1 Series of 2015 (Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence for Sustainable Rural Development)*

[25] Despite the approval of the JAO is pending, due to consecutive changes to the mandates of the DA and DENR, the BDFAP Framework was jointly developed by the two departments, with the purpose of mainstreaming BDFA practices in and around protected areas and promoting the same in wider landscapes. Both Departments recognized that agricultural expansion is one of the major causes of forest fragmentation and biodiversity. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that the interlinked phenomena of unregulated conversion of agricultural lands, rural poverty, and unsustainable practices in production landscapes continue to pose threats to the livelihoods of rural communities and to important biodiversity resources. Overall, the BDFAP Framework provides guidance to capacity enhancement of the DA at the National and Regional levels to provide technical support to the LGUs in the mainstreaming and implementation of biodiversity-friendly agricultural activities.

[26] Such as comprehensive land use plans (CLUP); Forest land use plans (FLUP), Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP),

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current CDORB management plan has for instance not been subjected to trade-off analyses and therefore considerations related to the short and long-term impacts on the basin's dynamic ecological and economic changes (including climate) have not been projected. And while ecological interactions within a watershed are well understood in eco-hydrological models' strategies for managing upstream-downstream interactions, forecasting climate change scenarios, landscape delivery ecosystem services and nature-based solutions are most often not part of the underlying analysis. Thus, the notion of landscape multi-functionality, which is the integrative co-existence of functions, is not understood and taken into account in river basin management. Like many river basin management councils in the Philippines, the CDORB Management Council (CDORBMC) does. therefore, not have the ability to generate potential management options that can achieve landscape multifunctionality. This is because local government planners and river basin managers are not trained in integrated landscape planning approaches and tools, especially related to trade-off and scenario analyses, and, therefore, lack the capacity to generate and present potential management options for landscape multifunctionality. Lack of funding also limits the use of such technical analysis. *This barrier will be mainly addressed through the project's interventions under Component 1: National Land Degradation Neutrality and biodiversity friendly agricultural practices policy created, and implementation capacity strengthened.*

22. ***Barrier 2: Lack of incentives for widespread and lasting adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agricultural practices by the local communities.*** Alternative means of improving agrobiodiversity through SLM and BDFA practices, including riparian area management, as well as increasing tree cover on agricultural and farmland, have great potential for enhancing landscape functions, as well as improve the livelihoods of farming households. However, despite the capacity to generate both ecological and socio-economic benefits, the adoption of SLM and BDFA in the Philippines has progressed slowly. This is due to the lack of long-term support from concerned government agencies, as well as that most local governments have a short planning horizon, and rarely plan or invest in projects or initiatives that focus on conserving land and biodiversity resources. In addition, in the interest of near-term economic development, local governments often prioritize large-scale commercial production of monocrop at the expense of diversification and sustainability. Also, in the cases where government and non-government implemented SLM project and programs[27] are in place, they do not provide much needed support towards covering the delay in returns of investments, which have to be carried by the respective farmers implementing BDFA and SLM practices on their land.

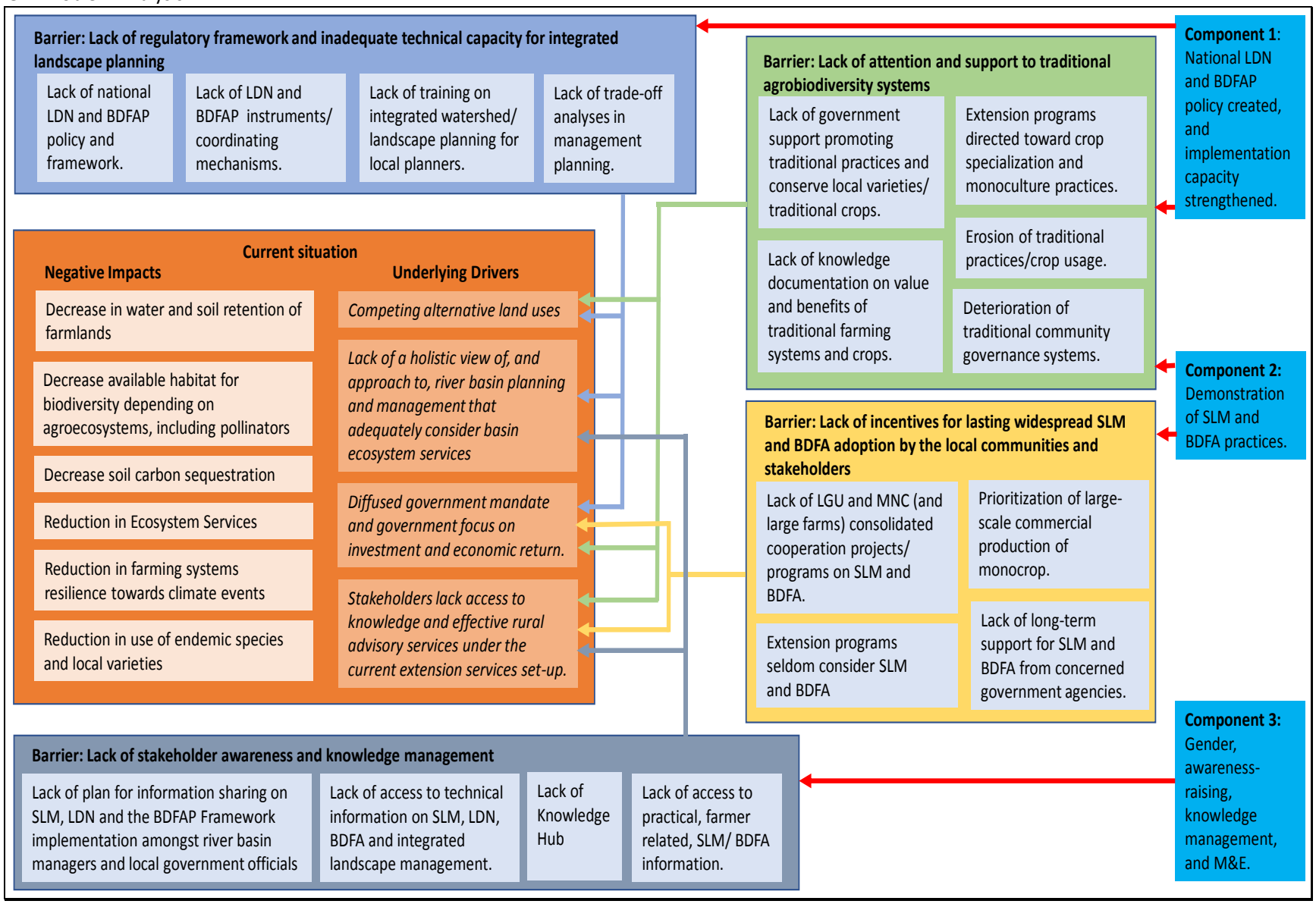
23. Compounding the matter is that local agricultural extension programs, which often are politicized, are seldom considering incentives for activities towards SLM, improved land management practices or biodiversity conservation goals, as the agricultural extension programs are more directed toward crop specialization and monoculture practices. Furthermore, little effort has been made for consolidating cooperation on projects/programs between Local Government Units (LGUs) and large-scale corporate agriculture and MNC on SLM and BDFA, which could provide for much needed assistance and incentives to communities for the long-term adoption of SLM, BDFA or other agroecological and agroforestry practices benefitting agrobiodiversity at the local level. *This barrier will be mainly addressed through the project's interventions under Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.*

Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA), Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), watershed, and physical framework plans.

[27] e.g., the National Greening Program (NGP), organic farming (under the Philippines' Organic Farming Law), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT)

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Figure 2: Problem Analysis.



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24. ***Barrier 3: Lack of attention and support to traditional agrobiodiversity systems.*** Parallel with introduction of modern agriculture IP communities crop preferences and diets have changed. The change in crop choice is partly due to the lack of government support to promote traditional practices and conserve local varieties and traditional crops. This, in turn, has exacerbated the erosion of traditional agrobiodiversity systems through a loss of interest by IPs in native crop species and varieties that traditionally had a high cultural, food and ecological value to them. This situation is reinforced by the shift toward more income-oriented crops dictated by market forces without regard for sustainability and farming-system resilience towards changes in climate and climatic events as well as pathogen related events like the current COVID-19 pandemic.

25. Furthermore, there remains a paucity in knowledge and documentation of these traditional systems and their value and benefits, and they stand the risk of being forgotten, if efforts to actively document the traditional systems, which are still in use within CDORB, are not undertaken. The erosion of traditional practices and crop usage is in part facilitated by the deterioration of traditional governance systems at community level, particularly among IP communities. This not only impacts the local community decisions but more importantly their ability to meaningfully participate in decision-making on landscape development processes related to their communities. *This barrier will be mainly addressed through the project's interventions under component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices, but also under components 1 and 3.*

26. ***Barrier 4: Lack of stakeholder awareness and technical capacity.*** Efforts to improve stakeholder awareness and knowledge to foster social change by the DA and DENR are wanting, and information, education, and communication efforts are limited. Although many SLM practices have been documented in publications, these are in general inadequately distributed. So far, the most common sources of information about environmental issues available for local stakeholders, spring from the non-government organizations (NGO) and civil society groups, which provide their information through their advocacy networks, but these too, are relatively limited in scope. And although national level academia and institutions, working on farming and forest lands, have in-depth knowledge of SLM and BDFA, as well as, land degradation and restoration, academia and government institutions, particularly in locations like the southern Philippines, have difficulties in readily accessing the latest field/evidence-based knowledge and experience on integrated landscape management. At the moment there is a lack of a consolidated effort on bringing information and experience about LDN, SLM and BDFA implementation out to river basin managers, local government officials, practitioners and the public at large. As such there is a lack of a hub where knowledge products such as guidelines, manuals, reference materials, success stories and training materials including videos are stored and which is accessible to stakeholders. *This barrier will be mainly addressed through the project's interventions under component 3: Gender, awareness raising, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation, but the project's other components will also contribute.*

Baseline scenario and associated projects.

27. The current project is embedded in a complex of enabling national policies, programs and strategies which are further described in **Annex 11** (*Policy and program baseline*). They include key legislations such as the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act, Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and the Executive Order on Sustainable Forest Management, and the project is in support of the PBSAP (2015-2028) and the Philippines' Voluntary LDN Priorities/Targets (2018). It also supports the current 2010-2020 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) which is a land and water-centered action plan consisting of three long-term strategic thematic programs: creation of livelihood to affected population; sustainable use and management of affected ecosystems; and formulation of a national adaptation platform for climate change focusing on food security and improved resilience to natural disasters. These plans thus provide for an important intersect for the introduction of LDN, SLM and BDFA approaches in a broader context.

28. Furthermore, the current project has linkages to, and can benefit from as well as influence ongoing government programs. This includes the Philippines' National Greening Program (NGP), implemented by the DENR, which embodies the largest expanded program for the restoration of forests in the country through multi-sectoral contributions, helping to solidify the recent role of Philippine forests as carbon sinks. The current period for the NGP extends to 2028. It also includes the DA's National Organic Agriculture Program (NOAP), which was launched in 2012 to implement and promote organic agriculture nationwide, through providing production support, assistance

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towards product promotion and awareness, extended research and development, building capability and improve market systems[28].

29. The project also links to the DENR-BMB program on Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) where BDFA and SLM activities fall under the BDFEs supported category of sustainable agriculture, where BDFA, SLM engagements by BDFEs can among other be undertaken in multiple use areas and buffer zones of protected areas. The project will also support the DENR- river basin control office (RBCO) which is the lead government agency for the implementation of the integrated river basin management and development framework (IRBMDF) and the main interlocker for support to the river basin management councils (RBMCs) including the CDORBMC.

30. At the sub-national level, an Integrated River Basin Management and Development Master Plan for the Cagayan de Oro River Basin has been developed in 2014[29] and Mindanao Development Authority (MinDa), which coordinates eight river basins organizations and is a member of the CDORBMC, has many programs for institutional development and capacity building of river basins councils, sharing of best practices and improving council's knowledge management systems under their banner program MindaNOW[30]. The CDORB LGUs and private sector have also been engaging in different payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanisms: a) Mt. Kalatungan PES for flood mitigation and water supply (*Xavier University*); b) Sacred Customary Compact (*Unifrutti Group Philippines)*, c) Municipality of Talakag environmental fee for watershed protection; d) Municipality of Libona environmental fee for watershed protection. In this regard, the Cagayan De Oro City has issued its Ordinance No. 13682-2019 *Promotion of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation Network Ordinance of 2019*[31]. The ordinance mandates the city to allocate not less than PHP 10 million annually for rehabilitation and conservation, emphasizing that PES is not a tax but a fee for a cost-effective and sustainable means to improve environmental management and restoration program. While positive, the ordinance is yet to be implemented pending approval of implementing rules and regulations. **Annex 33** (*Livelihood options and PES support*) provides further information on the PES implementation in the CODRB.

31. In addition, the jointly DA-BSWM/UNDP implemented GEF project *Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought* developed Supplemental Guidelines for mainstreaming SLM are to be used by local government units in the revision of their comprehensive land use plans (CLUP) to accommodate relevant aspects of LDN, BDFA and SLM in said plans. The SLM mainstreaming guideline was adopted by the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) in November 2019 and the current project will facilitate its roll-out via its activities.

32. There are several projects within the Philippines which are of relevance to the current project and with which the project will, on an ongoing basis, liaison an cooperate with, as well as draw lessons learned from, including the recently ended FAO project *Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable use of Agro-Biodiversity in Traditional Agro-ecosystems of the Philippines* which is of specific relevance. One avenue for this will be through the project management unit (PMU) while the project will also rely on the internal government mechanisms to ensure appropriate coordination and information exchange etc. Please, see **Table 2** below for the list of relevant projects.

Table 2: Projects relevant for the Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines project.

Project	Funder	Time-frame	Description of baseline activities	Relevance for project outputs
1. Implementation of Sustainable	UNDP-GEF	2015-2020	National Integrated Land Management Framework	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project

[28] http://organic.da.gov.ph/images/Documents/NOAPDocument.pdf
[29] http://faspselib.denr.gov.ph/sites/default/files//DOCUMENTS/cagayan%20de%20oro%20DRAFT%20MASTER%20PLAN.pdf
[30] https://minda.gov.ph/project-management-and-coordination/nurturing-our-waters-now-program
[31] The CDO ordinance defined Ecological Services - direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being and are grouped into four main categories: 1. Provisioning services (goods derived from ecosystem (water, food, timber for housing, fuel wood, raw products); 2. Regulating services (benefits from the regulation of ecosystem processes (carbon sequestration, flood mitigation; air and water quality); 3. Cultural services (non-material benefits obtained from recreation, aesthetic experiences, and spiritual and cultural values); and 4. The supporting services functions necessary for production of other ecosystem services (nutrient cycling, habitat functions).

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Land Management (SLM) Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought			Planning Tool for mainstreaming SLM in development and land use plans; Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming SLM in CLUP of LGUs are important tools; new knowledge on the Adaptive balance fertilization thru picture, photo-visual assessment of land degradation.	knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 1.1)** Relevant for JAO on LDN policy, this project provided technical studies to understand the nature of LDN; drafting of Joint Memorandum Circular between the DA and DENR on the Adoption of the Integrated Land Management framework (ILMF) Planning Tool for Sustainable Agriculture and Agroforestry Development. **(Output 1.4)** Relevant for mainstreaming of SLM in CLUP. **(Output 1.5)** Relevant for the use of the SLM tools in training materials and MOOCs etc. **(Output 2.1)** Relevant for the adoption of technologies and extension services. **(Output 2.2)** Relevant for agrobiodiversity promotion as viable SLM option. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
2. Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable use of Agro-Biodiversity in Traditional Agro-ecosystems of the Philippines	FAO -GEF DA- BAR, DA-BSWM, PHILRICE	2016-2021	Conservation of agrobiodiversity in traditional agroecosystems; Mainstreaming *agrobiodiversity* conservation into policy and legal frameworks, development strategies and institutional structures, knowledge dissemination and scaling, piloting in province in Mindanao	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 1.1)** Relevant for the JAO on BDFAP. (**Output 2.1**) Relevant for the adoption of BDFAP/ ADB technologies and extension services. (**Output 3.2**) Relevant for the assimilation of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
3. Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	UNDP-GEF DENR BMB	2021-2025	Support community innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem service, which also includes sustainable agriculture	**(Output 1.2)** Relevant for guidelines for preparing multi-sectoral LDN and BDFA project (learning from the SGP to be infused in the development of the Guidelines). **(Output 1.4)** Relevant for mainstreaming of learnings to LGUs via small grants.
4. Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines (IA-Biological Corridors)	UNDP-GEF DENR-BMB	2020-2026	Improve PA management effectiveness, sustainable land and forest management and convergence; Site-specific integrated cluster conservation plans (CCPs) Recognition of a network of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM	**(Output 1.1)** Relevant for the JAO on BDFAP. **(Output 3. 1**) Relevant for cross-visits and exposure. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.

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5. Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management (INREM), DENR-FMB	ADB, IFAD, GEF	2013 - 2020	Bukidnon is one of the nine provinces covered; conservation farming in IPS area, watershed management	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 1.1)** Relevant for the JAO on BDFAP. **(Output 2.1)** Relevant for adoption of technologies/ Community /landscape wide measures. **(Output 1.4)** Relevant for existing CULPs at CDORB - Watershed plans enabling policies level are enhanced and approved. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
6. Enhancing biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem flows, enhancing carbon stocks through sustainable land management and the restoration of degraded forestlands	FAO-GEF 6 DENR FMB and BMB	2020-2023	Will develop manual and technical guidelines on restoration strategies for promoting diverse model of SLM and ecosystem restoration; Policy development and national dialogues on land resource tenure to support SFM and FLR; Forest restoration knowledge compiled, organized and systematized in online databases.	**(Output 1.4)** Relevant for land use plans and the development of a CDORB Action. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
7. New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP)	UNDP GEF DENR-BMB	2010 t o 2014	PA sustainable financing, PES, Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs).	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 2.1)** Relevant for ADSDPP and IKSPs related activities. **(Output 2.4)** Payment for Ecosystem Services design and implementation facilitation. **(Output 1.4)** Relevant for CLUP, watershed plans and enabling policies. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
8. Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (Philippine ICCA Project)	UNDP GEF DENR-BMB	2015-2019	The project demonstrated adoption of traditional environmental and natural resources management system (HIgaonon) and its integration into the development plans of the LGUs (Impasugong, Bukidnon) and establishment of an ICCA site in Bukidnon. At the national level, ICCAs as a system of managing protected area is recognized under E-NIPAS law and six enabling operational	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 2.1)** Relevant for ADSDPP and IKSPs related activities. **(Output 1.4)** Relevant for CLUP, watershed plans and enabling policies. (**Component 3**) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.

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			policies developed and endorsed by DENR-BMB for adoption[32].	
9. Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystems Resilience (B+Wiser), DENR-FMB	USAID DENR	2013-2018	Biodiversity and watershed management, PES and Institutionalized the *Lawin* system, which involves the use of technology in recording forest conditions, threats to forest and biodiversity, and responses to these threats. Pilot area in Mt. Kitanglad	While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: **(Output 2.4)** Relevant for PES development and monitoring of ecosystem services.
10. Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development (MIADP)	World Bank DA	2021-	MIADPI will be covering ancestral domains in Mindanao will do social preparation, production support, access to credit and small-scale infrastructure, access to markets for IP farmers. It will cover ancestral domains in Bukidnon but outside the CDORB: CADT 203 in Gingoog City and CADT 174 Impasugong, Bukidnon.	**(Output 1.4)** Relevant for enabling local policies for inclusion of SLM and BDFA. **(Output 2.1)** Relevant for ADSDPP planning and farm practices. **(Output 2.3)** Relevant for markets and marketing strategies developed, from traditional agrobiodiversity systems and new community-based livelihood models.
11. Philippine Rural Develop Project (PRDP)	World Bank ODA	6 years ongoing	Providing loan support to LGUs to establish the government platform for a modern, climate-smart and market orientated agri.-fishery sector; Tools used: Value Chain Analysis; Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment; Resource and Social Assessment and entry point for value chain interventions at the province level	**(Output 2.3)** Relevant for markets and marketing strategies developed new community-based livelihood models.
12. Enhancement of Community Capacity for Sustainable Ecological Protection and Economic Development (ECOSEED-2)	Forest Foundation	2017-2022	ECOSEED-2 will expand its outreach to more IP communities in Mt. Kalatungan and capacitating IPs to engage in PES, providing tools for forest protection and rehabilitation, generating economic opportunities, building partnerships with varied stakeholders and building new leader advocates.	**(Output 2.1)** Relevant for ADSDPP planning and farm practices. **(Output 2.4)** Relevant for PES development and monitoring of ecosystem services.
13. Ridge to Coast, Rain to Tap (R2CR2T) Project	CDORBMC, VEI, Hineleban Foundation, Wetlands	2018 - 2022	Flood resilience of the Cagayan de Oro River basin & improving the operations of CDO water district.	**(Output 1.4)** Relevant for CLUP, watershed plans and enabling policies.

[32] At national level, key policy milestones of the project are: Inclusion of a provision of ICCA in the E-NIPAS Act and development of administrative guidelines National Policy for ICCA Recognition; Supplemental Guidelines on Interfacing ICCAs with CLUPs; Guidelines on ICCAs Overlapping with Protected Areas (PAs); Platform and Guidelines on Establishing the National ICCA Registry; Guidelines on Interfacing CCPs with CDPs and the Manual of Operations for the Revised ADSDPP Guidelines. The draft policies have been endorsed by the DENR-BMB for adoption of the DENR wide Policy TWG.

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	International, CDO water district and Red Cross			
14. Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao	UNDP-GEF	2022-2027	Establishment, expansion, and effective management of three project supported MPAs leading to an incremental improvement in marine turtle nesting, a reduction in dugong mortalities, and the maintenance of the ecological integrity of dugong and turtle habitats.	Sharing of experiences on environmentally-friendly income generating activities and promotion of livelihood development, increasing involvement, and raising awareness in targeted coastal communities around the MPAs covered by the Project will contribute to **(Output 2.3)** Markets and marketing strategies developed, including for at least three specialty products, from traditional agrobiodiversity systems and new community-based livelihood models created **(Output 3.2)** Traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented.

Alignment with national and global priorities

33. The project supports the revised PBSAP (2015-2028). In the revision, a critical new area of concern was introduced, namely agrobiodiversity, which became one of the PBSAP's three thematic areas. While the PBSAP does not enter into species details, it emphasizes that agrobiodiversity is a critical part of the country's biodiversity and that its conservation is of national importance. More specifically the project will support the PBSAP agrobiodiversity program interventions to: i) Increase the number of in situ and ex-situ sites that conserve and propagate diverse indigenous species and varieties; ii) Increase the number of communities practicing heritage agriculture that adopts dynamic conservation programs and sustains important traditional varieties; iii) Integrate conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in PA plans as well as plans for conservation areas outside the PA system; and iv) Incorporate agrobiodiversity concerns in enhanced CLUPs and other LGU plans and programs. The project supports the BPSAP targets 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 18 as well.

34. The project also supports four of the Philippine's 2018 Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets[33] (i.e. Attain Land Degradation Neutrality in degraded croplands; Attain Land Degradation Neutrality in five Pilot River Basins[34]; Strengthen consensus-based stewardship of protected areas and Ancestral Domains; and sustain positive trends in land management (reversion from cropland to forests particularly in key watersheds). In addition, the

[33] In its conclusion the National Report on Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program (LDN-TSP) notes that the LDN target setting process (and outcomes) can contribute to creating policy coherence among national policies and commitments through the integration of the voluntary LDN targets into the national policy framework. The national policy framework consists of national action plans for the implementation of the commitments towards key UN Conventions and national development strategies, particularly in the agriculture and natural resources management sectors. It can also serve as a vehicle to implement the NAP-DLDD. As such, targets and transformative projects of the LDN TSP will consider the same priority river basins as those targeted in the NAP-DLDD and which contain extensive land degradation hotspot areas and have high poverty incidence. In addition, the LDN targets can be translated into projected land management strategies to support the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, particularly in PA and ICCA. LDN targets oriented towards climate change adaptation have the concurrent potential of enabling the Agriculture Forestry and Land Use sector to contribute a larger share in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that reflects adaptation as the anchor strategy.

[34] i.e. Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano. For summary river basin profiles please see Annex 15 (*Five river basin descriptions*)

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project will assist the Philippine Government in developing the LDN JAO, which will be a prime policy document for the roll-out of the LDN in the country.

35. Further, the project aligns with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP 2017-2022) specifically under sub-sectors 1 and 2, Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystems services sustained and Environmental Quality improved - Land Quality Management respectively[35]. The project will also contribute to the objectives of the Climate and Disaster Risk Sensitive Regional Physical Framework Plan of Region 10, 2013-2040 (2015 Update) and the Northern Mindanao's Regional Development Plan 2017-2022 and in particular to its chapter 19 on improving ecological integrity and socio-economic conditions of resourced-based communities. Furthermore, the project is aligned with the One DA Reform Agenda[36].

36. The project also supports the implementation of the BDFAP Framework, which in turn supports the implementation of the DENR Executive Order no 578 on Establishing the National Policy on Biodiversity, and the Administrative Order No. 2016-12 on Adopting the PBSAP 2015-2028. The objectives of the BDFAP Framework are: 1) to promote agricultural development that is compatible with the conservation of the ecosystem in areas where agricultural and fishery activities are carried out; 2) to ensure judicious use of the country's natural resources for sustainability and to conserve genetic diversity of biological resources used for food and agriculture; 3) to initiate/strengthen the institutionalization of biodiversity friendly agricultural practices in multiple use and buffer zones of protected areas, and tenured areas within key biodiversity areas through the mainstreaming of their use by occupant-tiller/farmers and tenured migrants; and 4) to provide the framework for the future formulation of standards on biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and relevant certification and recognition systems. For additional information on the project's linkages to the national policies, programs and strategies, please see **Annex 11 (***Policy and Program baseline***).**

37. The project is also in support of the UN decade of ecosystem restoration and aligned with the Convention to Combat Desertification and its strategic approach towards achieving LDN. The project also supports the Convention on Biodiversity and contributes to 9 Aichi Targets listed in **Table 3** (i.e. 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19).

Table 3: Project contribution towards the Aichi targets.

 **Awareness increased**	The project will support the inclusion of biodiversity values into national and local development planning processes. A central engagement will be the development and adoption of the LDN and BDFA JAOs (Output 1.1) which will guide the Philippine Government's implementation and coordination of LDN and BDFA. In addition, following the trade-off analysis trainings/work (Output 1.5 and 1.3) BDFA, SLM and LDN will be integrated into the local planning processes (Output 1.4) which in turn will guide the broad scale implementation of these practices within the productive landscape of CDORB.
 **Sustainable production and consumption**	The project with its strong focus on SLM and BDFA will ensure that Governments, business, and stakeholders are engaging in sustainable production methods aimed at enhancing the provision of ecosystem services and biodiversity preservation, within the CDORB and elsewhere. While the above-mentioned work under Component 1 are important prerequisites for the mainstreaming and upscaling of SLM and BDFA practices in the productive landscape, the project's on-the-ground interventions under

[35] More specifically the project under sub-sector 1 supports i) the strengthening of *sustainable management through the issuance of appropriate tenure and management arrangement and ii) Improving land administration and management*. With regard to sub-section 2 the project supports among others *i) promotion of sustainable land management to arrest land degradation; ii) integration of SLM technologies into sectoral, national, and local development and natural resources management plans; iii) improving local capacities and skills for planning and management of land resources and strengthen awareness and advocacy campaigns; and iv) scaling up and promoting SLM in production landscapes and within multiple-use zones in PAs*.

[36] The One DA reform Agenda has 18 key strategies of which the project is aligned with at least the following six 1) **Diversification** i.e. of predominantly corn, rice or coconut cropping systems to include other cash crops (particularly leguminous crops and agricultural tree crops); 2) **Climate Change Adaptation** (through the practice of biodiversity friendly agriculture) and 3) **Post-harvest Processing, Logistics and Marketing** (though the promotion of small-scale community level post-harvest measures and marketing support 4) **Collective Action and Coops development** (by strengthening community agriculture planning and governance mechanisms); 5) **Youth and Women engagement** (though activities that strengthen appreciation of IKSP as well promoting both agricultural modernization and sustainable agriculture; and 6) **Province led Agriculture and Fisheries Extension system** (by supporting the strengthening the SLM orientation of Bukidnon Agricultural policies and programs. https://www.da.gov.ph/the-one-da-reform-agenda-eighteen-18-key-strategies/

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	Output 2.1 and 2.2 are essential to bringing these practices into the hands of the local stakeholders who are to be implementing the interventions on their fields and farming systems.
 **Habitat loss halved or reduced**	The project in its design is to reverse the current trend in ecosystem service decline and halt land degradation bringing about sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly farming within the agroecosystem including the agro-forestry ecosystems. Particularly the project's engagement under Output 2.1 and 2.2 will have direct impacts but it is expected that mainstreaming and upscaling through Government programs will further facilitate this, as would the project's interventions related to payment for ecosystem services (Output 2.4).
 **Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry**	As noted, the project aims to address ecosystem service decline through the mainstreaming of SLM and BDFA in the productive landscape within CDORB. The project's interventions focus on agroecosystem will ensure that agriculture and agro-forestry are sustainably managed, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. Key stakeholder groups are small holder farmers, CBMF communities and IP communities but also MNCs. The project's main engagement in this regard will be under Output 2.1, but under Output 2.2 the project will be working with the IP communities on drawing lessons learned from traditional farming systems, as well as on how to improve on these systems while still keeping within the cultural and social parameters of the IP communities.
 **Genetic diversity maintained**	The project will be working closely with IP communities which, as noted above, will include engagements centered around the traditional farming systems and practices engaged in by the IP communities. In addition to this, the project aims to develop the sustainable use and management of traditional and endemic species potentially opening up new market segments and new livelihood options. The project's engagement with traditional farming systems falls under Output 2.2 while Output 2.3 will look at the possibility of market "new crop"
 **Ecosystem Restored and resilience enhanced**	Based on calculations using the FAO ExAct tool kit http://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/overview/en/ it has been estimated that, over a 20 year period, the project will ensure a mitigation of tCO2eq 5,009,136. This will be achieved through the introduction of SLM and BDFA practices on 53,000 ha of farmland within the CDORB. In addition to this, 5,000 ha of riparian lands will be restored. Hence, the project will support ecosystem resilience, and increase the carbon stock, through conservation and restoration of the agroecosystems, hereby contributing to climate change mitigation, adaptation and to combating desertification.
 **Traditional knowledge respected and integrated**	As part of the projects engagement with the IP communities on traditional farming practices and use of traditional varieties and endemic species the project will also work with said communities on capturing their Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP). The project will, as accepted by the respective IP communities, document the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Although this is a specific intervention it falls under several project Outputs (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, and 3.4)
 **Knowledge improved, shared and applied**	The project has a specific focus on knowledge management and its intervention centers around among others the establishing and running of a Knowledge Hub. The platform will facilitate the upscaling of best practices on SLM, BDFA, LDN and conservation of local varieties and traditional crops across the Philippines. The content of the Knowledge Hub will include project deliverables such as trainings, surveys, policy briefs etc. as well as documentation and relevant information provided by project partners. The hub will also provide linkages to other information portals related to SLM, BDFA and LDN. As a special sub-site under the Knowledge Hub information on national and international funding systems including the LDN Fund will be accessible. Component 3 is mainly related to the project's knowledge management.

38. Finally, the project is also relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 15 (Life on land) but also SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 13 (Climate action), and SDG 17 (Partnership for the goals), and the respective targets under said goals namely targets 2.4, 5.5, 13.3, 15.3, 15.5, 15.9, 17.14, and 17.17. **Table 4** briefly outlines the projects contributions to the afore mentioned SDGs.

Table 4: Project contribution towards SDG goals.

SDG	Project Contribution:

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	The project will, through its support towards mainstreaming SLM and BDFA in the productive agroecosystem (Output 2.1 and 2.2), ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
	Having a gender marker of 2, the project's activities have gender equality as a significant objective, and overall, the mainstreaming of gender is a main focus. As outlined in the G*ender analysis and gender action plan* (**Annex 12**) a deliberate focus on engaging women in the project activities has been taken, to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities. Output 2.1 will include women small holder farmers and farmers from the IP and CBFM communities in the project training activities, hereby increasing their technical knowledge and capacities for improving their on-farm management. Output 2.3 which seek to improve various aspects of the value-chain will for instance help women to improve the financial management aspects of the farming operations. The output will also engage in other aspects of business development. The project aims at having at least 50% of the people trained being women rendering a total of more than 6,000 women involved in the project's training activities.
	The project has a subset of capacity building outputs mainly Output 1.3, 1.6, 2.1, and 2.3. Component 3 will add to this by assimilating the knowledge and capacity building engagements from Components 1 and 2 and make this accessible to the broader public and interested stakeholders and practitioners. As the project is focusing on the implementation of SLM and BDFA to reverse or avoid land degradation in the CDORB the project will in essence improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction as well. This is perhaps best illustrated by the project's predicted mitigation of tCO2e 5,009,136 which will be brought about by the project's implementation of SLM and BDAF practices within the CDORB.
	With its focus on introducing and mainstreaming the use of SLM and BDFA practices within the productive landscape of CDORB the project will combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, and assist the Philippine Government in its efforts to achieving a land degradation-neutral Philippines. It will do this through its policy interventions under Output 1.1 and 1.4, its planning interventions under Output 1.3 and 1.4, as well as its on-the-ground interventions under Output 2.1 and 2.2. These interventions will be significant for the efforts to reduce the degradation of habitats and halt the loss of the biodiversity which depend on these. An important strategy of the project is to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and ensure that these values, including the economic aspects, are observed and included, in particularly, by sectors which traditionally do not include such values in their planning etc.
	As noted with its focus on SLM and BDFA the project contributes to the policy coherence for sustainable development in the Philippines. The project also encourages and promote effective public, public- private and civil society partnerships. The project partnerships and stakeholder engagement are discussed further in Section IV Results and Partnerships as well as in **Annex 13** (*Stakeholder engagement plan*). The main outputs where such partnerships and joint engagements will come to fruition are under Output 1.3, 1.4 and 2.4.

III. STRATEGY

39. **The project objective** is to create an enabling environment for the realization of the LDN target and to mainstream BDFA practices in CDORB through national policy framework implementation and capacity strengthening. To achieve this objective, the GEF alternative aims to remove the barriers to the long-term solution by strengthening policy, legal and institutional measures for the contribution of LDN, SLM and BDFA in the productive landscape of CDORB, and by enhancing river basin managers' and planners' capacity for planning, management and monitoring of LDN, SLM and BDFA. It will increase the effective implementation of SLM and BDFA practices to counteract trends in land degradation and improve ecosystem services deriving from the agroecosystems. This in turn will create better habitat conditions for biodiversity associated with the CDORB agricultural and agroforestry landscapes. The project recognizes the importance of SLM and BDFA practices for positively influencing the ecological balance, economic and social development, and the fact that appropriate land management and farming practices underpins the lives, livelihoods, food security and employment of local stakeholders particularly in rural

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and upland areas of CDORB, as well as providing for climate resilience and local elasticity towards coping with emergency situations such as that brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

40. The project recognizes that progress towards securing long-term sustainability of multi-functional landscapes in areas such as CDORB is currently being hindered by a sub-set of barriers and underlying drivers (please see above) which are caused by a range of inadequacies and inefficiencies. The project's Theory of Change suggests that these inadequacies and inefficiencies are to be addressed in order to bring about a positive change which can expedite/accelerate the national and local processes towards achieving the project's objective of meeting the LDN targets through mainstream SLM and BDFA within the production landscape, not only in CDORB but elsewhere too. The project will bring about this change through targeted activities under the three interrelated project components targeted towards removing the project barriers and the project's intervention is designed to deliver three project outcomes, see **Table 5** for the component/outcome matrix.

Table 5: Matrix for component and outcome relationship.

Components	Outcomes
Component 1: National Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices policy created, and implementation capacity strengthened	**Outcome 1:** Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin.
Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.	**Outcome 2:** Sustainable management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, IP communities and multinational companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.
Component 3: Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.	**Outcome 3:** Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and project monitoring and evaluation ensured

41. The change, which the project is to generate, will be brought about through the implementation series of tailored outputs (i.e. Component 1 (6 outputs), Component 2 (4 outputs) and Component 3 (5 outputs)). The individual outputs are described in detail in the Results and Partnership Section below. The associated output activities are outlined in **Annex 9** (*Description of project activities*).

Theory of Change

42. The project's Theory of Change is illustrated in **Figure 3,** and the text of the four assumptions and impact drivers marked in the Theory of Change diagram are presented in **Table 6.** The Theory of Change was originally discussed with key project stakeholders, which forms the projects Technical Working Group (TWG), prior to the PIF submission. It was then presented at the PPG inception workshop to a broader group of stakeholders. The Theory of Change was further refined during the PPG process and reviewed by the TWG. Finally, it was presented and agreed to during the project's verification workshop which reviewed the project documentation. In this regard, a specific section of the Theory of Change was held. The project has used the Theory of Change to provide an alternative to the current status quo. At the national level, the project will do this by facilitating the creation of the legal and regulatory framework for the implementation of both the LDN priorities/targets and the BDFAP Framework. This will include the development and approval of JAOs, which will enable multi-sectoral coordination involving relevant agencies related to agriculture, land-use planning and development, transportation etc. The JAOs will also provide guidance on the individual mandates of relevant agencies, financing and programming, as well as outline guiding principles and linkages to relevant policies and tools such as, for instance the approved guidance for SLM mainstreaming developed under the GEF funded project *Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought.* Furthermore, guidelines for accessing the global LDN fund and other funding sources will be developed, and training provided, to expand on the potential funding mechanisms available to the government and other stakeholders. At sub-national level the project will support

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CDORB to generate land, biodiversity benefits and improve ecosystems services stemming from the production landscape within CDORBs agroecosystems by improving the technical capacity of basin planners and managers to use decision-support tools and methods for integrated landscape planning. The project will create stakeholder awareness and will build the capacity of river basin managers and national agency staff to support the scaling up of integrated landscape management approaches in five critical river basins targeted by the national LDN program.

43. The Theory of Change outlines the problem the project is trying to address and the causal logic that has informed the project design to ensure the objective is achieved. For the project the Theory of Change advocates that by targeting the identified barriers (see section II Development Challenge) via the implementation of a stakeholder identified set of activities (see Section IV Results and Partnerships and Annex 9 *Description of project activities)* long-term sustainable change can be brought about. The activities which fall within the intervention areas just described will be monitored on an ongoing basis through the project M&E protocol (see section VI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan) and adjustments will be made to ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency to ensure optimal results.

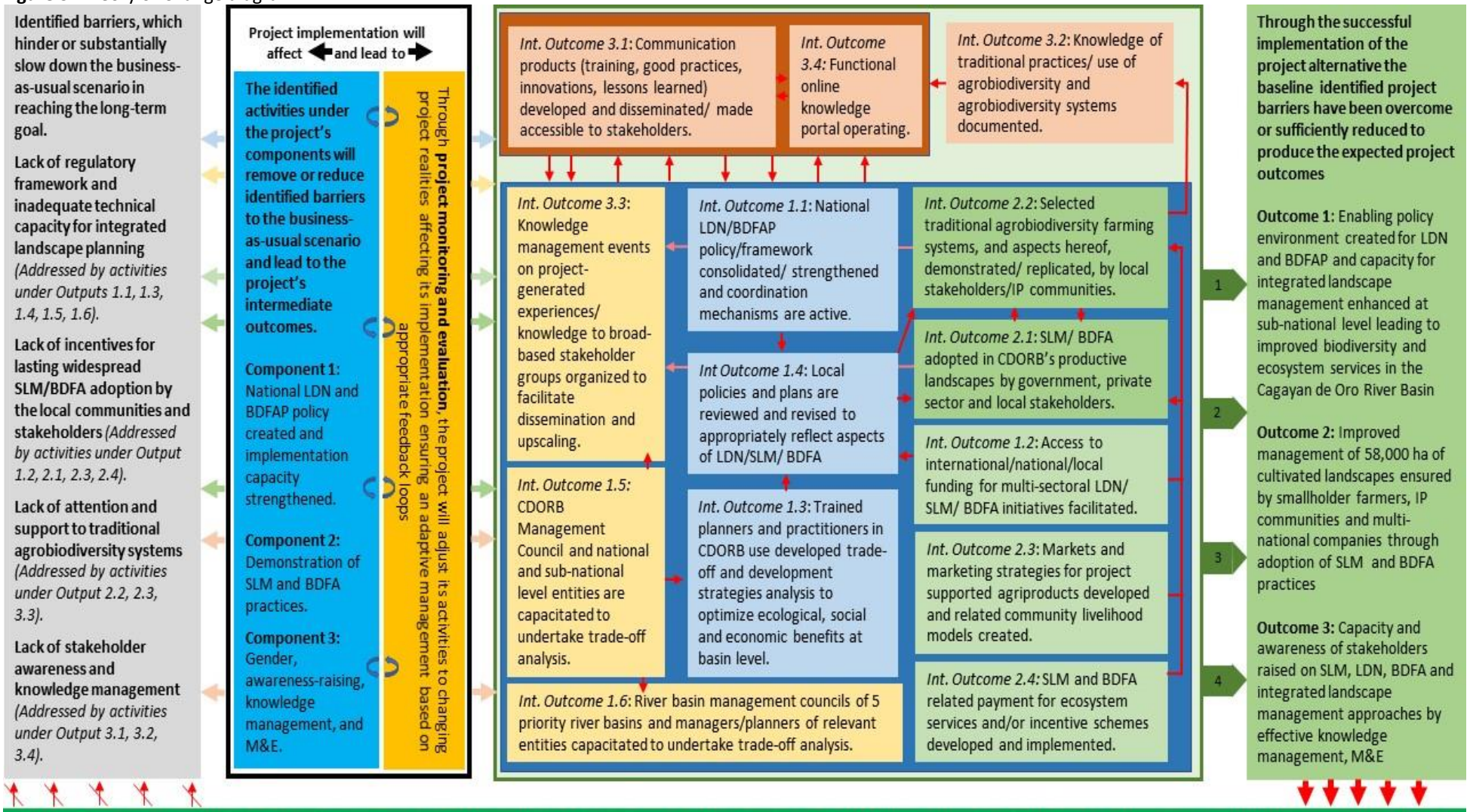
44. Through the effective implementation the project will as mentioned in connection with the problem analysis deliver 15 intermediate outcomes (sub-outcomes) which over time will facilitate the long-term sustainability of the three component outcomes (see **Table 5**), which again over time will bring about the overall aim/objective of the project, which is to create an enabling environment for the realization of the LDN targets and to mainstream BDFA in CDORB through national policy framework implementation and capacity strengthening. In obtaining this objective the project can also be seen as having contributed to pursuit of the various SDGs and Aichi targets listed in **Tables 3** and **4**.

45. Theory of Change considerations include 1) Putting in place relevant regulatory framework and adequate technical capacity for integrated landscape planning, which incorporates biodiversity and ecosystem values; 2) Promoting and bringing increased attention and support to traditional agrobiodiversity and exploration of the commercialization of products stemming from such systems; 3) Enabling a long lasting and widespread adaptation of SLM and BDFA practices by local communities and stakeholders; and 4) Raising stakeholder awareness and establishing an effective and functional knowledge management system accessible for stakeholder and practitioners as well as the broader public. As part of the Theory of Change a series of assumptions has also been made and impact drivers identified (**Table 6)**. In connection with the Theory of Change development the project has followed UNDP guidance as well as drawn insight from the STAP's Theory of Change primer https://www.stapgef.org/theory-change-primer.

46. **Alignment with GEF-7 Focal Area.** The project is aligned with the goal of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area (BD-1-1) *Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors* which focuses on spatial and land-use planning to ensure that land and resource uses are appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity[37], and on improving and changing production practices to be more biodiversity-positive with a focus on sectors that have significant biodiversity impacts including agriculture. This will concurrently contribute to the Philippine's voluntary LDN priorities and targets and those of the PBSAP. Furthermore, the project aligns with GEF-7's Land Degradation Goal to support UNCCD's LDN concept, where the project will support the GEF-7 Land Degradation Focal Area (LD-1-1) *Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management* and (LD-2-5): *Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN*. The project will specifically work with small holders and IP communities who depend on farming for their livelihoods on restoring agroecosystems in the productive landscape. In this, the project will involve private sector and LGUs in developing payment for ecosystem services mechanisms, which will further facilitate adaptation of the project promoted LDN, SLM and BDFA approaches.

[37] GEF-7 REPLENISHMENT PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pdf

Figure 3: Theory of Change diagram.



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Table 6: Effect, Impact Drivers and assumptions in the Theory of Changed Diagram (1-4).

1) Policy and regulatory frameworks, intersectoral coordination and international cooperation, address key bottlenecks and barriers in SLM, LDN and BDFA implementation improving the management of agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties, creating ecosystem resilience. *Impact driver:* Advocacy, awareness and capacity building of Government and government agencies facilitates the adoption of policy and an improved regulatory framework and intersectoral coordination. *Assumption:* There is political support for the strengthening the legal and institutional framework for SLM, LDN and BDFA implementation and for mainstreaming this into provincial planning and management processes.
2) Improved institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms facilitates a further optimization of the implementation of SLM, LDN and BDFA facilitating an improved land use management optimizing ecosystem services and the protection of agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties. *Impact driver:* Capacity building support addressing identified gaps and shortcomings (human and technical) in institutions are effective, and that individual and joint response mechanisms improves said institutions implementation of their mandates. *Assumption:* The scale-up and rollout of developed capacities of governmental institutions are sufficient to create a viable and effective change in the national, provincial and local SLM, LDN and BDFA management.
3) Government support agencies, agricultural enterprises and farming communities' engagement in effective SLM, LDN and BDFA management techniques improving the conservation of agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and creating ecosystem, as well as socio and economic resilience. *Impact driver:* Provision of capacity building in the use of effective SLM, LDN and BDFA management techniques facilitates and improves the "on the ground" SLM, LDN and BDFA management implementation and expands the area of intervention through increased interest and peer to peer absorption. *Assumption:* Same as above.
4) Knowledge on SLM, LDN and BDFA techniques and their positive impact on the economy and agrobiodiversity enhanced among the public/ farmers and Government, and knowledge management systems supports the implementation of SLM, LDN and BDFA management measures. *Impact driver:* Interlinked knowledge management systems containing real-time information on SLM, LDN and BDFA management provides Government/ public stakeholder with actionable information for effectively implementation of BDFA, LDN and SLM practices needed for creating ecosystem, as well as socio and economic resilience. *Assumption:* The Government's roll-out and use of the SLM, LDN and BDFA knowledge management platform/hub increases the capacities of local extension services and local stakeholders, including farmers, for improving SLM, LDN and BDFA management hereby optimizing ecosystem services and the protection of agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties creating ecosystem, as well as socio and economic resilience.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

47. Expected Results: As outlined in Section III, the project will address underlying barriers which currently hinders an effective and expedient progress towards securing the long-term stainability of multi-functional landscapes in areas, such as the CDORB, through the implementation of activities under the project's three interrelated components. In doing so the project will bring about socio and economic benefits within the CDORB, as well as provide national and global environmental benefits.

Socio and economic benefits

48. The combined effect of the project's components will improve ecosystem services stemming from agricultural and agroforestry lands in CDORB, brought about by the application of integrated BDFA and SLM practices. The implementation of BDFA and SLM will also result in an increase in the agrobiodiversity found in the project's targeted agricultural landscapes and beyond. Reducing land degradation within the agroecosystem will have positive ecological and socio-economic consequences, where the latter will have impact on the local farmer communities' livelihoods, as well as financial implications. More than 10,000 ha of farmlands will benefit from direct project interventions. In addition, through project facilitated voluntary replication of similar type of BDFA and SLM practices, as well as changed management via for instance amendments to the CLUP of the CDORB's five LGUs, the project will combined ensure sustainable management on at least 58,000 ha. The project's area of influence could, however, be much larger depending upon the BDFA and SLM practices uptake in other areas of the Philippines. Such uptake could occur in areas of the five project LGUs which lay outside the CDORB or within the five LDN priority river basins, with which the project will also work. Facilitated by the BDFAP and LDN JAOs, the project's knowledge management and results dissemination, as well as its collaboration with Government departments, including DA and DENR, will facilitate the upscaling of BDFA and SLM practices outside CDORB. The project's alignment with

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government programs, for instance DENR's NGP and DA's NOAP, are examples of upscaling vehicles, as is the One DA Reform Agenda.

49. The project's work on relevant regulations, guidelines, and plans will provide for a more holistic and integrated approach towards mitigating land degradation. The project's enhancement of the agriculture and agroforestry aspects of the local CLUPs and its support to LGU and barangay programs and plans (e.g. city development plans, river basin strategic management plans, watershed management plans, IP Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPP)) will facilitate the adoption of SLM and BDFA in the agricultural landscapes within CDORB. This will result in a reduction or halt of land degradation, ensure better soil and water conservation and management, increase habitats mosaic within the agroecosystem benefitting biodiversity and improved livelihood for people depending upon the services and products of the land and the value chain products and services these provide.

50. The direct project beneficiaries, including national, provincial and local government agency staff, as well as staff from academia and NGOs, will, due to the project, improve their knowledge and skills on using analytical tools, prepare environment sensitive trade-off analysis, as well as use this knowledge to assess and revise plans and programs to ensure that they are ecosystem services orientated. At least 1,900 staff (50% female) will be capacitated under the project. More than 10,000 local community members including farmers, farmers cooperatives, agribusinesses and indigenous people among others will be capacitated on the use of BDFA and SLM management technologies that reduces land degradation and improve local agrobiodiversity and traditional varieties[38]. This will among others result in at least 2,500 households (11,250 persons)[39] having a 10% increase in household's income stemming from improved cropland management using BDFA and SLM practices. Of these, 50% of the beneficiaries will be women. As part of this at least 1,000 households from IP communities will be actively engaged in growing selected local varieties and traditional crops and 750 IP households will be supported to adopt or re-adopt/adapt improved farming practices mimicking traditional farming systems and their ecological functions.

51. Incremental funding from existing government and local development programs, as well as linkages with microfinancing schemes will support BDFA and SLM implementation within the agroecosystem and improve and diversify livelihoods and incomes of stakeholder communities and ensure sustainability of investments beyond the life of the project.

52. The project's recognition of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) and traditional agrobiodiversity products compatible with SLM and BDFA principles, will not only preserve knowledge, but will also improve understanding and sensitivity towards IP culture and heritage. Aspects of this may be included in the complimentary development project and programs undertaken by government, NGOs or as part of companies' corporate social responsibility (CSR). In addition, through the project's engagement with the IP tribal leaderships the capacities within the IP councils will be strengthened leading to increased cooperation with various IP groups and improved partnership outlook with non-IPs organizations and institutions.

53. The training materials, training videos and massive open online courses (MOOC) will be made available for all interested parties through the publicized project Knowledge Hub. Indirect beneficiaries will include the wider farming communities in CDORB but will also extend into the five priority river basins with which the project is working as well as into the Philippines at large - through Government interventions and promotion of the project. While at least 150,000 persons, of which 75,000 will be direct beneficiaries, are expected to be reached through the project's learning events and technical work, it is not possible to accurately quantify how many would benefit from the project's interventions in the long-term but given the amount of people who are reliant upon the ecosystem services deriving from healthy watersheds, and river basin, in CDORB alone, the numbers would be substantial.

Global Environmental Benefits.

[38] Stakeholders involved in the project's training are further described in the result and partnership section below, and more detailed information is provided in **Annex 9** (*Description of Project Activities*)

[39] According to Philippines Statistical Agency the average household size in Region 10 in which CDORP is located was 4.5 in 2015 (latest data). Further of the total population of 4,689,302 women constated 48.9 % in 2015. https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/quickstat/regional-quickstat/2018/Region%20X%20%28Northern%20Mindanao%29

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54. The global environmental benefits (GEB) resulting from the project include improved provision of agroecosystem and forest ecosystems goods and services; conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes and conservation of globally significant biodiversity that would have otherwise been lost or declined in the absence of BDFA and SLM practices implementation at the project sites.

55. Due to the long-term sustainability and scaling up of the project, the project will initiate a momentum that will continue to produce GEB extending further than the project period. Specifically, the project is designed to secure long-term multifunctionality in the CDORB by deploying sustainable land management and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the basin's agroecosystems. The project will implement distinct management practices aimed at conserving agrobiodiversity in the productive landscape and increase the ecosystem services springing from these. It will also, in close collaboration with IP communities, expand the use of traditional agrobiodiversity systems and increase the sustainable use and protection of local varieties and traditional crops found within said systems. Aside from IP communities, the project will also work with small holder farmers and national agribusinesses and multinational corporations. The project's interventions on improving management of the cultivated landscapes in the agroecosystem will focus on cropland, including sloping lands, as well as agroforest systems. A total of 58,000 ha will benefit from the implementation of low-cost, low-hanging and effective BDFA and SLM options, which will increase the habitat quality, biodiversity, and ecosystem services of the affected lands. While most of the cropland under the project, including the 5,000 ha of riparian areas which will be restored, is managed by small holder farmers, and national agribusinesses and multinational corporations, the project will also work with farmers and IP communities in deploying BDFA and SLM practices in 4,000 ha of the cultivated portions of PA buffer zones, 2,000 ha of ancestral domain land and 1,000 ha of degraded forest lands[40].

56. The wide scale adoption of SLM and BDFA practices in the productive landscape, including the agroforestry areas, will be a main driver for improving conditions for biodiversity and increasing the ecosystem services and their derived values, not only within the CDORB but also elsewhere. Although combining efficient agricultural land use with biodiversity conservation is a challenge, opportunities for agricultural landscapes to provide multiple ecosystem services beyond food production and biodiversity exists[41]. High yields and high biodiversity can co-exist in tropical small holder agricultural systems. For instance, traditional coffee production systems have been described to be biodiversity friendly both in their biodiversity content and quality of the matrix they create, while producing reliable yields[42].

57. Tscharntke et al. (2012) [43] has argued that conventional agricultural intensification often results in contamination by pesticides and fertilizers, which can affect human health and create non-target effects on wildlife and functional agrobiodiversity. The project's extensive focus on BDFA will among other address pesticides and fertilizers usage by introducing biological alternatives. Introducing agroecological principles in agriculture practices, such as adopting environmentally friendly management practices, including SLM, focusing on diversifying cropping systems and other BDFA practices, can improve productivity and promote agroecosystem resilience[44].

[40] The project's intervention area of 58,000 ha constitutes approximately 34,000 ha that are managed by small holder farmers, 12,000 ha that are managed by MNCs and large national agri-businesses, 4,000 ha of the cultivated land of PA buffer zones that are managed by IP communities, 2,000 ha of land on Ancestral Domain land that are likewise managed by IP communities, and 1,000 ha of forest lands that are managed by communities with CBMFAs. In addition, the project will engage in restoration of 5,000 ha riparian areas within CDORB.

[41] Tscharntke, T., Clough, Y., Wanger, T. C., Jackson, L, Motzke, I, Perfecto, I, Vandermeer, J. Whitbread, A. 2012. Global food security, biodiversity conservation and the future of agricultural intensification. Biological Conservation 151 53–59

[42] Perfecto, I., Vandermeer, J., Wright, A., 2009. Nature's Matrix: Linking Agriculture, Conservation and Food Sovereignty. Earthscan, London.

[43] I Tscharntke, T., Clough, Y., Wanger, T. C., Jackson, L, Motzke, I, Perfecto, I, Vandermeer, J. Whitbread, A. 2012. Global food security, biodiversity conservation and the future of agricultural intensification. Biological Conservation 151 53–59

[44] Tscharntke, T., Clough, Y., Bhagwat, S.A., Buchori, D., Faust, H., Hertel, D., Hölscher, D., Juhrbandt, J., Kessler, M., Perfecto, I., Scherber, C., Schroth, G., Veldkamp, E., Wanger, T.C., 2011. Multifunctional shade-tree management in tropical agroforestry landscapes – a review. J. Appl. Ecol. 48, 619–629.

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58. Letourneau et al. (2011)[45] demonstrated that diverse agroecosystems have less pest damage, fewer herbivores and more natural enemies than less diverse cropping systems, and the biodiversity associated with these farming systems, within the agricultural landscapes, provides for important ecosystem services. Winfree and Kremen[46] shows that the diversity in the assemblage of pollinators influences crop yields. Further, the reliance on frequent pesticide application in conventional agricultural practices, including those within the CDORB, has been shown to have negative effects on functional biodiversity, for example on bees[47] (Brittain and Potts, 2011) or soil biota[48] (Culman et al., 2010). In addition, it has been shown that habitat heterogeneity enhances the density and diversity of natural enemies which in turn reduces crop pest pressure[49]. The project's introduction and mainstreaming of relevant SLM and BDFA practices (see **Annex 34** *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices*) is expected to have a marked positive influence in this regard benefitting ecosystem services and biodiversity within the CDORB.

The Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park and Mt. Kalatungan Protected Area, partially located in CDORB, are important key biodiversity areas (KBA) and are both designated ASEAN[50] heritage parks for their unique biological diversity. Both PAs are, due to their high level of endemism, important plant areas[51] [52] and Mt. Kitanglad is one of three plant diversity centers found on Mindanao. The lower montane forest hosts 23 globally threatened species of birds, 12 species of mammals, and three species of butterfly. Nine of these species are reported as endemic to the lower montane forests of Mindanao. Large mammals such as Philippine Warty Pig (*Sus philippinenses*) and Philippine Brown Deer (*Cervus mariannus*) are found in this habitat and are assisting in maintaining species diversity of the forest. A recent province wide study[53] on neglected and underutilized species cited 26 endemic and indigenous species that were being used by rural households. The agronomic species (including local varieties for some of them) include cereals, legumes and root crops[54] of which several are grown as part of regular diets in pockets or rural households, which come in handy in times of food deficient periods (lean months of the year, occurrence of disasters etc.). In addition, the same study cited 100 species which were used for their medicinal values and they included different botanical forms (herbs, trees, nuts, vines etc.). These species exist in remnant forests, grown in home lots or included as part of traditional multi cropping systems. An example is the planting of protein rich rice bean, as

[45] Letourneau, D.K., Armbrecht, I., Rivera, B.S., Lerma, J.M., Carmona, E.J., Daza, M.C., Escobar, S., Galindo, V., Gutiérrez, C., López, S.D., Mejía, J.L., Rangel, A.M.C., Rangel, J.H., Rivera, L., Saavedra, C.A., Torres, A.M., Trujillo, A.R., 2011. Does plant diversity benefit agroecosystems? A synthetic review. Ecol. Appl. 21, 9–21.

[46] Winfree, R., Kremen, C., 2009. Are ecosystem services stabilized by differences among species? A test using crop pollination. Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. B 276, 229–237.

[47] Brittain, C., Potts, S.G., 2011. The potential impacts of insecticides on the life-history traits of bees and the consequences of pollination. Basic Appl. Ecol. 12, 321–331.

[48] Culman, S.W., Young-Mathews, A., Hollander, A.D., Ferris, H., Sánchez-Moreno, S., O'Geen, A.T., Jackson, L.E., 2010. Biodiversity and soil ecosystem functions over a landscape gradient of agricultural intensification in California. Landscape Ecol. 25, 1333–1348.

[49] Letourneau, D.K., Armbrecht, I., Rivera, B.S., Lerma, J.M., Carmona, E.J., Daza, M.C., Escobar, S., Galindo, V., Gutiérrez, C., López, S.D., Mejía, J.L., Rangel, A.M.C., Rangel, J.H., Rivera, L., Saavedra, C.A., Torres, A.M., Trujillo, A.R., 2011. Does plant diversity benefit agroecosystems? A synthetic review. Ecol. Appl. 21, 9–21.

[50] Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

[51] Framework for Philippine Plant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275970366_Framework_for_the_Philippine_Plant_Conservation_Strategy_and_Action_Plan

[52] The Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities DENR-PAWB, CI, & UPCIDS 2002: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303524907_Philippine_biodiversity_conservation_priorities_A_second_iteration_of_the_National_Biodiversity_Strategy_and_Action_Plan/link/5b487118a6fdccadaec487c8/download

[53] Joy M. Jamago, Ma. Joverly M. Abello, Kristoffer M. Sulatorio, and Lowell G. Aribal 2019 Trans. Nat. Acad. Sci. & Tech. (Philippines) Vol. 41(No. 1) Neglected and underutilized fruit, vegetables, spice and root crop species of Bukidnon.

[54] Cereals such as Adlai/Jobs tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi* L.) traditional upland rice, white corn and Dawa/Foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*), legumes such as Tajuri/Rice bean (*Vigna umbellata*) and Kalios (*Cajanus cajan (L) Millsp*) and root crop such as Gabi (*Colocasia esculenta*), Biga/Giant Taro (*Alocasia macrorrhizos),* Bisol/ Taro Yayena and Nami/Intoxicating Yam (*Dioscorea hispida* Dennst.).

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relay crop, to traditional white corn together with native varieties of root crops that cover the soil. Such systems are examples of how farming systems can provide for conservation through sustainable use.

59. In Northern Mindanao (Region 10), which encompasses CDROB, local varieties of Adlai/Job's Tears are being cultivated[55], along with a broad array of other indigenous and endemic varieties of crops such as taro and yam[56], by small holder farmers and IP communities. As an example, an IP community living in the Mt Kalatungan Range practices intercropping of yams, sweet potato, corn, upland rice, beans, legumes, coffee, banana, abaca and other traditional crops[57]. As such, agrobiodiversity is a critical part of the country's biodiversity, and the national importance of its conservation has been underlined by its inclusion into the revised PBSAP as a specialized thematic area[58].

60. The project will improve provision of agroecosystems through preservation of local varieties and traditional crops by maintaining and expanding on traditionally used agrobiodiversity farming systems, as well as through storing seeds of local varieties in community seed deposits and the facilitation of seed exchanges between communities, which will not only conserve species and genetic material but also act as a source for local communities who want to include such crops into their farming systems. Finally, the project will provide global benefits in form of carbon sequestration in connection with the project's restoration activities, as well as through the improved management practices of the productive land in the agroecosystem. Global experience has shown that agroecological practices have significant potential to increase the amount of stored soil carbon year-on-year, by about 0.2 tons CO2 per year particularly through reduced or zero tillage, growing cover crops, rotating crops, incorporating leguminous species etc. Using the FAO EX-ACT tool, the preliminarily expected greenhouse gas emission mitigated has been estimated, to be 5,009,136 (tCO2e) over a 20-year period. The GEB for the project relevant GEF core indicators are noted in table 7 below as well as in **Annex 22** (*GEF core indicators*).

Table 7: Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	5,000
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	53,000
6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (**tCO2e) [Estimated Based on 20-Year Period]	5,009,136
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	75,000 (36,288 or 49% females)

Outline of project Components, Outcomes and Outputs

61. The following section presents the three components, their outcomes and anticipated outputs in detail. The projects activities have been indicated, but for the full activity description please see **Annex 9** (*Description of project activities*).

Component 1: National Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices policy created and implementation capacity strengthened. (Total Cost: US$ **10,410,325**; GEF project grant requested: US$ **891,717**; Co-financing: US$ **9,518,518**)

Outcome 1: Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin.

[55] Philippine Bureau of Agriculture Research (BAR) October-December 2013 issue (vol.15 No4) https://www.bar.gov.ph/index.php/digest-home/digest-archives/372-2013-4th-quarter/5391-octdec2013-adlai-rd

[56] FAO in the Philippines: http://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/zh/c/1136484/

[57] ICCA Registry - *Idsesenggilaha* of the *Menuvù* Tribe in Mt Kalatungan, Bukidnon http://www.iccaregistry.org/en/explore/Philippines/idsesenggilaha-of-the-menuvu-tribe

[58] Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-28 https://fasps.denr.gov.ph/images/filedocs/ph-nbsap-v3-en_opt.pdf

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62. The key deliverables under Outcome 1 are: National LDN/BDFAP policy/framework consolidated/ strengthened, and coordination mechanisms are active (Output 1.1); Access to international/national/local funding for multi-sectoral LDN/SLM/BDFA initiatives facilitated (Output 1.2); Trained planners and practitioners in CDORB use developed trade-off and development strategies analysis to optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level. (Output 1.3); Local policies and plans are reviewed and revised to appropriately reflect aspects of LDN/SLM/BDFA (Output 1.4); CDORB Management Council and national and sub-national level entities are capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis (Output 1.5); and River Basin management councils of 5 priority river basins, as well as managers and planners of other relevant entities capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis (Output 1.6). **Table 8** summarizes the baseline situation and incremental reasoning behind the GEF investment for Outcome 1. For full information related to the project baseline related to Component 1 please see Annex 10 (*Landscape Profile and situation analysis*) and Annex 11 (*Policy and Program baseline*), but also Annex 5 (*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*), Annex 6 (*UNDP Atlas Risk Register*), Annex 9 (*Description of project activities*) Annex 12 (*Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan*) and Annex 13 (*Stakeholder engagement plan*).

Table 8: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 1.

Summary of Baseline Situation	Incremental Reasoning
Outcome 1: Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin.	
While LDN, SLM and BDFA are, to a larger extent, included in national plans and programs, there are still gaps in the coherent policy making and implementation. Insufficient coordination and not well-defined responsibilities among government actors hinder effective implementation of the LDN priorities/targets, the BDFAP Framework and policy. In turn, agrobiodiversity is affected by lack of appropriate and coordinated efforts towards mitigation of land degradation and effective implementation of sustainable land management and natural resource management on agriculture and forest lands in CDORB. Without the GEF intervention these underlying issues will not be immediately addressed, thus, significantly slowing down progress. National funding through the government systems is available but does not fully meet the funding gap at local level where financing for additional implementation of SLM, BDFA practice as well as agrobiodiversity conservation efforts are needed. Part of this is related to the lack of understanding of cause and effect with regard to the deterioration of ecosystem services within the river basin, which distorts the financial allocations for interventions by local government towards non-sustainable land use options. Also, the lack of overview of available funding systems international, government and otherwise, hinders efforts in effective fund raising. Also, without GEF intervention river basin plans and other land use plans will, for some time to come, continue to be developed without underlying detailed trade-off analysis that takes into account ecosystem services valuations, among others, as LGUs and other river basin planners will continue to lack the needed training in using and integrating such analysis into the planning processes.	The GEF increment will facilitate the creation of national regulatory frameworks with mechanisms for multi-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming, as well as financing for the implementation of both the LDN priorities/targets and the BDFAP. Key outputs will be the development and approval of a LDN JAO and the approval of the BDFAP JAO, which will provide guidance on the implementation of the frameworks to involved agencies. Relevant government entities such as the DA, DENR, DHSUD and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) will be central actors in the project's policy work. Capacity for project development and accessing the global LDN fund and other funding sources will be built through the development of guidelines and provision of trainings, facilitating a better absorption of available funds for the implementation of BDFA and SLM projects. The technical capacity for improved integrated watershed management will be built, expanding the use of decision-support tools and analysis methodologies for integrated landscape planning by CDORB river basin managers and national agency staff, including that of the DENR-RBCO. National and internationally available tools for trade-off analysis and decision-making will be used and the integration of ecosystem services will be a pivoting point in the analysis and decision of alternative land use scenarios and management options which take into account changing climate conditions and other relevant variables. To further the replication efforts, river basin managers and provincial agency staff of the five priority river basins (i.e. Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano) will also be capacitated. For summary descriptions of the five river basins please see **Annex 15**. The GEF increment will facilitate the revision of the CDORB management plan so that it, based on the undertaken analysis work, adequately incorporates LDN, SLM and BDFA.

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	Likewise, relevant agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) sections of the five CDORB LGUs existing CLUPs will be updated to accommodate CDORB agreed strategic directions for implementation of LDN, SLM and BDFA within the river basin. Furthermore, the river basins' management teams in the five priority river basins will identify gaps in LDN and BDFAP framework compliance in the higher-level River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) and develop and approve the strategic concept and associated management action plan for the enhancement of the higher-level RBMPs. With regard to the project work related to the LDN, the project will ensure a close alignment with the UNCCD Secretariat[59] published relevant documents and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) guidelines on LDN project funded by the GEF[60] during project implementation.

Output 1.1: Joint Administrative Orders for i) BDFAP and ii) LDN implementation, which include mechanisms for effective multi- sectoral coordination and mainstreaming, developed and signed by relevant entities.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *National LDN/BDFAP policy/framework consolidated/strengthened, and coordination mechanisms are active.*

63. From the onset the project will work with DA, DENR and DILG on the preparation of a BDFAP JAO, which will complement the established Government policies and ensure a broad base and coordinated implementation of BDFA throughout the Philippines. It will also support the DA and DENR preparation and adoption of a LDN JAO. The LDN JAO will introduce LDN as a reference planning framework for key sectors - agriculture, environment and natural resources and address cross-cutting concerns, such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, land management and food security.

64. In addition to the development and signing of the LDN and BDFAP JAOs, the project will support the development of standards for BDFAP certification. The BDFAP certification standard will be an inclusive, science-based, gender sensitive and bottom-up policy development process, which will also include traditional knowledge in addition to science. Pursuant to the "on-the-ground" implementation of the BDFAP and LDN JAOs, a series of protocols for on-farm conservation (*e.g., appropriate crop suitability assessment, crop and soil management, farm planning etc*.) and guidance notes will be developed to be used by DA-BSWM and DENR's biodiversity management bureau (DENR-BMB) as technical bulletins[61].

65. The project will work on integrating SLM and BDFA practices, including from a gender perspective, into the DENR Administrative Order[62] on strengthening the mandate of the DENR-RBCO and the river basin management councils. This will further increase the mandate of the CDORBMC and other basin councils and will ensure more holistic proceedings towards river basin planning, using an integrated watershed and landscape approach. To further support the consolidation of the CDORBMC, a partnership agreement between DA, DENR and the National Commission of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the CDORBMC will be entered into to further legitimize and facilitate

[59] UNCCD 2019: Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programmes, Operational Guidance for Country Support http://catalogue.unccd.int/1224_UNCCD_LDN_TPP_technical_guide_GM.pdf

[60] Land Degradation Neutrality: *guidelines for GEF project. A STAP document* November 2019: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.STAP_.C.57.Inf_.02_Land%20Degradation%20Neutrality_Guidelines%20for%20GEF%20Projects.pdf

[61] The technical bulletins and particularly the guidance notes will a specific section on gender related issues, collection of sex and age disaggregated data etc.

[62] The strengthening the mandate of the DENR-RBCO and river basin councils in the DENR Administrative Order is currently being discussed at the DENR Policy Technical Working Group, the central policy formulation and review body of the DENR with representatives from all the staff and line bureaus.

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the demonstrating process of mainstreaming SLM and BDFA practices, including from a gender perspective, at the watershed and landscape level, using the river basin management council as the platform for oversight, coordination, targeting and over-all strategic input.

66. Output 1.1 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 1.1.1: *Adoption by the DA and DENR of an enhanced BDFAP Joint Administrative Order containing new provisions ensuring complementation with recent policies, programs and coordinating mechanisms.*

Activity 1.1.2: *Preparation of LDN Joint Administrative Orders.*

Activity 1.1.3: *Develop BDFAP standards applicable for BDFAP certification.*

Activity 1.1.4: *Document, develop and adopt a Technical Bulletin by DENR-BMB and DA-BSWM for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation.*

Activity 1.1.5: *Integrate SLM and BDFA into the DENR Administrative Order on strengthening the mandate of the DENR-RBCO and the river basin councils.*

Activity 1.1.6: *Operational agreement between DA, DENR and NCIP to provide the technical guidance & support to SLM and BDFA implement the Action Plan on Agrobiodiversity as well as DA-NCIP Joint Special Order 2020 in CDORB.*

Output 1.2: Guidelines for preparing multi-sectoral LDN and BDFA projects and accessing the global LDN Fund and other funding mechanisms prepared, to increase the fund infusion for LDN and BDFA including sustainable use and conservation of important local varieties and traditional crops.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Access to international/national/local funding for multi-sectoral LDN/ SLM/ BDFA initiatives facilitated.*

67. To facilitate stakeholders' ability to access the global LDN Fund and other funding mechanisms, the project will develop guidelines for preparing multi-sectoral LDN and BDFA projects that support sustainable use and conservation of important local varieties and traditional crops. The guidelines formulation will include development of a menu of activities eligible for funding. In addition, training modules on how to successfully navigate key aspects of eligible funding proposals will be developed. The project will also identify, based on a detailed internet search, a list/database of available funding systems for proponents who wish to implement SLM and BDFA orientated projects.

68. In support of the adoption and roll out of BDFAP and LDN JAOs, as well as to provide ideas for possible funding proposals, the project will develop a guidebook of proven and viable LDN, SLM and BDFA projects focusing on farm interventions. The guidebook will feature success stories from both CDORB, as well as the Philippines more broadly. Finally, the project will provide stakeholder training on proposal making, using the above-mentioned training modules, which will be developed based on the specific needs identified by the stakeholder[63]. At least 400 stakeholders (50 % women, 10 % youth[64]) will be trained in project preparation under this output.

69. Output 1.2 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 1.2.1: *Prepare practical guidelines to facilitate and strengthen Philippine stakeholder applications to the Global LDN Fund including online teaching and training modules.*

Activity 1.2.2: *Prepare and maintain a publicly accessible, database/information site of national and international funding mechanisms, which supports stakeholder implementation SLM and BDFA focused projects.*

Activity 1.2.3: *Develop a guidebook of proven and viable LDN, SLM and BDFA focused farm interventions applicable in the CDORB and Philippine context.*

[63] The list of potential stakeholders to be included in the training are representatives from: CDORBMC and Secretariat; DA bureaus (BSWM, BAR (for ABD), Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) (for Standards)); R/DA and R/ATI; DENR bureaus (BMB, FMB, ERDB, EMB (regional)); DENR-RBCO and 5 river basin MCs; PENRO and CENROs; R/NCIP, P/NCIP, District NCIP levels; DHSUD/and R/ DHSUD and 6 LGUs (3 offices in each – Agri, ENR and IP affairs)

[64] Youth in the Philippine setting is individuals in the age between 15-30 years of age.

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Activity 1.2.4: *Provide local training capacity and provide training in proposal preparation for CDORB stakeholders.*

Output 1.3: Trade-off and development strategies analysis for management options optimizing ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level developed and used by planners and practitioners in CDORB.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Trained planners and practitioners in CDORB use developed trade-off and development strategies analysis to optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level.*

70. The project will, from the onset, assist the CDORBMC in undertaking a multi-stakeholder dialogue reviewing the CDORB environmental situation and analyze the state of the agricultural production landscapes in the river basin. The aim of the review, which will step on available science-based information, is to clarify stakeholders' understanding of the economic, environmental (including biodiversity), gender aspects, and socio-cultural aspects of agricultural systems being practiced within the river basin. The CDORBMC will, through project support, prepare an overall facilitation-guide for conducting a trade-off analysis. In this regard close coordination and integration with project activities under Output 1.5 will be ensured. The guide will feature 2 to 3 pervasive issues that are commonly identified during the project held stakeholder dialogues. The facilitation-guides would, to the extent possible, embed the trade-off analysis methodology into existing planning processes engaged in by the target stakeholders.

71. Trade-off analysis would be conducted by capacitated staff in each of CDORB's five LGUs and subsequently by the CDORBMC. In this connection, the provision of the Activity 1.5.1 developed trade-off analysis training will be integrated into the trade-off analysis work. This will be achieved by providing training (Activity 1.5.3) in the use of trade-off analysis tools and approaches as an immediate precursor to the trade-off analysis undertaken by the involved stakeholders.

72. The trade-off analysis process (including local stakeholder discussions/dialogues) will be individually conducted for the respective LGUs. Once the work is completed in the individual LGUs, the findings and recommendations etc. will be presented to the CDORBMC and a similar trade-off analysis exercise for the CDORB will be undertaken by the CDORBMC together with basin level stakeholders. With the project's assistance, the CDORBMC, line agencies and LGUs will use the results of the trade-off analysis exercise to develop an interpretation /guidance document, directed at the decision makers and planners, for how a unified planning approach could be implemented within the river basin to address the identified gaps in the CDORB Management Plan at local level.

73. Available trade-off analysis tools for integrating ecosystem services into decision-making will be a pivoting point in the work under this output, to ensure that sound land use decisions that enhance the river basin integrity and sustain the basin's ecological service and local livelihood systems. The trade-off analysis will not only look at the productive landscape, but at the basin as a whole where impacts from rural and semi-rural construction, effects of deforestation (past and present) and for instance mining and quarrying (past and present) will be looked at, where sand and gravel extraction supporting local livelihoods forms part of the latter.

74. Output 1.3 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 1.3.1: *As input to Trade-Off Analysis work, conduct multi stakeholder assessments of key environmental conditions and agricultural systems, including the "biodiversity friendliness of existing agriculture systems" and their socio-economic and environmental impacts on the CDORB.*

Activity 1.3.2: *Prepare user friendly guidance, methodology and framework for trade-off analysis work that incorporates the results from 1.3.1*

Activity 1.3.3: *Facilitated by the built capacities (Output 1.5), develop trade-off analysis for the CDORB at both LGU and basin levels using existing updated data, and enabled by proven user-friendly decision support tools, that use simulation modelling, remote sensing and analytical software and other management tools.*

Activity 1.3.4: *Based on 1.3.3, addresses gaps in the current CDORB Strategic Plan*

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Output 1.4 Existing Comprehensive Land Use Plans at CDORB level are enhanced and approved, so as to optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at the basin level.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Local policies and plans are reviewed and revised to appropriately reflect aspects of LDN/SLM/ BDFA.*

75. The LGUs are provided with local and fiscal autonomy and via the latter, they can create funding streams for BDFA and LDN, particularly through their annual investment plans and programs. To capitalize on this, the project will review the LGUs' existing CLUPs and identify gaps in relation to LDN and BDFAP framework compliance, as per the respective JAOs, national plans and strategies, including the national SLM mainstreaming guidelines. The project will then enhance the CLUPs addressing the identified gaps. The mentioned review will be very targeted and would not constitute an overall revision of the CLUP but will rather make pin-point changes to it in places where obvious gaps exist.

76. In addition to the enhancement of the local CLUPs, the project will support local government units in translating the national policies and framework into local laws and plans[65]. The project will also support the development and approval of a CDORB Action Plan for the use of products, practices and knowledge from Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) and existing traditional agrobiodiversity systems in the CDORB. This work will build on the project's work (Output 2.2 below) on NIAHS and traditional farming practices in the Ancestral Domains covered by the 5 CDORB LGUs[66]. The process will include assessing the existing IKSP and their support systems, as well as the coverage and use of traditional crops, wild and endemic species, non-timber forest products (NTFP), and agricultural heritage systems.

77. Output 1.4 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 1.4.1: *Enhanced and approve the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of the five CDORB LGUs*

Activity 1.4.2: *Supporting the development of BDFA and LDN local development and environmental management plans and enabling policies such as but not limited to improving Comprehensive Development Plans, watershed plans, zoning guidelines and enhancing local policies on agriculture, soil conservation and environmental management in the five CDORB LGUs.*

Activity 1.4.3: *Develop and approve a CDORB Action Plan for use of products, practices and knowledge from existing traditional agrobiodiversity systems and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in the CDORB.*

Output 1.5: Technical capacity of CDORB Management Council (CDORBMC) and other sub- national level entities are built, enabling the use of decision-support tools, hereby, enhancing the ability for integrated landscape management.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *CDORB Management Council and national and sub-national level entities are capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis.*

78. The project will assist the CDORBMC, in collaboration with the regional offices of the DA, DENR and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)[67], to design and manage a training framework for the optimal

[65] The project will support various policy actions such as a) The formulation and issuance of ordinance and resolution addressing the policy gaps/barriers identified by the LGUs for effective deployment/adoption of BDFA, LDN and SLM practices and technologies within their respective jurisdiction; b) Biodiversity-mainstreaming of the Local Environment Code (LEC), so as to contain provisions and incentives for BDFA and wise use of agricultural resources (e.g. soil and water); c) The formulation of the local Agriculture Plan; d) Amend local watershed plans; e) Support to the formulation of Municipal LGU Organic Agriculture Ordinance under the national organic agricultural program (NOAP); e) Support the development of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) and roll out of the of the Bukidnon Provincial Ordinance on soil conservation 2013-079.

[66] However, the project will, on an exceptional basis, also include municipalities outside CDORB. It will do this to ensure that Ancestral Domains which fall both inside and outside of CDORB are fully included, but also so that the project can cover selected sites outside of CDORB that are also being maintained by the same tribes.

[67] NEDA-10, as the Regional Development Council's Secretariat, provides technical support in formulation of the long-term Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP) and medium-term Regional Development Plan (RDP). In this regard it should be noted

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use of decision support tools. This to improve their capacity for public investment decision-making towards an integrated approach to watershed and landscape management in the CDORB, which adequately incorporates ecosystem services. The trade-off analysis training, including from a gender perspective, will heighten stakeholder's understanding of how LDN principles and integrating SLM and BDFA into watershed and landscape management and planning, can be a cost-beneficial way to transform current agricultural systems, away from the usual key drivers of degradation. And through this, contribute to watershed integrity and bring about increased socio and economic benefits and ecosystem services. The training will focus on four interrelated modules[68].

79. The developed training will not be provided as stand-alone sessions but integrated into the different project processes and activities with a specific reference to Output 1.3 and 1.6. The project will take a training-of-trainers approach where particularly NGOs and academic institutions will serve as a pool of resource persons. At least 1,300 stakeholders[69] (50 % women, 10 % youth) will be trained on trade-off preparation and use of related analytical tools under this output.

80. Based on the trainings and materials developed, the developers will also prepare video recordings of their trainings etc. and these, including the training materials, will be packaged into MOOCs. These will be accessible online via the project Knowledge Hub. The project will also support on-going efforts of the CDORBMC in conducting dialogues, on SLM, BDFA, LDN, between government and non-government stakeholders in the river basins adjacent to CDORB (i.e. Tagoloan river and Macajalar bay). Further dialogues will be held with Government and private sector on the feasibility of including soil carbon management in the DENR-Environment Management Bureau's (DENR-EMB) Carbon Sink Program for the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) of the private sector in the basin.[70]

81. Output 1.5 has the following indicative activities:

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that the Regional Development Council in region 10 is the highest development planning and policy making body in the region. The RDC-10 and its Secretariat can help in mainstreaming the integrated landscape management to the rest of the region even beyond project completion.

[68] **Introduction:** The training module will explain the multifunctional nature of the river basin, as well as explain the gaps in current planning processes and how decision support-tools can help overcome such gaps. It will cover the nature, rationale and scope of the training topics and their value in decision making processes related to the agricultural land use, as well as natural resources management in the river basin context. Training topics would include among others, the nature and value of ecosystem services, the role of IKSP, determining social and economic cost of land degradation, determining impacts of SLM, BDFA and conserving agrobiodiversity and the use of trade-off analysis to assist in making development choices. **Situational analysis:** The training will aim to improve the overall understanding by stakeholders of the CDORB as a multi-functional landscape and improve their skills for generating evidence to better define and characterize said landscape. Existing tools used in mandated government and community planning processes would be reviewed and analyzed and ways to enhance their utility would be elucidated, building on experience from practitioners. In addition, information gathering and management tools, such as National and International GIS and remote sensing data, GEORISK, DEVLIVE+ initiative will also be reviewed. **Illustrative institutional and technical options**: The training will expose participants to illustrative solution pathways (sets of reinforcing actions) to address issues in multifunctional landscapes, as drawn from experience so far within CDORB, and in other similar settings. Participants will be taught to understand the nature of the best practices as well as lessons learned from both successful and not so successful initiatives. Their implications in the design of potential programs and projects would be discussed. **Trade-off analysis for environmentally sound strategic decision making:** The training will focus on how to make trade-off decisions between different development options that addresses multiple objectives. To further enhance use of for trade-off analysis, training participants would also learn how to use user friendly tools including publicly accessible analytical tools such as the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and trade-offs (InVEST), Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services (ARIES) and others.

[69] (i) National: The project will target DENR (*Planning Offices, Conservation and Development Division, River Basin Management Office, River Basin Control Office, Biodiversity Management Bureau, PENRO*); DA (*BSWM, Planning*) etc.; (ii) Provincial: The project will target LGUs (*Provincial Development and Planning Office, Provincial Agriculture Office, Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Office*); Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD); NCIP; RDC - 10 and NEDA Regional Office (NRO - 10) (iii) Municipal: The project will target LGUs (*Municipal Development and Planning Office, Municipal Agriculture Office, Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office)* DHSUD; NCIP. In addition, *Management officials of the adjacent river basins (Tagoloan and Macajalar Bay*) and staff from NGOs and academic institutions will also be trained.

[70] The project will also facilitate discussions between CDORB private sector groups and the DENR-EMB on including soil carbon management, as one of the options for private sector when applying for ECC in the basin. The project will look at the feasibility of various technical aspects including how carbon sequestration on agricultural lands could be monitored and verified.

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Activity 1.5.1: *Develop training and training manuals on the use of decision-making support tools for planners and practitioners, including introducing LDN as planning framework.*

Activity 1.5.2: *Based on 1.5.1 develop online materials, including MOOCs, video tutorials, briefs to enable broad accessibility.*

Activity 1.5.3: *Provision of 1.5.1 developed training to CDORB Management Council, national, regional and local Government entities, as well as Management officials of the adjacent river basins (Tagoloan river and Macajalar bay) NGOs and academic institutions.*

Activity 1.5.4: *Conduct series of technical dialogues with MNCs, Filipino Corporations and other private corporations involved in large scale plantation development on their readiness to include soil carbon management in the current carbon sink program of the DENR-EMB.*

Activity 1.5.5: *Hold at least three river basin dialogues on planning for sustainability.*

Output 1.6: Technical capacity of River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities, for implementation of integrated landscape management approaches, enhanced and five strategic workplans towards enhancing the river basin management plans in the five priority river basins approved.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *River basin management councils of 5 priority river basins and managers/planners of relevant entities capacitated to undertake trade-off analysis.*

82. The river basin management councils, staff from the provincial LGUs and other identified government entities, including NCIP, of the five priority river basins, will conduct at least one focus group discussion (FGD) event per river basin, to discuss and determine the main environmental concerns of the river basin with particular focus on existing agricultural landscapes. Associated with this, the project will assist the respective river basin management councils and provincial LGUs in strengthening their capacity for integrated watershed and landscape management and planning. The project will do this by delivering the training modules developed under Output 1.5. The integrated training process undertaken in CDORB under Output 1.3 will be mimicked but will be somewhat smaller in scope. Subsequently the project will assist the RBCO and the respective river basins management teams to identify specific gaps in LDN and BDFAP framework compliance, in the higher-level RBMP and to develop and approve the strategic concept and associated management action plan for the enhancement of higher-level RBMPs. At least 100 stakeholders (50 % women, 10 % youth) will be trained on trade-off preparation and use of related analytical tools under this output.

83. As Component 2 will be engaged in a range of "on-the-ground" activities in CDORB, and a good number of these will resonate with the needs of the five other river basins, the project will summarize and exemplify the use of on-the-ground BDFA and SLM practices in support of broad-based watershed and landscape management. A limited number of training/sensitization courses based on the CDORB experience will be developed for the five river basins on priority topics[71]. The trainings will be provided to sensitize and broaden the knowledge among key stakeholders in the five priority river basins on how to, among others, facilitate community actions and agricultural/agroforestry extension. At least 100 stakeholders (50 % women, 10 % youth) will be trained on CDORB Component 2 approaches under this output.

84. Furthermore, the project will hold dialogues bringing together key stakeholder groups from the five river basins, which included the Mindanao and Agusan river basins, which, like the CDORB are under the oversight of MinDa. The topics of the dialogues will be centered around sustainable river basin management and planning but would also focus on the cross-section between management and planning and the implementation of SLM, BDFA and LDN within the river basins. In addition, the project will also help the river basin management councils in each

[71] While the specific topics will be determined during project implementation they are expected to include a) the process by which the DA NCIP can adapt DAs banner programs to the unique needs of marginalized IP communities; b) facilitating the process of SLM/BDFA oriented agricultural planning for Ancestral Domains; c) providing for agroforestry systems-oriented extension; d) developing social enterprises on traditional agrobiodiversity products; e) mainstreaming SLM/BDFA in the agribusiness sector; and f) operationalizing PES. The T/S course would emphasize on the involved core principles and processes and would include FAQs. The T/S courses will also take into account local case studies, where available, to enrich the learning experience.

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of the five river basins to co-facilitate at least three multi-stakeholder dialogues to discuss various options to improve the nature and direction of respective river basins plans.

85. Output 1.6 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 1.6.1: *Conduct of 1.5.1 developed training for River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities from the river basins.*

Activity 1.6.2: *Based on training developed under Outcome 2, develop and implement specific tailored training sessions, including training manual, summarizing and exemplifying the use of on-the-ground SLM and BDFA in watershed and landscape management.*

Activity 1.6.3: *Develop and approve the strategic concept and associated management action plans for the higher-level river basin management plans enhancement in five priority river basins.*

Activity 1.6.4: *Hold at least three inter river basin dialogues on River Basin management and planning for sustainability.*

Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices. (Total Cost: US$ **55,027,743**; GEF project grant requested: US$ **1,450,780**; Co-financing: US$ **53,576,963**)

Outcome 2: Sustainable management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, IP communities and multinational companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.

86. The key deliverables under Outcome 2 are: SLM/BDFA adopted in CDORB's productive landscapes by government, private sector and local stakeholders (Output 2.1); Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems, and aspects hereof, demonstrated/ replicated, by local stakeholders/IP communities (Output 2.2); Markets and marketing strategies for project supported agriproducts developed and related community livelihood models created (Output 2.3); and five SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or incentive schemes developed and implemented (Output 2.4). **Table 9** summarizes the baseline situation and incremental reasoning behind the GEF investment for Outcome 2. For full information related to the project baseline related to Component 2 please see Annex 10 (*Landscape Profile and situation analysis*) and Annex 11 (*Policy and Program baseline*), Annex 16 (*Gender-sensitive value chain analysis*), Annex 18 (SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment), Annex 33 (*Livelihood options and PES support*) and Annex 34 (*Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices*) but also Annex 5 (*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*), Annex 6 (*UNDP Atlas Risk Register*), Annex 9 (*Description of project activities*), Annex 12 (*Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan*) and Annex 13 (*Stakeholder engagement plan*).

Table 9: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 2.

Summary of Baseline Situation	Incremental Reasoning
Outcome 2: Sustainable management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, IP communities and multinational companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.	
Without necessary intervention **s**mall holder farmers will continue focusing on monocrop and cash-crop, as they do not have the knowledge of the benefits of mixed cropping and other SLM, BDFA practices and agrobiodiversity conservation interventions which are long-term financially viable. Training and information dissemination related to this will remain to be ad hoc and not targeted towards farmers living in sensitive areas.	Under the GEF alternative a range of BDFA and SLM practices in productive landscapes within the CDORB will be adopted to mitigate land degradation and protect important agrobiodiversity, including local varieties and traditional crops. Small holder farmers, MNCs and large national agribusinesses, as well as indigenous people's communities, farmers cooperatives and CBFMA holders, will implement biodiversity sensitive sustainable farming on 53,000 ha of land[72], including sloping lands and upland areas within the

[72] Of the 53,000 ha approximately 34,000 ha are managed by small holder farmers, 12,000 ha are managed by MNCs and large

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Also, main crops, like corn, will continue to rely on varieties with a narrow genetic pool thereby making them vulnerable to climatic events as well as market dynamics. The currently weak enforcement and regulations against the indiscrete use of chemicals, including glyphosate, will continue to pose a threat to biodiversity in the agroecosystem and associated aquatic systems, as well as the ecosystem services they provide, including pollinator service and water quality. The potential of alternative crops useful for agroforestry such as coffee, abaca, adlai and indigenous species to promote crop diversification and farm resilience will likely continue to exist only as small pockets of good practices, lacking opportunity for upscaling. And while the IP farming communities will have better access to DA resources (agricultural guidance and inputs) due to the recently signed DA and NCIP convergence agreement, a good number of agri support programs may not be directly suitable to the IP community value systems due to the absence of mechanisms to examine and adapt conventional agricultural systems to IP capacities. Because of this, the use of local varieties/traditional crops and traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems containing, for instance, open pollinated varieties (OPV) and applying ecologically sound practices, will continue to decline. Furthermore, the extension personnel of DA and DENR and even for NCIP will continue to have limited opportunity to learn about strategic extension needs of upland farmers and to develop new extension systems. Without additional support, existing "learning sites" will not be able to fully absorb available SLM and BDFA practices as these cannot be supplied by LGU extension system, as it is now. The contribution of corporate agriculture, including MNCs, of incorporating BDFA in their operations will continue to be suboptimal when compared to their true potential, particularly if current recognition systems are not enhanced. This is especially true in the case of farms with relatively smaller scale operations that are not under the DENR mandate nor effectively covered by LGUs. For these, there will be little motivation to implement BDFA and SLM practices on their land. The marketing and value-chain management support towards traditional agrobiodiversity systems, as well as traditional crops and local varieties will remain limited and ad hoc. Hereby, failing to provide incentives to IP communities, and others, to maintain or re-engage in multi-cropping systems and/or traditional farming systems, as well	CDORB. Capacitated stakeholders from the farming communities will implement low-cost, easy implementable yet effective BDFA and SLM options, hereby increasing the habitat quality, biodiversity, and ecosystem services of the land under their care. In addition, 5,000 ha of riparian lands will be restored. Playing a key role in the transformational change needed for broad scale adoption of BDFA and SLM practices in CDORB is the mobilization of project trained agricultural extension workers who will build the capacity of the local farmers and farmer-groups on applicable BDFA and SLM options. This on-the-ground work will be leveraged through local governments' agriculture and economic development programs and policy incentives. Also, in support of the National Soil Health Program of the DA-BSWM[73] monitoring and evaluation protocols will be set up and selected measurable indicators at farm and landscape levels will be monitored. The projects on-the-ground work is also aligned with the One DA Reform Agenda and the national implementation of said agenda will become an important driver for Component 2 replication and upscaling. Locally important varieties and traditional crop resources will be identified and households in the IP communities will engage in the management of traditional farming systems, which will be adapted to fit a modern day setting without compromising the socio-economic and ecological benefits of said systems. The identification of locally important varieties and traditional crop resources will be based on the local IKSPs. The identification will be done in cooperation with the IP communities and hinging on community-agreed criteria, including cultural, biological, economic values and climate resilience. The revitalization of the use of traditional agrobiodiversity systems, as well as traditional crops and local varieties will also be supported by market related incentives. Market demand and niche market strategies for traditional crops will be explored/developed to provide economic incentives to IP communities for the preservation and/or reviving of traditional farming systems. Furthermore, capacitated IP community leaders will actively engage in discussions and implementation of SLM and BDFA based integrated landscape and watershed management within the Ancestral Domains (and beyond). Guidance for targeted PES interventions within the CDORB will be provided by the CDORB strategy for context-specific PES mechanisms within the basin[74]. The strategy and

national agri-businesses, 4,000 ha of the cultivated land of PA buffer zones are managed by IP communities, 2,000 ha of land on Ancestral Domain land are likewise managed by IP communities, and 1,000 ha of forest lands are managed by communities with CBMFAs.

[73] A National Soil Health Program will be rolled-out starting 2020 which includes the components: (i) Institutionalization of National Soil Monitoring and Rejuvenation Program; (ii) Soil health monitoring through mobile soils laboratory cum community farm clinic; (iii) strengthening partners for National Soil Health Program through Doorstep Soil Analytical Services; (iv) production and improvement in soil analysis through enhancement of Soil Test-K (STK/ESTK) for macro and micronutrients).

[74] The strategy will cover the whole territory of CDORB including the protected areas Mt. Kitanglad and M. Kalatungan, other areas with protection status as well as key ecological sensitive zones.

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as in growing of local varieties, endemic species and traditional crops for private and commercial use. The reliance on increased monocropping will cause a further decrease in resilience to climate related events as well as situations brought about by for instance the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, without GEF intervention the skillset of IP community leaders for planning and implementing of SLM and BDFA within the Ancestral Domains would take longer to materialize, hereby, slowing down the mitigation of land degradation within the sub-watersheds under their influence. Finally, PES mechanisms within the CDORB will continue to be developed and implemented on a piecemeal basis without any real coordination and underlying strategy. Also, the developed mechanisms would continue to be inconsistent throughout the CDORB, causing an increased ambiguity among stakeholders (buyers/sellers) when using existing schemes as guidance for the setting up of new ones. This includes uncertainty in relation to pricing for the services to be provided and how verified monitoring is to be undertaken.	guidance will draw from the lessons learned from previous and ongoing small-scale PES initiatives in CDORB and will be aligned with the guidance provided in the STAP advisory document on payment for ecosystem services[75] and other resource materials[76] . The developed guidance will also outline how LGUs, MNCs and other interested parties can match ecosystem services (ES) supply and demand and engage in negotiations between ES suppliers and buyers. The project facilitated LGU and MNC PES mechanisms, which will have agreed conditionality linked to ES output and/or outcome-based delivery, backed by verified monitoring, will be in line with the overall CDORB PES strategy.

Output 2.1: SLM and BDFA practices adopted in productive landscapes in the CDORB by government, private sector and local stakeholders.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *SLM/BDFA adopted in CDORB's productive landscapes by government, private sector and local stakeholders.*

87. As a prerequisite to the development of the project trainings, the project will support multi-stakeholder dialogues, including farmer and local community dialogues and needs assessment, to develop a recommended menu of appropriate technical practices and technologies that address the technical issues and opportunities of different key agricultural systems in the CDORB. In this regard, BDFA and SLM practice-oriented technologies recommended by the DA, DENR and relevant government and non-government research and development (R&D) organizations, recent foreign assisted projects and networks[77] will be considered. While the specific trainings and the final set of training modules will be determined as part of this activity, the modules related to the following areas would be included:

On farm measures

- Crop diversification, multiple cropping and multi-story agroforestry for increased resilience.
- Conservation and use of agrobiodiversity as part of cropping systems.

[75] Payments for Environmental Services and the Global Environment Facility, A STAP advisory document, Revised edition March 2010. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP_PES_2010_1.pdf

[76] Including for instance the document Payment for Ecosystem Services: A Best Practice Guide. https://www.cbd.int/financial/pes/unitedkingdom-bestpractice.pdf

[77] These include institutional members of the following R& D networks: NOMCARRD; the research network within the DA; the Philippine Agroforestry Education and Research Network (PAFERN), Philippine Higher Education Research Network (PHERNet), as well as recommendations by key R& D organizations such as the Central Mindanao university (CMU), Mindanao State University (MSU), the University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines (USTP), Xavier University, the World Agroforestry Center and Biodiversity International. Extension service providers who interact with many upland farmers in Bukidnon (e.g., learning sites of Datu Henry, Datu Rey, DatuMaputi etc.) as well as NGOs working in the agriculture and NRM sectors such as SAMDHANA and ESSC will also be considered. The Philippine Overview for Conservation Approaches and Technologies (PhilCat) involves a broad ranging catalogue of systematically documented SLM practices that followed the documentation protocols promoted by the World Overview for Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT).

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- Livestock and inland fisheries integration in the farming system.
- On farm soil and water conservation including water retention and enhanced water use efficiency.
- Integrated nutrient management including soil carbon management.
- Integrated pest management and low or no pesticide/herbicide farm management.
- Improved post-harvest handling practices.
- Identification, response to and management of Invasive Alien Species.
- Adoption of climate change adaptive measures for each of the cropping systems schemes.

Community /landscape wide measures

- Protection, regeneration of local/ community forests and including action on fire protection.
- Protection of water resources that support agricultural systems.
- Consideration of the micro watershed as framework for planning on farm soil conservation works.
- Sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFP) and community inland fisheries resources.
- Managing wildlife animal and human interaction to prevent zoonotic disease.
- Community collaboration to maintain 2nd party certification systems for organic agriculture if called for.
- Community collaboration for coordinated production calendars, farm input supply and other synchronized decisions, to leverage better market access.
- Exercise of biosafety in handling of farm inputs and farm products.
- Protection of caves and other local sanctuaries of species (e.g., pollinators) important to agriculture
- Management of sharing of community agricultural facilities.

88. In addition to the developed training modules the targeted extension service providers in CDORB would also undergo modularized learning sessions on how a) to gain appropriate perspectives in working in ecologically fragile upland agriculture settings; b) to develop facilitation skills to help upland community assess, plan and manage and monitor their agricultural landscapes; c) to develop skills for extension approaches and techniques, that would promote that adoption of practices at both farm and landscape level; and d) on how to deliver gender sensitized trainings and demonstrating gender-focused SLM and BDFA practices. At least 1,250 (50 % women, 20% youth) community facilitators and extension service providers will benefit and subsequently use their built capacity on assisting farmers within the CDORB.

89. Based on the developed training materials the project will prepare written, audio, video, SMS and online materials accessible for stakeholders, including farmers. Developers will also make video recordings of their trainings etc. and these, including the training materials, will be packaged into MOOCs.

90. The project will support representative CDORB Ancestral Domains in incorporating BDFA and SLM practices in the agriculture and NRM components of their ancestral domain planning processes (ADSDPP or pre ADSDPP processes) and will facilitate the adoption of these by their constituent farmer members. The Tribal leadership in each domain will translate the analysis results into community agriculture and NRM plans[78] and will vet these with national and local government agencies to ensure alignment with the relevant laws. The community plans will in turn guide the extension and communication activities within the Ancestral Domain towards the uptake of identified practices. A composite team[79] will facilitate community level discussion on strategic agriculture and NRM issues and opportunities within the Ancestral Domain. Based on the agreed Ancestral Domain plans, project deployed extension

[78]The scope of community analysis of issues would include appreciation of the community's various capitals (natural, social, human, financial) and their current state, internal issues and external threats, internal strengths, and opportunities. Strategic issues concerning agriculture-based livelihoods as well as the ecosystems services (e.g. from remnant forests and bodies of water) that these livelihoods depend on, would be discussed. Community agriculture and NRM plans will in turn consist of shorter term and long-term actions to strengthen ongoing SLM and BDFA oriented community and farm level measures and introduce new measures as necessary.

[79] The composite team consisting of part time DA, DENR, NCIP and LGU field personnel, trained under Activity 2.1.2, assisted by a dedicated non-government extension service provider/facilitator, will be assigned to each AD. Technical assistance by a social scientist (anthropologist) under NCIP oversight, will also be engaged to ensure that the appropriate socio-cultural lens is used.

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service providers would train and engage with IP stakeholders on including BDFA and SLM practices in their farm management. At least 2,800 IP stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on BDFA and SLM practices under this output.

91. In addition, the project will increase the ability of the indigenous people's organization (IPO) and the indigenous people's structures (IPS)[80] to provide leadership in connection with the implementation, monitoring and adaptive management of the developed Ancestral Domain community agriculture and NRM plans. The needed coaching and training of tribal members of the IPS and IPOs would be done in close collaboration with the previously mentioned composite teams. At least 1,200 tribal members of IPS and IPOs (50 % women, 20 % youth)[81] will receive coaching and training on implementation, monitoring and adaptive management of the developed Ancestral Domain community plans under this output.

92. The project will also, in consultation with DA, DENR, LGUs and the CBFM networks, facilitate the delivery of appropriate extension services support, via the composite team, for upland agricultural and NRM related activities implemented by CBFMA holders. The composite team will assist both the CBFM provincial network of Bukidnon and the CBFM community in the prioritization of their agricultural issues and opportunities and subsequently the responsive support needed. At least 1,800 CBFM stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on BDFA and SLM practices under this output.

93. With regard to lowland agriculture and peri-urban agricultural areas, capacitated extension service providers will assist and build the capacity of small-scale farmers in implementing BDFA and SLM practices on their lands. The project focus would be on the large rain-fed and irrigated lowland areas within CDORB, such as corn, coconut-based farming systems and rice-based farming systems adjacent to riparian zones. But other systems would also be targeted by the project. The project's efforts would contribute to the DA and LGUs current climate change adaptation efforts in these areas, by focusing on SLM and BDFA oriented methods such as soil and water conservation, intercropping, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management and other long proven biodiversity friendly measures. At least 1,000 small-scale farmers (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on BDFA and SLM practices under this output.

94. The project will also work with large scale actors to engage the agribusiness sector and in doing so will support the CDORBMC's aspiration for more substantial engagement and collaboration with the sector to ensure widespread adoption of SLM and BDFA practices in the basin. The project interventions are three-fold: a) engage directly with MNC and large agribusinesses on expanding the SLM and BDFA practices in their plantation operations; b) to directly support SLM work of selected farming communities (adjacent to private plantations) by supporting value addition and social enterprise with these farmers, as a form of corporate social responsibility; and c) to indirectly support the SLM work of upland small holder farmers by contributing to the PES mechanisms. This output deals with item a) and b) while Output 2.4 addresses item c).

95. In addition to the above, the project will work with at least three of the five LGUs in CDORB to establish their organic agriculture programs, supported by ordinances and building on recent amendments to the National Organic Act expanding the certification options to small farmers. The project's engagement in expanding organic agriculture within the CDORB will build on the DAs regional implementation program of the NOAP, which provides extension and training and certification services for farmer communities. Finally, as part of the assistance to CDORB LGUs, the project will help determine appropriate user and gender friendly SLM (including BDFA) monitoring

[80] The IPS refers to organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation, identified and accepted by ICCs/IPs. The IPS shall be recognized as the highest governing body with the IPO as its technical arm (Section 6, NCIP Administrative Order No. 2 Series of 2012 and Chapter II, Sections 3 (i) of RA 8371, IPRA) The IPO would also refer to the main organization formed by the tribe to manage activities and engage external partners, such as in the case of MILALITTRA. There are smaller and more specific IPOs such as for agriculture, enterprise, cultural preservation and they operate under the IPS and the main IPO.

[81] While these are the project intended targets, particularly for the IP communities and their government and organizational structures, adjustment might have to be made to reflect the general gender and youth composition of these entities, as well as local culture and customs.

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methods[82] that can be embedded in the LGUs regular development monitoring framework[83]. Learnings and recommendations from the GEF 5 SLM Project such as on the use of Composite Land Degradation Index will also be considered to the extent possible, as will other indicators such as biological indicators and soil PH.

96. Output 2.1 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 2.1.1: *Develop and strengthen the menu of technical options and relevant practice notes and training courses to adopt SLM and BDFA in the different agricultural context within CDORB.*

Activity 2.1.2: *Build the capacity of the CDORB community oriented upland agriculture extension service providers for BDFA and SLM practices implementation, via the project developed trainings (2.1.1)*

Activity 2.1.3: *Based on (2.1.1) and (2.1.2) prepare online training videos, MOOCs and other accessible support material to assist in the local stakeholder trainings.*

Activity 2.1.4: *Facilitate the incorporation of SLM and BDFA concerns in at least five Ancestral Domain plans and management systems and concurrent adoption of SLM and BDFA practices, through the support of capacitated community facilitators and extension service providers.*

Activity 2.1.5: *Provide backup training support programs for IPS and IPOs on effective decision making and management of community plans that incorporates SLM and BDFA.*

Activity 2.1.6: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated community facilitators and extension service providers, relevant site specific BDFA and SLM practices among CBFM holders.*

Activity 2.1.7: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated extension service providers, relevant site specific BDFP and SLM practices in lowland and peri urban farmlands within and adjacent biodiversity rich riparian zones in CDORB.*

Activity 2.1.8: *Adopt, through the provision of technical advisory services, relevant site specific BDFA and SLM practices on lands managed by Multinational Corporation and large national companies.*

Activity 2.1.9: *Monitor SLM/BDFA/LDN progress at LGU level.*

Output 2.2: Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems demonstrated and replicated, by local stakeholders and IP communities, as viable SLM and BDFA options for managing ecosystem services and biodiversity in cropland, as well as for income generation.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems, and aspects hereof, demonstrated/ replicated, by local stakeholders/IP communities.*

97. In collaboration with the Northern Mindanao Consortium for Agriculture Resources Research and Development (NOMCARRD) and LGUs, the project would assist the DA in conducting a stock taking within CDORB and adjacent municipalities of existing traditional agricultural systems that potentially have high agrobiodiversity value[84]. The stocktaking would identify and document the features of farms that have retained most of the traditional varieties and practices (*mostly in remote upstream areas*) and of farms that have partially retained these (*both in upstream and midstream areas*). On an exceptional basis Ancestral Domains adjacent to the CDORB will be included provided that they fall under the major tribes living in CDORB. The results of the stocktaking, as well as

[82] This could include Photo Visual Monitoring, Recording and Assessment of Farm Land Degradation be applied at the ground level to monitor SLM progress which uses biological indicators, and the use of reference and monitoring sites at the ground level.

[83] In terms of monitoring outcomes and impacts, the design process will validate the feasibility of incorporating two of three LDN indicators such as land cover change and soil organic carbon. The LDN indicators are being proposed for the CDO River basin level and two of its 3 indicators can be captured at LGU level. A third indicator Net primary productivity (NPP) expressed as land productivity dynamics may be better captured at the river basin level only. With regard to soil organic carbon, surrogate indicators including those promoted by the DA Soil Health program may be considered.

[84] This would be to support the PBSAP objective of promoting the dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems with high agrobiodiversity as well as support varietal improvement to support resiliency among important. This PBSAP objective is now being operation laid by a joint activity of the DA, DENR and the NCCA to establish a system of recognizing NIAHS.

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documentation stemming from Output 3.2 on IKSP etc, would be included in multi-stakeholder discussions/ dialogues on the significance of SLM & BDFA practices[85] held at CDORB, LGU and community levels. The aim is to adopt the proper perspective of their value and recognize their significance in modern agriculture, as well as lead to an appreciation of the role of SLM, BDFA and the traditional systems and how they relate to one another.

98. Following the dialogues, the project will support collaborative work between the DA, NOMCARRD and respective tribal leadership to identify and agree upon on-the-ground interventions and improvements[86] that would enhance the viability of traditional farming systems. This, while at the same time maintain their quality of unique farming-practices and their direct and indirect benefits in form of food security, biodiversity, resilience, cultural integrity and economic opportunity.

99. This will be followed by the provision of training to the local farmers within the Ancestral Domains, by capacitated extension service providers, in applicable SLM and BDFA practices. Some of the SLM and BDFA oriented traditional practices can equally well be incorporated and used in modern farming systems and would therefore be readily transferable, and farmers working such lands would also be provided training opportunities for this. Technical support services, including material inputs from relevant program of DA, will be made available to the local stakeholders within the Ancestral Domains. In addition, support will be provided for the design of value-added products from existing products and linkage to niche markets (through Output 2.3). At least 2,000 IP stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on BDFA and SLM practices under this output.

100. Output 2.2 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 2.2.1: *Undertake a stock tacking of actively practiced traditional farming systems in CDORB and on an indicative basis, determine the ecological services they provide.*

Activity 2.2.2: *Hold dialogs/conferences (multi-level information sessions) to strengthen foundational knowledge on relationship between the SLM, BDFA and biodiversity benefits of traditional agrobiodiversity systems.*

Activity 2.2.3: *Drawing from 2.1.1 showcase best-case practices that demonstrate viable traditional farming systems that sustain relevant aspects of supporting food security, biodiversity and resilience while incorporating appropriate improvements from agricultural science, hence suggesting the potential business case scenario.*

Activity 2.2.4: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated extension service providers, (as well as support from 2.2.3 and component 3) farming systems that maintain or incorporate relevant aspects of traditional agrobiodiversity systems with enhanced sustainability potential.*

Output 2.3: Markets and marketing strategies developed, including for at least three specialty products, from traditional agrobiodiversity systems and new community-based livelihood models created[87].

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Markets and marketing strategies for project supported agriproducts developed and related community livelihood models created.*

[85] SLM in the CDORB context refers to the integrated actions to manage agricultural landscapes and the pockets of natural resources (forests, water bodies etc.) embedded in them (or immediately adjacent to them). BDFAP refers to the suite of actions focused on the farm level following certain minimum standards set by consensus and policy (national and local). BDFAP is to be done in all types of farming systems in the CDORB including traditional and modern small holder systems as well as large scope corporate production systems.

[86] The NIAHS system, under the joint implementation of DA, DENR and NCCA currently refers to "improvements" as the dynamic conservation of traditional systems and may include the agronomic interventions such as a) introducing or re-introducing more food crops into the farming system; b) use of appropriate tools and small holder machinery for land preparation, irrigation, harvesting and post-harvest operations and c) improving crop zone nutrient management. For additional interventions please see footnote. It may also include strategies for value addition of traditional products from the traditional system and improving access to niche markets (*e.g. consumer interest in slow food or in reviving "lost taste"*).

[87] For additional information related to this output please see **Annex 18** (*SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment*) and **Annex 33** (*Livelihood options and PES support*)

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101. Building on the stocktaking exercise undertaken under Output 2.2 and together with Ancestral Domain farming community stakeholders and marketing experts, the project will identify the agrobiodiversity products, which are favored by farmers and are perceived as having the potential of becoming marketable. These product opportunities, in current and prospective markets, will then be assessed through a comprehensive gender sensitive value-chain analysis, which will identify the players (*e.g. consolidator, logistics, distributor, retailer*) for the specific value-chain. It will also assess the equitable profit margins for indispensable roles/steps in the value-chain, as well as identify roles that are feasible to be performed by indigenous peoples and local communities themselves. This work will follow up on the initial UNCDD gender sensitive value-chain analysis prepared during the project preparation grant (PPG) phase (Annex 16 - *Gender-sensitive value chain analysis*).

102. Based on the gender sensitive value-chain analysis, the most promising agrobiodiversity products will be determined, and a small subset of these products will be selected for an ongoing validation, using key parameters. Also, for at least three products, marketing strategies will be developed to ensure a market penetration. Subsequently the project would assist the local communities in, among others, bringing products to market, as well as consolidating the production efforts within the local communities. Organizational support in form of trainings will also be provided. The project will further seek support from local markets and agencies to hasten the adoption of BDFA and SLM practices in project sites by providing low hanging market opportunities. One clear opportunity is to provide preferred spaces in marketplaces for SLM/BDFA practitioners. This will help buyers and sellers of SLM/BDFA products find each other faster and with regularity.

103. In addition, together with Ancestral Domain leaders and community members the project will identify a subset of IKSPs, which they would like to develop and create potential markets for. This would not only be actual products stemming from traditional farming systems (addressed above) but could also be tourism products such as visiting said farming systems or presenting various cultural aspects. Here the project will support the different Ancestral Domains in the development of a roadmap for bringing the identified “products” to the market.

104. In this regard the project will also look at how to engage with partners that can attract people to ecotourism sites, encourage retailers to seek unique products for their captive markets, and attract funding organizations to support the preservation of IKSP. As part of this, the project aims to facilitate the immersion of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers (MDR) into farming sites and help market exposures lead to a learning exchange. This will allow producers to learn the quality, food safety and service requirements of the MDRs, while the MDRs will become aware of the risks and vulnerabilities of farming communities that may threaten supply and quality. Such visits will also allow the MDRs to understand the environment uniqueness of the farming systems, and IKSP, and their inherited social value. Through the planned immersions and other lobby activities the project will work towards and facilitate trial purchases and trade agreements between communities and MDRs.

105. In support of the project’s engagement in creating new community-based livelihood models based on specialty products (crops) from traditional agrobiodiversity systems, the project will ensure participation of said specialty products in relevant thematic trade shows. While the project will be focusing on three specific products, it will cover a broader range of products, based on stakeholder interest and demands. The project will, in this regard, prepare various types of product specific promotional materials, including handouts, posters and videos to be used at the expos and trade shows. Also, training in marketing and sales skills will be provided to a smaller group of people who are to take the lead in the project promotion and outreach. As part of building the capacity and improving upon initially prepared promotional materials, the project will support the participation in local trade shows, as trial runs, to identify areas of improvement prior to engaging in larger scale events at national level. At least 160 stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on marketing and sales skill under this output.

106. Various government agencies and livelihood development organizations offer various templates where production can be improved through mechanization and other technologies. Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and DA have a full range of programs that aim at increasing yield, improving quality and ensuring product and labor safety. The project will consolidate these programs and review their application in similar settings to target indigenous peoples and local communities. Furthermore, the project will review traditional labor and gender roles and assess new or alternative roles provided by added technologies, including labor saving technologies. Aside from the above-mentioned technological support, the project will look at

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how physical environmentally sustainable changes in the production and management of land, such as scheduling/timing of planting of selected crops, can optimize the farmers' income.

107. Finally, the project will identify viable, or priority, certification schemes that can help build credibility among the consumers and which support sustainable practices. There are numerous certifications covering organic farming, good agricultural practices, fair trade, environmental safety, and the project will prioritize those most feasible in terms of cost, availability and, in particular, compatibility with BDFA and SLM practices.

108. Output 2.3 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 2.3.1: *Provide ongoing validation of value chains to assess market opportunities and competitiveness of project targeted agrobiodiversity products.*

Activity 2.3.2: *Promotion of SLM and BDFA value-adding certifications (1.1.3) to boost marketability and brand building in key market demographics.*

Activity 2.3.3: *Promotion of project supported products, including project targeted specialty products, in thematic expos and trade show to target key markets/demographics.*

Activity 2.3.4: *Conduct of social marketing of the IKSP associated with products from traditional systems for current and potential niche markets.*

Activity 2.3.5: *Facilitate trial purchases and trade agreements between communities and manufacturers/distributors/retailers.*

Activity 2.3.6: *Provide locally driven market support from products stemming from SLM and BDFA farmland implementation.*

Activity 2.3.7: *Identify R&D supported production efficiency and gender friendly appropriate technologies and/or value adding agribusiness start-ups models suitable for local varieties and products from traditional agricultural systems the increased supply of eco-friendly products from local communities.*

Activity 2.3.8: *Develop community-based ecotourism and farm-based tourism building using local biodiversity, agricultural landscape and traditional agricultural systems as a backdrop.*

Output 2.4: Five SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or other incentive schemes developed and implemented[88].

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or incentive schemes developed and implemented.*

109. To ensure a coherent effort in, and approach to PES in CDORB, the CDORBMC will develop a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB, which covers both agriculture and forest lands and including lands in Ancestral Domains as well as PAs. Furthermore, the CDORBMC will develop guidelines for robust PES modalities, which can be used by LGUs and other stakeholders, such as MNCs and other large corporations and companies. For this, the CDORBMC will work together with a broad range of government and non-government stakeholders, including DA, DENR, NCIP and LGUs business representatives. As a backdrop to the strategy development, various types of ecosystem service valuations would be undertaken of at least a subset of the main services, as will cost revenue analysis, including cost for conservation activities, of both enterprises and government (LGU level). Furthermore, willingness to pay, again for a subset of services, would be undertaken.

110. The guidelines to be developed will, in part be, based on literature review of PES mechanisms that are applicable within the CDORB reality, and in part on the already existing PES mechanisms in CDORB. The latter might be extended to include all of Mindanao. The guidelines will provide for a general template for "standard" PES mechanisms and a checklist of must-have sections and information needs. The PES guidelines will have two tiers – *establishment* (where basic requirements for PES mechanisms are set up) and *strengthening* (where more advanced and sustainable mechanisms are put in place). Thus, the guidelines can be used as a tool in establishing new PES mechanisms or for reviewing and strengthening existing ones.

[88] For additional information related to this output please see **Annex 33** (*Livelihood options and PES support*)

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111. Using the CDORBMC PES strategy and the associated guidelines, the project will work together with the Libona and Cagayan de Oro City on development of their PES mechanisms and will engage with the LGUs in Baungon, Talakag and Iligan city with the aim to also develop LGU specific PES mechanisms. The work in all LGUs will be coordinated with, and obtain input from, the CDORBMC.

112. Furthermore, the project will through consultations identify private sector parties who will have an interest in engaging in new or already existing PES mechanisms. To be identified private sector partners will engage in establishing their own PES mechanisms following the CDORBMC PES strategy and PES guidelines. In this regard, dialogues and discussions between the PES buyers and sellers will be facilitated and where needed a free prior and informed consent (FPIC) will be part of the overall process. The project will help to consolidate information and engage in deeper inquiries and feasibility analysis.

113. To gain greater social participation for PES mechanisms, the project will emulate the Valuing Ecosystem Services Together (VEST)[89] an initiative run by Xavier University and invite diverse stakeholders to partake in FGDs to process the impressions and apprehensions of stakeholders, and then to ascertain their inputs on how to develop ownership over the evolving PES knowledge.

114. Based on the outcome of the FDGs, the project will use the insights to develop marketing and communication plans targeted to specific demographics. Targeted audiences for the communication plans may include students and youth (*as future consumers and leaders of society*), businesses (*to go beyond traditional corporate social responsibility*), and LGUs (*to enforce equal responsibility among constituents*). In addition, the project will develop a marketing plan.

115. In the efforts to broaden the knowledge and acceptance of PES mechanisms within CDORB, the project will support the CDORBMC in hosting PES dialogue events for a broad range of stakeholders involved in the implementation and management of PES mechanisms, as well as government managers and planners involved in watershed planning and management. Aside from participants updating each other of progress in the CDORB related PES mechanisms, the dialogues/seminars will share global practices relevant in a CDORB context.

116. As the results and progress obtained from the PES mechanisms are critical in maintaining the buy-in of downstream, it is important to ensure that the PES mechanisms' objectives can be realistically achieved within the involved ecosystem, as well as the human capacity of upstream providers. The project, therefore, aims to guide and properly capacitate up-stream stakeholders who are typically the ecosystem service suppliers in PES mechanisms. In this regard, the monitoring and validation requirements of ongoing PES initiatives will be reviewed as well as the service suppliers' performance. Gaps in performance will be addressed by providing needed monitoring and validation training. However, the project will also look at the roles service suppliers have to perform, the assistance they are receiving and whether funding was sufficient for them to perform their agreed tasks. At least 100 stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will be trained on monitoring, validation and reporting related to PES mechanisms under this output.

117. Output 2.4 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 2.4.1: *Develop a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level.*

Activity 2.4.2: *Support CDORB in at least two LGUs' in establishing LGU specific PES.*

Activity 2.4.3: *Support CDORB private and Non-Governmental stakeholder groups develop PES within CDORB.*

Activity 2.4.4: *Develop communication and marketing plans for developed PES or PES under development.*

Activity 2.4.5: *Hold annual PES stakeholder dialogs/seminars.*

Activity 2.4.6: *Build up-stream stakeholders' capacity for monitoring and validating ecological services provided through the PES implementation.*

[89] https://www.xu.edu.ph/valuing-ecosystem-services-together

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Component 3: Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation. (Total Cost: US$ **10,123,792** ; GEF project grant requested: US$ **775,647** ; Co-financing: US$ **9,348,145**)

Outcome 3: Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and project monitoring and evaluation ensured.

118. The key deliverables under Outcome 3 are: Communication products (training, good practices, innovations, lessons learned) developed and disseminated/made accessible to stakeholders (Output 3.1); Knowledge of traditional practices/use of agrobiodiversity and agrobiodiversity systems documented (Output 3.2); Knowledge management events on project-generated experiences/ knowledge to broad-based stakeholder groups organized to facilitate dissemination and upscaling (Output 3.3); Functional online knowledge portal operating (Output 3.4); and effective project management and monitoring and evaluation ensured (Output 3.5). **Table 10** summarizes the baseline situation and incremental reasoning behind the GEF investment for Outcome 3. For additional Component 3 related information please see Annex 10 (*Landscape Profile and situation analysis*), Annex 9 (*Description of project activities*) Annex 12 (*Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan*), Annex 13 (*Stakeholder engagement plan*), and Annex 14 (*Environment Social Management Framework)* .

Table 10: Summary of baseline and incremental reasoning for Outcome 3.

Summary of Baseline Situation	Incremental Reasoning
Outcome 3: Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and project monitoring and evaluation ensured.	
Academia and institutions working on farming and forest lands have in-depth knowledge of land degradation and restoration in the Philippines, as well as a subset of tools and methodologies which can be implemented to address this. However, this information is not readily accessible to government staff and planners, farmers and other stakeholders. Without GEF intervention this information will not be accessible through a portal that brings information on SLM, BDFA, LDN and conservation of local varieties and traditional crops together in one place. The knowledge distribution will thus still flow within the existing "networks" using the old dissemination patterns without new pathways for cross-fertilization and spreading of ideas and good practices. Also, without GEF interventions, there would not be an entity which would have a clear focus on bringing information on LDN, SLM and BDFA to the local and national stakeholders and practitioners, and through that sensitize and engage them, as well as create connections among them. In addition, there will be much less focus from media and on the social networks on success stories and lessons learned from people involved in mitigating land degradation and improving the ecosystem services through the implementation of SLM and BDFA. This includes knowledge management information on priority traditional farming systems and associated culturally significant areas, as well as IKSP of indigenous peoples would remain un-documented and unused in the stories on good SLM and BDFA practices employed by local communities. Likewise, farmer to farmer visits would not be used, in any marked way, to expedite and spread farming practices that	Drawing from the other components processes, best practices, innovations, lessons learned and outcomes will under the GEF alternative be translated into useful communication materials or boundary objects such as policy briefs, technical advisory notes, guidelines, impact stories. These include modules for wider dissemination targeting not only CDORB but also other river basins in the Philippines including the five pilot river basins of the national LDN program. Priority traditional farming systems and associated culturally significant areas, aimed at conserving local varieties and traditional crops will be assessed and documented, as will local IKSPs of the IP communities. On an exceptional basis the geographical scope, in this regard, will expand beyond the CDORB and include adjacent municipalities to ensure that IP communities living inside Ancestral Domain which cover lands both inside and outside CDORB are included. Stakeholders and user-groups such as local planners, policymakers, watershed managers and practitioners, agriculture extension workers, MNCs, and farmers and students (*the youth*) will draw "hands on" experiences from capacity building events disseminating project knowledge. These will include visits to farms and farming communities which are successfully implementing and maintaining BDFA and SLM practices on their lands within the agricultural landscape.

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have shown to halt or slow down land degradation, improve soil and water management on farms and increase local biodiversity within the agroecosystem.	The proposed online Knowledge Hub will enable sharing of experiences and knowledge product[90] among stakeholders, practitioners, communities and PAs. The platform will herewith facilitate, among others, the upscaling of best practices on SLM, BDFA, LDN and conservation of local varieties and traditional crops across the Philippines. The maintenance and functionality of the portal will be secured through its embedment into an existing national system, hereby ensuring long-term sustainability of the Knowledge Hub.

Output 3.1: Gender, knowledge and communication products on processes, good practices, innovations, lessons learnt, and outcomes developed and disseminated to stakeholders including extension workers, NGOs, farmers, youth/students, local government officials and globally through communication and knowledge management platforms (i.e. Exposure and Panorama).

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Communication products (training, good practices, innovations, lessons learned) developed and disseminated/ made accessible to stakeholders.*

119. The Project will, within the first year, develop a knowledge management and communication strategy. The strategy will outline the project's approach as to how, based on the project's work under Component 1 and 2, will communicate with key interlocutors (*DA, DA-BSWM, DENR, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB, NCIP, CDORBMC and stakeholders at the local level*) to facilitate becoming authorities on scientific and technical knowledge on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices. The strategy, in addition to its national focus, will also look at how the project can connect globally through communication and knowledge management (KM) platforms (i.e. Exposure and Panorama).

120. The project will support the upscaling of project results by developing video documentation of proofs of concept and good practice examples and lessons learned of site specific SLM and BDFA practices. The videos, which are in four main areas[91], will be popular in nature, but with enough technical specificities to ensure that they can be used in trainings and capacity building exercises.

121. The project will support the activities under Components 1 and 2 by developing policy guidance notes, policy briefs, discussion papers, documentation related to the standards for BDFAP certification, and prepare technical bulletin for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation. While the document formulation will, to a large extent, be prepared under the individual activities under Components 1 and 2, this activity will ensure that materials produced are suitable for public dissemination. Further, the project will also support the activities under Components 1 and 2 by documenting and disseminating technical reports, publications and a compendium of KM products (including in local languages accessible to IPs) via mass media. In addition, the project will produce a subset of key KM products[92], as well as facilitate the dissemination of field lessons emanating from BDFA and SLM practices in CDORB at the national and sub-national levels.

[90] Main categories expected to be accessible on the website will be Legislation, Strategies and action plans. Research, Trainings, Education materials, Videos, Links to sources, Discussion forum (topic separated) and Events. Information will be collected from within and outside the project including internationally.

[91] 1) Ancestral Domains and other IP community-managed areas; 2) lands managed by Multinational Cooperation and large national companies; 3) privately held/owned farming lands; and 4) CBFM areas.

[92] including, but not limited to: 1) BDFA and SLM practices related PES and other incentive schemes; (2) gender-sensitive value chain analysis and marketing strategies for traditional agro-biodiversity products, and community-based livelihood models; and (3) training manual on BDFA and SLM practices (*including from a gender and youth perspective*) and other viable traditional farming methods. These practices include, but not limited to, simple measures such as contouring, terracing with natural/planted hedgerows, conservation tillage, residue management, relay/cover cropping, improved fallow management, natural composting and integrated pest management, to the more complex hedgerow system, multi-strata agroforestry, and the comprehensive sloping agricultural land technology (SALT).

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122. The project will support workshops/conferences/project steering committee meetings (virtual and face-to-face) at the sub-national level (Years 3 and 4) to share lessons and experiences. A national workshop will be held at the end of year 5 to facilitate the sharing of lessons more widely, but more importantly, to be able to further develop and refine successful approaches for replication within CDORB and in the five other priority river basins. To foster broader international cooperation and result dissemination, the project will seek to engage with other developing countries facing similar challenges to take full advantage of DA, DENR and NCIP's participation in international engagements. Finally, equally led by DA-BSWM and DENR-RBCO, conditions will be created for further replication and scaling up of SLM and BDFA practices based on project experiences, good practices and lessons learnt for promotion of SLM and BDFA practices within CDORB and in five priority river basins.

123. Output 3.1 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 3.1.1: *Develop knowledge management and communication strategy at the onset of the project.*

Activity 3.1.2: *Develop video documentation of proof of concept, good practice examples and lessons learnt from site specific BDFA and SLM practices*

Activity 3.1.3: *In support of activities under Component 1, develop and popularize /promote policy guidance notes, standards for BDFAP certification, and develop technical bulletin for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation.*

Activity 3.1.4: *Supporting activities under Components 1 and 2, document and disseminate technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products via mass media.*

Activity 3.1.5: *Conduct national and sub-national workshops to facilitate dissemination of field lessons emanating from BDFA and SLM practices in CDORB.*

Activity 3.1.6: *Equally led by DA-BSWM, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB and DENR-RBCO, facilitate replication and scaling up of SLM and BDFA strategy based on project experiences, good practices and lessons learnt for promotion of SLM and BDFA practices.*

Output 3.2: Traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Knowledge of traditional practices/use of agrobiodiversity and agrobiodiversity systems documented.*

124. The project will build on the GEF-assisted FAO-BAR Agrobiodiversity Project's communication work to widen the dissemination of the project's experiences and recommendations on dynamic conservation of traditional farming systems and their embedded agrobiodiversity. The acquired knowledge (*from three Philippine sites which include one in Southern Mindanao)* covers approaches for community based, women-led, seed keeping processes, extension approaches and valorization of traditional products to sustain the livelihoods revolving around the traditional systems.

125. To document traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including on agrobiodiversity systems, the project will, as noted under Component 2, assist the DA Regional Office in collaborating with the Ancestral Domains on documenting IKSPs, related to agricultural and NRM practices, including those on agrobiodiversity conservation. The documentation process will be an organic part of the suite of interventions in support of traditional farming systems engaged in. The objective of the exercise is to understand and document the perspective, and value systems, of IPs that are important to the overall conservation of natural resources and sustainability of their farming systems. The project will, in this regard, prepare a specific segment on, for instance, the Knowledge Hub (Output 3.4) where IKSP related documentation and information will be housed. The project will also, based on the project findings, prepare specific materials, which can be used for public consumption, as well as to create stories for the mass media.

126. As part of the project's efforts, stakeholder-driven mapping of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, systems and practices will be undertaken. Easy to follow approaches and information collection methodologies, which will enable farmers and other interested stakeholders to identify and describe the separate NIAHS categories, will be developed. This will expand the information base and not only help in the identification of potential NIAHS sites but would also identify other important sites which might not entirely meet the full set of NIAHS criteria. In

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addition to the collection and documentation of community derived information on traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, systems and practices, academia, NGO, civil society organizations (CSO) and government research institutions[93] will provide additional expertise in areas such as mapping, inventory, species descriptions etc., as well as share results from existing surveys, to ensure an as complete as possible documentation. The project will, on an exceptional basis, broaden its geographical scope to municipalities outside CDORB. It will do this to ensure that Ancestral Domains, which fall both inside and outside of CDORB are fully included, and also so that the project can cover selected sites outside of CDORB that are being maintained by the same tribes as those living in CDORB.

127. The project will also support the documentation of IKSP (1 for each IP group) related to BDFA and SLM practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, which are effective in conserving biodiversity and regulating sustainable resource use. Taking advantage of the information collection process, the project will also take a somewhat broader view and collect information on IKSPs related to hunting, wild crop harvesting, fishing, farming and pastoralism, watershed protection, water use and irrigation, power generation and domestic usage of natural resources etc. The process of IKSP documentation will be looked at from a gender and youth perspective and disseminated within 1) the IP groups to avoid the erosion of indigenous peoples' cultures within the communities, and 2) relevant government entities and the public at large to justify increased public investment support to Ancestral Domains. The latter will however be based on IP community approval.

128. Output 3.2 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 3.2.1: *Participate in replication and scaling up efforts of the FAO GEF project Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity in Traditional Agroecosystems*

Activity 3.2.2: *Document traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including agrobiodiversity systems.*

Activity 3.2.3: *Stakeholder driven mapping of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, systems and practices, as well institutions (academe, NGOs, CSO, government research institutions) that will provide expertise in mapping, inventory, collection, and documentation.*

Activity 3.2.4: *Documentation of IKSP (1 for each IP group) related to BDFA and SLM practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, which is effective in conserving biodiversity and regulating sustainable resources use.*

Output 3.3: Knowledge sharing events organized, including cross-farm visits, Local Government Units field trips, and IP learning exchanges to disseminate project-generated experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt to broad-based stakeholder groups.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Knowledge management events on project-generated experiences/ knowledge to broad-based stakeholder groups organized to facilitate dissemination and upscaling.*

129. Based on the work and results under Output 2.1 the project will report evidence of successes on the effectiveness of SLM and BDFA practices on ecosystem service provision. The monitoring and documenting of the effects of the SLM and BDFA practices on the ecosystem service provision will be part of the implementation of the activities under Output 2.1.

The project will also facilitate cross-farm visits[94]. The cross-farm visits will bring farmers and other interested stakeholders to project sites, where SLM and BDFA practices are being implemented. This will facilitate farmer-to-farmer exchange, "learn through their own eyes" and "spread the news". The learning visits will also provide for good media opportunities, which the project will capitalize on. Regarding the cross-farm visits, particular attention

[93] Such as CMU and USTP and other institutions (ethnographies and agrobiodiversity surveys) and NGOs such as SAMDHANA and MASIPAG on community-based seed systems.

[94] Farm visits will be done in four different areas within CDORB: 1) Ancestral Domains and other IP community-managed areas; 2) lands managed by Multinational Cooperation and large national companies; 3) privately held/owned farming lands; and 4) CBFM areas.

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would be given to visits amongst IP farmers, and between IP and non-IP farmers in the five LGUs in CDORB. At least 7,700 stakeholders (50 % women, 20 % youth) will partake in farm visits under this output.

130. In addition, the project will feature SLM and BDFA practices "learning farms" in CDORB via DA- Agriculture Training Institute (ATI), DENR, NCIP television and radio programs in partnership with mainstream media networks. Through these avenues, the project will also feature documentation of success stories of women, men, and youth small holder farmers supported by the project.

131. Furthermore, the project will produce five video documentaries featuring inspiring stories of women, youth, and IP farmers whose SLM and BDFA practices are worthy of emulation. These videos can be used by the project and its stakeholders in for instance conferences and workshops but could also be part of the visual presentations at the trade shows mentioned under Output 2.3.

132. To increase the public outreach the project will establish project social media platforms (Facebook, InstaGram, Twitter etc.). While these platforms will be aimed at disseminating information about SLM and BDFA practices, a broader scope is anticipated. The overall scope of these platforms will be determined, and laid out, in the knowledge management and communication strategy.

133. The last part of the project's dissemination strategy will be to institutionalize a recognition system in a form of competition in four categories[95] using the lens/indicators of LDN/BDFA/SLM. It is envisaged that such recognition system, which provides for good media opportunities, would facilitate greater awareness amongst farmers and their communities on the importance of conservation of their farmland and its sustainable use.

134. Output 3.3 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 3.3.1: *Report evidence of success on the effectiveness of BDFA and SLM practices on ecosystem service provisions.*

Activity 3.3.2: *Conduct cross-fertilization (through exchange and learning visits) of SLM and BDFA practices and learning within and amongst IP farmers, and between IP and non-IP farmers in five LGUs.*

Activity 3.3.3: *Feature SLM and BDFA potential "learning farms" in CDORB via DA-ATI, DENR, NCIP television and radio programs in partnership with mainstream media networks.*

Activity 3.3.4: *Produce five video documentaries featuring inspiring stories of women, youth, and IP farmers whose BDFA and SLM practices are worthy of emulation.*

Activity 3.3.5: *Establish project social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) on BDFA and SLM practices to reach out to broad-based stakeholder groups.*

Activity 3.3.6: *Establish a program of recognition for community and individual farmers group in CDORB.*

Output 3.4: Online knowledge exchange portal established and maintained at designated government department to ensure long-term sustainability and continuous development of the platform content.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Functional online knowledge portal operating.*

135. The project will, in collaboration with the DA, DA-BSWM, DENR, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB, NCIP, academia and CSO groups, launch and operate a Knowledge Hub on LDN, SLM, and BDFA practices, which aims to support knowledge management tasks by providing a framework for organizing scientific and technical information and access to good practices. The Knowledge Hub will be designed to improve connections and knowledge flow between and amongst stakeholders (*including extension workers, NGOs, farmers, youth/students, local government officials*) and information-seekers. The structure and content areas of the Knowledge Hub will be fully outlined in the

[95] 1) Farmers Community Award to community of farmers/farming community-based organizations; 2) Individual Farmer award, which will be given to farmers who are engaged in the conservation of genetic resources of landraces and wild relatives of economic plants and their improvement through selection and preservation and the material; 3) Women farmer award; and (4) Youth farmer award.

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knowledge management and communication strategy (Output 3.1). Apart from project related information and documentation, such as project reports and analysis, it will feature training materials and MOOCs, (Output 1.5 and 2.1), funding resources (Output 1.2) etc., as well as information and links to other relevant documents and information prepared by other entities. As part of this, connections to global communication and KM platforms (e.g. Exposure and Panorama) will be established. To ensure adequate population of the Knowledge Hub, the project will rely on a semi-open platform where "approved" contributors from various government institutions, academia, NGOs, farmers and businesses will ensure the information upload.

136. As part of the project's strategy for knowledge management and dissemination, the project will work with the CDORB's LGUs to create needed linkages, expand existing Information Management Systems (IMS), as well as assist in data collection, input onto on-line website and dissemination. A key part of this will be to improve the access to information and identify relevant links to outside information providers, which have information pertinent to the LGUs[96].

137. The project will also strengthen the information support systems at the local federation of IP tribal councils to support sharing of good practices, consensus building and strengthening IKSP documentation and management.

138. Springing from the project's engagements and implementation of the project activities under the three project components, the project will establish an online Community of Practice (CoP) on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices. The CoP will be a group of like-minded, interacting individuals, institutions and experts who will filter, amplify, invest, convene and facilitate etc. on the various aspects and areas the project is engaged in. The CoP will consist of several sub-CoPs, which focus on specific but different areas of the project.

139. Finally, the project will together with concerned institutions, including DA (DA-BSWM) DENR (DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB, and DENR-RBCO), LGUs, NGOs and academic institutions, set up information collection standards that are: gender, youth and socially inclusive; facilitate standardized inputting and recording of information; and provide for digital access and sharing, including compatibility with existing databases, as feasible. The information collection standards will, in addition, make it possible to navigate data better, for instance in project databases. They will provide directions for how information is to be collected in the field, as well as outline guidance for common minimum survey standards to ensure that the project surveys are of an acceptable quality, which will provide for coherent and readily available data.

140. Output 3.4 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 3.4.1: *Launch and operate a Knowledge Hub on LDN, SLM, and BDFA practices.*

Activity 3.4.2: *Contribute to or build on existing Information Management System IMS in each LGU, including data collection, input, on-line website and dissemination.*

Activity 3.4.3: *Set up an online Community of Practice on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices.*

Activity 3.4.4: *Design an information support system to enable indigenous communities, through the local federation of IP tribal councils and its members, to capture, control and share good practices, support to consensus building and strengthen IKSP documentation and management according to their unique specific local needs.*

Activity 3.4.5: *Set up information collection standards.*

Output 3.5: Gender Action Plan, Environment and Social Management Framework/FPIC process, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, KAP surveys and project activities effectively implemented and monitored.

Intermediate Outcome (Result of the Output): *Project has effective implementation ensuring that the project outputs, outcomes and objective including safeguards targets are achieved.*

[96] Such linkages would be to DA-BSWM, DENR-RBCO and DENR regional RBMOs, ESSC and GIS teams at various institutions and entities, including NGO and academic institutions, which have information useful for supporting agricultural land use planning as well as for watershed management. Linkages to the Philippines Statistical Authority, GEORISK of DOST and DEVLIVE+ initiative will be explored.

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141. The project will conduct two Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Surveys during project implementation (*baseline and project-end surveys conducted in years 1 and 5, respectively*). The KAP surveys will form the bedrock of the site-specific communication campaign to be produced for this project. The survey, which will focus on four distinct areas[97], will target multinational corporations, farmers and associations holding and/or participating in various land and forest management arrangements, as well as communities/households across the selected sites in CDORB. For the KAP survey framework please see **Annex 28**.

142. Further, as part of the project efforts to safeguard gender and social inclusion, IP and youth sensitivity within the project, and among the project's main stakeholders, project staff and national and local level stakeholders will be trained on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of LDN, SLM, and BDFA. The set of training will include, but not be limited to, the application of gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, as well as gender sensitive communication, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation. It is hoped that as a result of these gender trainings, there will be positive trends in Gender and Development (GAD) allocation and expenditures on ENR, agriculture, and livelihood programs of key agencies involved: DA, DA-BSWM, DA-ATI, DENR, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB, DENR- Foreign Assistance and Special Projects Services (DENR-FASPS), DENR-RBCO, NCIP, DOST, DHSUD, State Universities, Regional 10 Office, and LGUs in CDORB. These gender and development programs on ENR, agriculture, and livelihood are expected to support LDN, SLM and BDFA.

143. The project will review and regularly review and update its progress and subsequently adopt the findings to ensure an adaptive management of the implementation of the project. This will include the implementation of the following action plans: Gender Action Plan (**Annex 12**), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 13**), and ESMF (**Annex 14**), as well as the Environment Social Management Plan deriving from the ESMF ensuring that gender and livelihood targets are achieved as envisaged, and that the environmental and social safeguards remain in place.

144. With regard to the mentioned ESMF, which has a particular, although not exclusive, focus on the IP communities, the project will engage in a mandatory FPIC process. In this connection, initial expressions of willingness to engage in the project has been obtained from the IP communities during the PPG process but, as noted in the ESMF, this initial agreement, and associated consultations were not part of the mandatory FPIC process and a formal process is thus still required. As such the FPIC needs to be in place prior to any project activities involving members of the IP communities or being implemented within Ancestral Domains. The project will obtain the full FPIC approval within the first project year and be in line with the directions and protocols of the NCIP, as well as UNDP guidelines related to social and environment standards (SES).

145. As outlined in the ESMF the project's activities related to the project risks will be assessed via an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Strategic environment and Social Assessment (SESA) during the first year of the project. In this regard, the implementation of the planned project activity related to these risks should not start prior to the completion of the ESIA/SESA nor prior to the ESIA/SESA ascribed responses needed to adequately safeguard against this risk have been put in place by the project. It is thus possible that several identified risks will be managed through an ESMP. With regard to the ESMP or in case any other plan is needed as a safeguard measure for the project, related project activities should not start prior to the completion of said plan/s. Further, the ESMP should be completed within year one of the project implementation.

146. Output 3.5 has the following indicative activities:

Activity 3.5.1: *Conduct KAP Surveys and* implement Environment Social Management Framework/FPIC process.

Activity 3.5.2: *Stakeholders at the national and local levels are trained in gender mainstreaming, gender analysis social inclusion, IP and youth sensitivity.*

Activity 3.5.3: *Project implementation and review and regular update of M&E plan.*

[97] 1) general environmental awareness; 2) awareness of LDN, BDFA, and SLM practices; 3) behaviors and attitudes towards BDFA and SLM practices; and 4) communication preferences.

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Activity 3.5.4: *Conduct project mid-term and terminal evaluation.*

147. Partnerships: The project is designed to build on, expand and sustain existing plans, programs and activities by national government agencies and their entities at regional and local levels. The project will thus work with provincial, municipal and city government units, as well as multisectoral governance bodies such as CDORBMC, CSOs, private sector associations and people's organization including Ancestral Domain holders, CBFMA holders, farmers associations and women and youth groups.

148. The project will collaborate with government agencies and benefit from knowledge and lessons learned from relevant ongoing and recently completed projects. The project will also incorporate knowledge and contribution from NGO and CSO projects and community initiatives at the river basin level to ensure that the lessons obtained will be continued. Just as important, is that the project's policy interventions are designed to complement and strengthen new and emerging policies from key government agencies such as DA, DENR, DHSUD, DILG and NCIP.

149. The project's engagement with the private sector will expand and accelerate the work which CDORBMC has initiated with the MNCs to get them to support PES within CDORB. The project interventions will also directly engage with MNCs and large national companies on expanding the SLM and BDFA practices in their plantation operations, as well as engage said companies in directly assisting SLM work of selected farming communities (adjacent to private plantations) by supporting value addition and social enterprise development together with these farmers, as a form of corporate social responsibility[98]. The project will also work with the local chambers of commerce to organize one sharing session each year where the experience of firms already practicing SLM and BDFA will be shared.

150. The project's main partnerships are presented in **Table 11** which briefly outlines the project's cooperation with the identified partners. Additional information can be found in Annex 11 (*Policy and Program baseline*) and Annex 13 (*Stakeholder engagement plan*)

Table 11: Key partners and project collaboration.

DA-BSWM: National soil and water conservation programs, the National Soil Health Program, DA-BSWMs contribution to the National Organic Agriculture Program, the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation and Drought and the Target Setting Program for LDN.
DA-BSWM will serve as key implementing agency and be responsible for project management. Further DA-BSWM will be mainly responsible for developing approaches for promoting the LDN framework through SLM and BDFA practices. Particularly, DA-BSWM will: Spearhead the joint SLM and BDFA vision and assistance strategy equally with DA, DENR, and NCIP for upland farming communities in CDORB; Ensure that SLM and BDFA concerns are incorporated in Medium Term Development Plan based on experience from the CDORB project; Provide technical guidance to LGUs in their CLUP processes related to agriculture and land use, as well as using decision support tools for said planning; Provide technical support to community for SLM and BDFA planning and implementation in Ancestral Domains and CBMF Areas; Provide guidance and support to LGU and community-based extension services in upland areas. DA-BSWM is also in charge of the land degradation assessment, agricultural land use and soil conservation extension. The Knowledge Hub, to be established under the project, will initially be housed at the national level (preferably DA-BSWM) with full institutional ownership and commitment to facilitate the national rollout of LDN and BDFAP JAOs. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** As Implementing partner all outputs are relevant for DA-BSWM. As agency providing the technical expertise and standards, it will primarily support Output 1.1 on JAO on LDN/BDFA, Output 1.3 on Trade-off analysis and trainings under Output 2.1.
DA-BAR/FAO: Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity in Traditional Agroecosystems and other programs on Agrobiodiversity under DA-BAR.
The FAO BAR project has developed models that can serve as a foundation for a DA program for dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems and agrobiodiversity conservation. The project will collaborate with the "Agrobiodiversity Project" and will build on its communication work to widen the dissemination of the project's experience and

[98] With regard to the identification and selection of private sector partners, from which engagement the project could benefit from, the UNDP Country Office has undertaken preliminary due diligence reviews of said potential private sector partners (**Annex 32** *Due diligence review of Private Sector)*. Additional private sector partners identified during the project implementation will be reviewed through the same process and UNDP and Implementing Partner identified risks will be discussed by the Project Board.

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recommendations on dynamic conservation of traditional farming systems and their embedded agrobiodiversity; demonstrate NIAHS at the CDORB and linked them with agrobiodiversity; The acquired knowledge covers approaches for community based, women-led seed keeping processes, extension approaches and valorization of traditional products to sustain the livelihoods, these are important lessons the project will build on. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** While the project is no longer operational outputs and deliverables and other project knowledge including institutional knowledge can support as follows: (Output 1.1) Relevant for the JAO on BDFAP. (Output 2.1) Relevant for the adoption of BDFAP/ ADB technologies and extension services. (Output 3.2) Relevant for the assimilation of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented. (Component 3) Relevant for all Knowledge Management related outputs under the component.
DA-BAFS
DA-BAFS is key in the development of the BDFAP standards applicable for BDFAP certification. It will build on the pilot efforts of the Phil-GAP (an in-situ local variety conservation and agriculture heritage conservation initiative led by DENR-BMB in support of the PBSAP implementation). The standards will be validated for "on farm" application in established learning sites for agriculture (LSAs), School for Practical Agriculture (SPAs) and Extension Service Providers under the DA-Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) in the Region. DA-BAFS is also the support agency for the National Organic Agriculture Program. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DA-BAFS will primarily contribute to Output 1.1 with regard to the development of the JAO on BDFAP and the BDFAP standards.
DA-ATI
The overall planning and conduct of training courses of the on-the-ground practice of SLM and BDFA would be overseen by the DA-ATI region 10 office, in collaboration with the Regional Office of the DA, DENR and NCIP and with the guidance provided by NOMCARRD the DA-BSWM, DENR-BMB and DENR-FMB. In support of the project, additional training topics on uplands community facilitation and extension would be developed under the purview of the DA-ATI in Region 10 in collaboration with key stakeholder groups. DA-ATI will also be working with private providers on-farm "learning sites" for farming communities in order to widen the reach of extension services. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DA-ATI will primarily contribute to Output 2.1 and support the adoption of BDFA/ADB technologies and support extension services in farms and community landscapes. DA-ATI will primarily contribute to knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3, as well as exposure visits under Outputs 3.3.
DA Region 10 programs: Special Assistance for Agricultural Development (SAAD) and the regional implementation of NOAP, DA-NCIP for Food Security and Sufficiency in Ancestral Domains, Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran ng Kababayang Katutubo (4K), the *Kadiwa* ni Ani at Kita program (KADIWA) and other key programs on agrobiodiversity related to cereals, high value crops, livestock integration, inland fisheries and farm machinery, climate smart agriculture, soil and water conservation, agribusiness assistance, micro credit, crop insurance, crop protection and relevant regulatory services (food safety).
The project will work with the DA for the implementation of upland and Ancestral Domain oriented program (e.g. SAAD, 4K DA-NCIP convergence) in the project assisted communities. Through the lens of these programs, other critical programs such as those for cereal crops, high value crops and inland fisheries would likewise be promoted with appropriate adaptations to the upland ancestral setting. The project's engagement in expanding organic agriculture within the CDORB will build on the DA's regional implementation program of the NOAP, which provides extension, training and certification services for farmer communities, hereby supporting the recent adoption of the Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) for certification purposes. The project will work with DA to adapt a suite of current agricultural support services programs to upland and Ancestral Domain conditions in project sites. Marketing assistance programs such as those under the new Sagip Saka Law will be enabled under DA leadership. The KADIWA platform will also be explored to enable the selling of major agricultural goods at reasonably low prices to help poor Filipino households. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DA Region 10 will contribute all of the project outputs under the project's three components. DA Region 10 will lead all site level activities within the CDORB as well as provide technical assistance towards all outputs under Component 2, but with a specific emphasis on Output 2.1, as well as the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3.
DENR-BMB programs: Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), NIAHS, and Agrobiodiversity

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The project will make linkages to the DENR-BMB led in-situ local variety conservation and agriculture heritage conservation initiative (i.e. Phil-GAP). Further, BMB provides technical guidance to PAs of which there are two in CDORB, it is key for the mainstreaming SLM and BDFA into the PA plans. The project will work with the DENR-BMB in embedding the national conservation and agriculture heritage conservation led by DENR-BMB in support of the PBSAP implementation. One of the categories of BDFEs is sustainable agriculture. Linkages between this and the BDFAP standards for BDFAP certifications will be fully explored. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DENR-BMB will primarily contribute to Output 1.1 with regard to the development of the BDFAP JAO and the BDFAP standards and Output 1.4 in connection with the CDORB Action Planning (NIAHS and ABD). DENR-BMB will also contribute to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3.
DENR-FMB Programs: Community Based Forest Management and Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), NGP and the INREM
Bukidnon is one of the nine provinces covered by INREM which focuses on conservation farming in IPS areas and watershed management. To the extent possible, project site selection will give value to the presence of ongoing INREMP sites in CDORB. DA-BSWM and DENR-FMB will be responsible for including SLM and BDFA in the Integrated Land Management Framework Planning (ILMFP) preparation and mainstreaming. DENR-FMB will be mainly responsible for implementing the parallel programs on forest protection and management, and CBFM and in embedding SLM and BDFA oriented practices in programs for forestlands areas in CDORB. The DENR-FMB program to promote forest landscape restoration will also be promoted in project sites to support landscape restoration targets. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DENR-FMB will primarily contribute to Output 1.1 with regard to the development of the LDN JAO, LDN policy, and interfacing with FLR and SLM. The DENR-FMB will also contribute to all of the outputs under Component 2. Furthermore DENR-FMB will contribute to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3.
DENR-RBCO
As the control and coordination office for river basins, partnership will be in support of LDN demonstration in river basins, capacity building, strategic planning and river basin dialogues on planning for sustainability, amongst others. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DENR-RBCO will contribute to Output 1.1 with regard to the development of the LDN JAO and LDN policy. DENR-RBCO will be a key actor with regard to Output 1.3 (Trade-off Analysis) and DENR-RBCO will play a central role in the implementation of Output 1.6 related to the capacity building and sustainability dialogues within the five priority river basins (and within the CDORB as well). DENR-RBCO will contribute to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3 and will especially engage in facilitating the sharing process and cross fertilization of learning Output 3.3.
DENR Regional Office and PENRO Bukidnon: CBFMA-CARP program, Support to FLUP.
Mainstreaming SLM and BDFA in forestlands in CBFM areas etc. falls within the purview of the CBFMA-CARP program under the DENR. DENR can in this regard be instrumental in incorporating BDFA into its system of incentives and current financing mechanisms and programs including the CBFMA-CARP program. The project will work with the Provincial CBFM network of Bukidnon and be engaged in at least one CBFM site in each of five LGUs concerned (two in Talakag municipality). **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DENR Regional Office and PENRO Bukidnon will primarily contribute to Output 2.1 and its adoption of SLM/BDFA technologies and provision of extension services, especially for CBFM. The entities will also contribute to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3
Department of Interior and Local Government
The project will support DA and DENR plans to include BDFA into the policy issuance of the DILG. This includes support towards mainstreaming ENR and biodiversity concerns into LGU programs through the local governments' good performance metrics (Seal for Good Local Governance (SGLG)). In this regard the project will link up with the DILG and UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative working on the inclusion of biodiversity related parameters in the SGLG. Philippine Commission of Women has recently been moved under the DILG hence gender considerations are institutionally embedded in local governance.

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Partner's collaboration related to project outputs: DILG will primarily contribute to Output 1.1 and the development of the BDFAP JAO as well as Output 1.4 focusing on the revisions of relevant sections of the CLUPs, watershed plans and enabling policies to mainstream SLM/BDFA. DENR-RBCO will contribute to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3.3, as well as exposure visits under Outputs 3.3 (including Local Government Units field trips).
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
The project will work with DHSUD on integrating SLM in training modules for land use planning protocols. The project will seek to embed the trade-off analysis methodology into existing planning processes engaged in by the target stakeholders. In the case of LGUs, this would concern for instance the planning processes related to the generation of the CLUP and Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP), where LGU actors have to weigh alternative directions to address and prioritize various development challenges. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** DHSUD will primarily contribute to Output 1.1 and the development of the BDFAP JAO as well as Output 1.4 focusing on the revisions of relevant sections of the CLUPs to mainstream SLM/BDFA.
Project LGUs (Province of Bukidnon, Municipalities of Libona, Talakag and Baungon and the cities of CDO and Iligan)
Together with these LGUs, the project will be supporting sets of policy and program enhancement, such as incorporating SLM and BDFA into CULPs, CDP and Watershed programs, and facilitate the development of ordinances supporting SLM and Organic Agriculture. The project will support the full start up and where feasible, full implementation of PES mechanisms as recently promulgated by all LGUs in CDORB, with focus on Libona and CDO. It will also support the LGU extension service to deliver their services, with DA guidance and support. Together with LGUs, the project will provide technical support to community SLM and BDFA planning in Ancestral Domains and CBFM areas. The project would also cooperate with the Secretariat of the Local Organic Agriculture Movement Consortium (LOAMC) to conduct a Region 10 wide sharing conference on organic agriculture. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** The project LGUs will be key actors with regard to Output 1.3 (Trade-off Analysis) and be the main entities engage in Output 1.4 and the revisions of the CLUPs aimed at optimizing ecological, social and economic benefits at the basin level. The LGUs will also be engaged in the various outputs under Component 2 and the knowledge management engagements under Component 3.
Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)
ESSC have regular programs on monitoring land use changes as well as a learning site on CBFM that pays particular attention to the role of young people. Under the project, ESSC can be a resource in generating updated agriculture land use information to support trade-off analysis and land use planning. In the monitoring of outcomes and impacts, the design process will validate the feasibility of incorporating two of the three LDN indicators (i.e. land cover change and soil organic carbon). The proposed monitoring systems will be piloted by program managers from selected line agencies' with the possible technical and mapping support of the ESSC, in at least one municipal LGU and one provincial LGU. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** ESSC will contribute to Output 1.1 and the development of the LDN JAO and provide spatial reference materials for trade-off analysis work under Output 1.3. In addition, ESSC can assist LGUs in land use planning through the provision of GIS services.
The Xavier Science Foundation's (XSF): VEST and Reef and Xavier Science Foundation.
The activities of the XSF include advocacy and engagement for forest rehabilitation efforts in the Ancestral Domains of Miarayon-Lapok-Lirongan-Tinaytayan Tribal Association (MILALITTRA) targeting 5 sectors (corporations, cooperatives, the academe, religious groups and households). The project aims to introduce social participation by inviting diverse stakeholders to partake in immersion camps. The current project can emulate this in the CDORB by performing FGDs to process the impressions and apprehensions of stakeholders, and then to ascertain their inputs on how to develop ownership over the evolving PES knowledge. **Partner's collaboration related to project outputs:** XSF will contribute to Output 2.4 and the development of payment for ecosystem services modalities in CDORB.
SAMDHANA institute
The project will work with Samdhana which can provide counterpart small grants to selected communities that are engaged in project activities particularly those that enhance work on agrobiodiversity as well as the role of women in agricultural and NRM governance.

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Partner's collaboration related to project outputs: SAMDHANA institute will contribute to various activities under Component 2 related to the project's activities involving the Indigenous Peoples' communities and under Component 3 including contributing to the the project's knowledge management under Outputs 3. 1 to 3. 3

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

NCIP's participation would be crucial in supporting the participation of various IP groups and help ensure strong participation of IP communities in CDORB. In particular, they will together with the IP leaders, represent IP concerns in the implementation of project activities involving IP communities and/or ancestral domains lands and LGU upland programs in said areas. NCIP will co-spearhead the joint SLM and BDFA vision and assistance strategy together with DA and DENR for upland farming communities in CDORB. NCIP will also co-facilitate community based SLM planning (with embedded IKSP concerns) in ancestral domains, as well as provide guidance and support to service providers providing capacity building for Indigenous Political *Structures* (IPS) and IPOs. NCIP will further provide technical guidance and guarantee the IP communities voice in relation to the development of BDFAP and LDN enabling policies at the local level. Overall NCIP is a key partner for FPIC process and will oversee the successful implementation and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the resulting Indigenous Peoples Plan and Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Partner's collaboration related to project outputs: NCIP will contribute to Output 2.1 and the development of ADSDPP and mainstreaming of SLM/BDFA farming practices as well as the project's IKSPs related activities under Output 2.2. NCIP will also be engaged in Output 2.3 with regard to the creation of community- based livelihood based on traditional agrobiodiversity systems, as well as being involved in Output 2.4 related to PES development in CDORB. NCIP will further be engaged in activities under Component 3 with a special emphasis to Output 3.2 and the projects engagement in the assimilation of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices.

Table 12: Project Co-financing Sources and output relevance.

Co-Financing Source	Co-Financing Type	Co-Financing Amount	Included in Project Results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM)	Public Investment	5,120,620	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	989,530		
Department of Agriculture (DA) - Region 10	Public Investment	4,375,000	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	55,500		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	Public Investment	635,697	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	606,994		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB)	Public Investment	154,167	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	145,833		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) River Basin Control Office (RBCO)	Public Investment	66,000	Yes	Components 1 and 3
	In-Kind	446,000		
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)– Region 10	Public Investment	674,359	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	1,326,055		
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Public Investment	1,233	Yes	Components 1 and 2
	In-Kind	56,715		
Department of Housing and Urban Sustainable Development (DHSUD)	In-Kind	35,225	Yes	Component 1
Provincial Government of Bukidnon	Public Investment	55,257,934	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	125,547		
Municipality of Libona	Public Investment	71,817	Yes	Components 2 and 3
	In-Kind	10,675		

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Municipality of Talakag	Public Investment	249,540	Yes	Components 2 and 3
	In-Kind	165,313		
Local Government of Cagayan de Oro	Public Investment	607,468	Yes	Components 2 and 3
Cagayan de Oro Water District (COWD)	Public Investment	574,930	Yes	Component 2
Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDROBMC) Secretariat	In-Kind	59,650	Yes	Component 1
Institute of Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)	Public Investment	309,400	Yes	Component 1, 2 and 3
	In-Kind	32,700		
Samdhana Institute	Public Investment	300,000	Yes	Component 2
Forest Foundation of the Philippines (FFP)	Public Investment	187,500	Yes	Component 2
Del Monte Philippines Inc.	Public Investment	583,887	Yes	Component 2
Unifrutti Tropical Philippines Inc.	Public Investment	2,364,583	Yes	Component 2
	In-Kind	348,316	Yes	Component 2
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	In-Kind	79,500	Yes	Components 1, 2 and 3
	Total	**76,017,688**		

151. Risks*:* The 14 risks (nine SESP risks and five non-SESP risks) identified in the project identification form (PIF), were discussed and confirmed by CDORB stakeholders during the PPG consultations. In addition to the initially identified risks other risks were identified, three of which relate to COVID-19. A total of 29risks have been identified of which 15 were identified during the PPG phase. **Table 12** lists the project risks, including the identified project social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) risks, that were rated using the Jan 1, 2021 UNDP SESP guideline[99]. The risk assumptions and mitigation actions required during project implementation to address these risks are presented in **Annex 5** (*Social Environmental Screening Procedures*). The overall assumptions on which these project risks also depend are listed in the project's Theory of Change (**Figure 3**). As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office through progress reports and the PIR. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

152. The SESP was finalized during project preparation, as required by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. The SESP identified 13 risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards, nine were rated as Moderate and four were rated as Substantial. Therefore, the overall SESP risk categorization for the project is Substantial. The following safeguards were triggered: Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Accountability; Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Climate Change and Disaster Risks; Community Health, Safety and Security; Cultural Heritage; Displacement and Resettlement*;* Indigenous People's; Labor and Working Conditions and Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

153. In addition to the 13 mentioned SESP risks described in **Annex 5** (*Social Environmental Screening Procedures*) the full list of identified project risks and their assessment and management are described in **Annex 6** (*UNDP Atlas Risk Register*)

Table 13: Identified risks.

Risks	Rate
SESP identified risks (Annex 5)	

[99] UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure_Pre-Launch.pdf

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Risk 1: Rights of affected populations (particularly of marginalized groups) that are adversely impacted by project interventions and outcomes, and do not have the possibility or capacity to claim their rights or meaningful participation.	I = 4, L = 3: **Substantial**
Risk 2: Prevailing gender biases in the Philippines unintentionally discriminate against women limiting or adversely impacting their possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes.	I = 3, L = 2: **Moderate**
Risk 3: Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture practices unintentionally and negatively impact habitats and ecosystem services at the project landscape.	I = 4, L = 3: **Substantial**
Risk 4: The effects of climate change such as flooding, and droughts could impact project areas and activities.	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 5: Introduction of SLM and BDFA practices in the agricultural and agroforestry production (changes to the land management practices) may have potential impacts negative on livelihoods and result in reduced household incomes.	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 6: Alien Invasive Species are inadvertently introduced to the project areas by the project's on-the-ground engagements.	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 7: Indigenous peoples have limited possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes which negatively affect their development priorities.	I = 4, L = 3: **Substantial**
Risk 8: Human health and the environment are negatively affected by the inappropriate use of pesticides and insecticides.	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 9*: Zoonotic diseases are transferred within CDORB and affect local communities and livestock/wildlife	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 10*: Capacity building and gender mainstreaming exacerbate gender-based violence due to women's empowerment and changes in gender norms, roles and responsibilities.	I = 3, L = 2: **Moderate**
Risk 11*: Livelihood models and market development options pursuing increased income and improved livelihoods adversely affects the social and environmental impacts.	I = 4, L = 3: **Substantial**
Risk 12*: *National and international biosafety protocols are not sufficiently observed increasing the potential of negatively affecting biodiversity.*	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Risk 13*: National labour laws and international commitments, including those related to child labour are not adequately observed, leading to inappropriate working conditions for project and contractor workers.	I = 3, L = 3: **Moderate**
Additional identified risks (Annex 6)	
Risk 14: The policy-backing from concerned agencies towards LDN target/priority and BDFAP framework implementation, cooperation and coordination does not materialize.	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 15: Adopting the Joint Administrative Orders, the CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plan and strategic workplans takes longer than planned.	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 16: The Multinational Corporations and large agri-businesses in CDORB will, only to a limited extend (or not at all), participate in the project.	I = 4, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 17: The Indigenous peoples communities have little or no interest in re/adopting or expanding the use of traditional agrobiodiversity systems.	I = 4, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 18: Private sector partners are not thoroughly vetted resulting in the risk for unintentionally partnering with companies engaging in malpractices.	I = 4, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 19*: Project implementation disrupted due to transitions from election cycles and agency reorganizations.	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 20*: Peace and order situation in local project areas within CDORB may affect dissemination and implementation of the program	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 21*: Effective implementation of, and operational challenges to, the project occurs due to COVID-19 pandemic related delays and-or restrictions	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 22*: A prolonged COVID-19 pandemic and a slow economic upturn in the wake of the pandemic impacts the flow of project co-financing from Government and other co-financing partners	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 23*: Environmental, social and governance related issues arise that may result in UNDP's reputational risks. These issues may be related with fraud, corruption, harmful environmental management practices, violation of human rights and, use of forced and/or child labour, among others.	I = 4, L = 1 **Low**
Risk 24*: Philippine Government are not in a position to follow GEF/UNDPs deadlines for Project document signing and initial project inception.	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**

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Risk 25*: Project oversight support might be affected by COVID 19 situation and CO capacities to handle simultaneous implementation of GEF Projects	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 26*: Potential audit findings given implementation modality of NIM with CO support, i.e., direct cash transfer and direct payments	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**
Risk 27*: There is not political support for neither the strengthening the legal and institutional framework for SLM, LDN and BDFA implementation nor for mainstreaming this into provincial planning and management processes.	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 28*: The scale-up and rollout of developed capacities of governmental institutions are not sufficient to create a viable and effective change in the national, provincial and local SLM, LDN and BDFA management.	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
Risk 29*: The Government's roll-out and use of the SLM, LDN and BDFA knowledge management platform/hub does not increase the capacities of local extension services and local stakeholders	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**
**risks identified in PPG phase*	

154. As part of the overall consultation process and in agreement with the IP communities within the CDORB, the project will, as set out in the project's ESMF (**Annex 14**), from the project onset engage in a mandatory FPIC process. Although initial willingness to engage has been expressed by representatives of the IP groups of Talaandig and Higaonon during the PPG process (letter of confirmation is attached to the above mentioned ESMF annex), the consultations were preliminary in scope and in agreement with NCIP were not part of the mandatory FPIC process. Thus, a formal FPIC process is a requirement, and FPIC approval has to be in place prior to any project activities involving members of the IP communities or being implemented within Ancestral Domains. It is anticipated that the FPIC process, which will be initiated at project start, will be finalized within the first project year.

155. An ESMF has been developed based on the project's risk categorization to specify the processes that will be undertaken by the project for the additional assessment of potential impacts and identification and development of appropriate risk management measures, in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. As part of the ESMF the project will, during its first year of operation, engage in project Environment and Social Impact Assessment, Strategic Environment and Social Assessment which will result in the development of a scoped Environment and Social Management Plan. In addition, as part of the above mentioned FPIC process an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed which aligns with both UNDP SES and NCIP standards. In this regard, any activity under assessment review or included under the ESMP and the IPP should not be initiated until such a time when the assessments/plans have been finalized and are operational.

156. The ESMF also details the roles and responsibilities for its implementation. The ESMF also sets out the additional safeguards measures that apply to the project during the inception phase, which will include identified management measures as required. The implementation of the ESMF, as well as the *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (**Annex 13**), the *Gender Action Plan* (**Annex 12**) and the to be developed ESMP and IPP will involve public consultation and public disclosure, in line with UNDP's Information Disclosure Policy, and Social and Environmental Standards. These plans will be reviewed during project inception and mid-term review to ensure that changes in the local context are integrated in these safeguard documents.

157. In addition, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established upon project inception and managed by the Project Board and the project Implementing Partner. The project GRM will function separately from, and will be an addition to, the established UNDP and government GRMs and will follow guidance provided by the relevant UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism[100]. The GRM will provide for a "first line" of response to stakeholder concerns that have not been prevented by proactive stakeholder engagement. The terms of reference (TOR) for the project GRM can be found in **Annex 27**.

158. Also, risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic should be mentioned. Depending upon the immunization levels within the Philippine populations – including through vaccination, and the timescale upon which this happens, it must be foreseen that the presence of COVID-19 might impact the project's implementation in the first year/s of the project, as it has impacted upon the PPG phase. Most importantly COVID-19 might affect the health of

[100] Stakeholder Response Mechanism - Overview and Guidance (Rev 9 June).pdf (undp.org)

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beneficiaries, therefore, measures to minimize the spread of the disease limitations in face-to-face consultations and interactions with and among stakeholders will be observed. Travel restrictions between regions and internationally, might also remain in place. Although the availability of communication technologies is widespread and, in many cases, can be effective substitutes for meetings/trainings/workshops, many upland areas like those within the CDORB can be difficult to access due to poor connection or lack of appropriate technology. The extended use of technology/communication tools engaged during the PPG process will be continued and further refined during project implementation. The project's communication strategy (Activity 3.1.1) will include a section of how to optimize communication and information exchange, as well as how to ensure an effective public awareness and trainings in similar crises (like the COVID-19 pandemic) where face-to-face interactions are restricted. In this regard the project has set aside an appropriate budget for communications/internet connection that will facilitate online connectivity etc**.** In addition, project activities involving people-to people interactions will be ongoingly adjusted to fit with the realities of the day.

159. To avoid spread of the pandemic and in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders, risk mitigation procedures will apply, complying with directives from the government of the Philippines, and following UN advice at https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/UN-responce. At the same time, the project will review, on an ongoing basis, how the situation affects the project implementation and needed countermeasures to minimize any operational delays will be employed. Although the project will employ an adaptive management process, in this regard workplan adjustments might ultimately be needed. The Implementing Partner, together with the Project Board, will monitor and address significant changes resulting from a prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. This would also include the economic effect of COVID-19, which might result in financial constraints arising from both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. Budget shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations in the time between the GEF approval and the project's start, will be reviewed and decisions on any necessary measures to be taken will be made at the projects inception workshop (first Project Board meeting). Further budget reviews (and decisions) will be carried out annually as needed to address any subsequent fluctuations. Changes to the project's financial situation depending upon severity of the situation could lead to alterations in the scope or timing of planned activities which hence would lead to workplan adjustments.

160. With regard to the COVID-19 Pandemic and the projects engagement within the setting of UN Philippines the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020-2023 (SEPF) was approved in 2021. The SEPF provides a roadmap for prioritizing, aligning, and positioning the UN in the Philippines. It incorporates follow-on actions from the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), updates the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), and serves as our COVID-19 response and recovery plan, addressing in an integrated manner the area's most in need of attention and support across the UN Philippines' three mutually reinforcing pillars: People, Prosperity and Planet, and Peace[101].

161. The SEPF has outlined a larger menu of immediate responses as well as an outline of areas of engagement for the medium-term and recovery phase, and the GEF/DA-BSWM/UNDP project will through its planned activities provide support to at least 9 of the UN determined action areas supporting the medium-term and recovery phase in the Philippines. The SEPF identified areas and the anticipated GEF/DA-BSWM/UNDP project support is listed in further detail in the above-mentioned **Annex 26 (***COVID-19 Analysis and response***)**.

162. Stakeholder engagement: During the PPG phase the project has consulted a wide-range of stakeholders representing state and non-state actors, academe, private sector, individual experts, and affected/impacted

[101] These encompass the UN's global COVID-19 five response pillars – 1) Ensuring that essential health services are still available and protecting health systems, 2) Helping people cope with adversity, through social protection and basic services, 3) Protecting jobs, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, and informal sector workers through economic response and recovery programmes, 4) Guiding the necessary surge in fiscal and financial stimulus to make macroeconomic policies work for the most vulnerable and strengthening multilateral and regional responses, and 5) Promoting social cohesion and investing in community-led resilience and response systems. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_framework_report_on_covid-19.pdf

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community groups comprising of small holder farmers, rural and indigenous women, men, and young people, and the PIF prepared stakeholder analysis was reviewed and updated. The stakeholders identified in the PIF was expanded following consultations held on 23 September 2020 and 7 October 2020 with the project Technical Working Group (TWG) and the CDORBMC, respectively.

The stakeholder engagement during the PPG phase was undertaken in compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, as well as applicable regulatory framework of the Philippine Government. In light of the current COVID-19 pandemic situation, the stakeholder consultations were done virtually. It should be noted that no on-site community visits were done by the PPG Team and close interactions with project related communities and individuals where not undertaken, thus, complicating the information collection and interaction with said stakeholders. However, the process was improved with the help of local facilitators based in CDORB who assisted the PPG Team with their interactions at local level. Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, a deliberate effort was made to engage rural, IP, and women farmers, and representatives of youth groups. The first major kick off activity was a combined National and Regional Stakeholder Consultation held on 9 October 2020 which was well attended by a wide array of stakeholders (67 females and 34 males) coming from state and non-state actors, academe, and private sector. A second and third/final TWG meeting was held on 18 January 2021 and 8 April 2021, respectively and was attended by 51 participants. A combined National and Provincial Validation workshop was also held on 16 April 2021 to present the project document to key stakeholders at the national, regional, municipal levels, including the impacted communities and affected groups. This meeting was attended by 148 participants.

163. Furthermore, more than 65 provincial, municipal, and community level consultations were conducted to obtain the insights from the following stakeholder groups:

- State actors (national/regional/provincial/municipal/barangay levels);
- Non-state actors (NGOs; CSOs, IPOs; conservation organizations and private sector organizations);
- Impacted communities; and
- Vulnerable groups (rural farmers, rural and IP women, men and youth, forest guardians)

164. **In total, 699 participants (41 % females) were consulted in the focus group discussions (FGD) held** from September 2020 to February 2021**.** In addition to these main consultations, a subset of meetings was conducted by the PPG team to further follow up on discuss issues that had emerged during the FDG consultations. For further insight into the undertaken stakeholder consultations, please see **Annex 13** (*Stakeholder engagement plan*).

165. The objectives of the stakeholder engagement consultations were to ensure that stakeholders expectations and concerns of project partners were heard and are considered in the project development. The consultations were a main entry point for the project's development of the: (i) *Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan*; (ii) *Stakeholder Engagement Plan*; (iii) *Environmental Social and Management Framework*, as well as the *Capacity Development Score Card* review and the *Social and Environment Screening Procedures* (**Annex 12, 13, 14, 19** and **6** respectively).

166. The consultations provided valuable insight into local/indigenous knowledge and information on integrated land management, sustainable land management, and biodiversity friendly agricultural practices, the range of social development impacts (environment, gender, IP and human rights) of land degradation at the CDORB, views on how stakeholders (particularly women leaders, small holder farmers, IP women, and youth) can be effectively involved and equally represented throughout the project's implementation process. The consultations were also used to mobilize actors (state and non-state actors, particularly the private sector) at all levels to co-finance the project in order to address environmental challenges and opportunities across the CDORB, as well as to obtain relevant information on ongoing projects and programs.

167. Stakeholder engagement and stakeholder management are arguably the most important ingredients for successful project delivery. Institutions, communities and its members will only respond if they are meaningfully engaged and empowered. To ensure this the project has developed a *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (**Annex 13**), which outlines the project approach to an effective engagement, which presents how target participants will participate in the proposed activities as well as their roles and responsibilities in relation to the project.

168. A key engagement of the main stakeholders is their participation in the Project Board, as they will provide oversight of, and direction to, the project implementation. Particularly the project's inception workshop and first

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project board meeting is relevant in this regard as it will: a) re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project implementation; b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms; c) review the results framework and discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E plan; d) review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements on compliance with HACT framework; and e) plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan. The inception workshop is proposed to be held in CDORB (assuming the pandemic is already under control) and will be led by DA-BSWM in partnership with DENR-BMB, NCIP, and the PMU. **Table 13** below briefly outlines the project's main stakeholders and their significance for and influence and effect on the project. For a further discussion on the engagement of the project stakeholders, refer to the *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (**Annex 13**) as well as **Annex 9** (*Description of project activities)*.

169. Finally, as an important part of the stakeholder engagement intervention under the project, it should be noted that as part of the *Environment Social Management Framework* (**Annex 14**) the project will engage in the official FPIC procedures. The FPIC process will be initiated directly following the project inception and is expected to have been completed within the first project year. No project activities involving the CDORB IP communities, or their Ancestral Domains will be undertaken prior to the official FPIC approval. The work related to the FPIC process will be undertaken under Activity 3.5.1.

Table 14: Stakeholders Engaged their Significance, Influence and Effect.

Stakeholders	Stakeholders' Significance[102], Influence and Effect[103]	Stakeholders' Involvement in the Project
Department of Agriculture	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components.
DA Bureau of Soils and Water Management	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components.
DA Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 3 and less for Components 1 and 2
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components.
DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 1 and 2 and less for Component 3
DENR Forest Management Bureau	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 1 and 2 and less for Component 3
DENR Foreign Assisted Special Projects Services	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 3 and less for Components 1 and 2
DENR River Basin Control Office	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and 3, and less for Component 1
National Commission on Indigenous People	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Regional DA 10	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
National Economic and Development Authority	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 1 and less for Components 2 and 3
Department of Interior and Local Government	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 2 and less for Components 1 and 3

[102] The significance of the stakeholder is rated by using the following rating: 1=Little/No Significance; 2=Some Significance; 3=Moderate Significance; 4=Very Significant; and 5=Critical player

[103] The influence of the stakeholder is rated by using the following rating: 1=Little/No Influence; 2=Some influence 3=Moderate Influence; 4=Significant Influence; and 5=Very Influential. In this regard the effect of the rated influence can either be negative (-) or positive (+). For the current project all identified stakeholders are deemed to have a positive effect on the project.

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Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 1 and less for Components 2 and 3
Department of Trade and Industry	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and 3 less for Components 1
Agricultural and Training Institute	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and 3 less for Components 1
Department of Science and Technology	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and less for Components 1 and 3
Department of Tourism	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and less for Components 1 and 3
Regional DENR 10	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Regional NCIP 10	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
NEDA 10 Regional Development Council	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 1 and less for Components 2 and 3
Provincial Government of Bukidnon	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Municipal Local Government Units (MLGU) (Talakag; Libona; Baungon; Cagayan de Oro; Iligan)	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for all 3 components
International/national/local NGOs such ICRAF; Hineleban Foundation; Samdhana Institute; ESSC; PCA; Project Ridge to Coast, Rain to Tap; SHIELD; STREAMS; NTFP; PFP; Project ACDI/VOCA; PEF; KIN; and MILALITTRA	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Indigenous peoples and local communities (farmers engaged in agriculture, upland forestry, and other economic activities in the CDORB)	Significance (5) and Influence/Effect (4+)	Engagement in all 3 components
Women and youth	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Engagement in all 3 components
Academic and Research Institutions (Xavier Science University; Central Mindanao University; Northern Mindanao Consortium for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development; Bukidnon State University; University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines)	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, all 3 components
Multinational companies; large agri-businesses; Cagayan de Oro Chamber of Commerce and Industry (holders of large plantations; supporters of PES initiatives; contributes to re-forestation, and sustainable livelihood activities in CDORB)	Significance (4) and Influence/Effect (5+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Components 2 and 3 and less for Component 1
Development partners (UNCCD, INREMP, GIZ, ICRAF/World Agro Forestry, USAID, IUCN)	Significance (3) and Influence/Effect (3+)	Implementation support for, and engagement in, Component 1 and less for Components 2 and 3

170. South-south cooperation: The project will seek to engage with other developing countries facing similar challenges with the aim of fostering broader international cooperation and result dissemination. It will, amongst others, take full advantages of DA, DENR and NCIP's participation in international engagements, to provide influence, create international synergies enhancing cooperation and facilitating exchange and bringing project lessons and knowledge to other countries. In addition, the project will participate in CDORB held international river forum and the project will hold a South-South Cooperation event on LDN Fund project development and implementation,

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where CDORB and the five other river basins can learn from examples of other countries which are advanced in accessing LDN Fund.

171. The project will also facilitate dissemination of its results lessons learned and success stories through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform Exposure and PANORAMA[104]. In addition, to bring the voice of the Philippines to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on LDN SLM and BDFA. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on LDN SLM and BDFA in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the Philippines.

172. Gender equality and Women's Empowerment: In the Philippines, the threat of deterioration of environment through depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil; the degradation of ecosystems; habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife; pollution; and threat of climate change, and other climate hazards are not gender neutral. Prevailing inequalities, including gender inequalities, are intensified by climate change-related events, and often neglected, is the fact that women and girls are more affected by them. To comprehend the current standing on gender equality and empowerment of women, a gender analysis was undertaken (**Annex 12** – *Gender analysis and gender action plan*) during the PPG stage. The analysis determined the differentiated roles of rural and indigenous women and men in natural resource management and biodiversity, agriculture, land rights and inheritance rights, land-based livelihoods, amongst others. The PPG used mixed methods including focus group discussions with repeated follow-up meetings, key informant interviews, and related literature review. Information was collected during the series of virtual stakeholder consultations in CDORB held from September 2020 to January 2021. The prevailing gender issues that have emanated include:

- **Rural and indigenous women farmers are taking on increasing household labor and their lives are characterized by mounting drudgery.** Rural and indigenous women contribute to farm work[105] and household tasks[106]. With the shutdown of schools due to COVID19 pandemic, rural and indigenous women oversee home schooling of their children, too.
- **Rural and indigenous women lack access to agricultural extension services**, especially those living in upland and mountainous areas.
- **Rural and indigenous women lack access to institutional credit**, loans and other financial services, which may limit their ability to set-up income generating activities[107].

[104] https://panorama.solutions/en

[105] Such as ploughing, weeding, seed preparation, planting, harvesting, processing of household crops and selling production surplus at local markets, as well as tending to small livestock.

[106] Such as cooking, laundry, cleaning, and looking after their children and grandchildren.

[107] Constraints on access of rural and indigenous women to credit, loans and other financial services continue to hamper their ability to set up and maximize income-generating activities. The Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009 makes it compulsory for banks and other financial institutions to allocate 25% of allowable loanable funds for customers from agriculture and fisheries sectors. However, as of 2017, financial institutions failed to set aside 15% of their funds and disbursed only a meager 1% out of the 10% quota for agrarian reform beneficiaries, according to the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Source: https://ap.fftc.org.tw/article/1872). Ensuring that farmers have adequate access to financial resources is a key tenet of successful rural development strategies. It is important for policy makers to understand that if rural producers cannot meet their needs for capital they settle for suboptimal production strategies. When producers are unable to make the necessary upfront investments or cannot bear additional risk, they have to forgo opportunities to boost their productivity, enhance their income and improve their well-being (Source: (Besley, 1995; Boucher et al., 2008, and; World Bank 2008a). In this regard, the project hopes to facilitate rural and indigenous women, men, and youth's access to various agriculture financial credits being offered by the government. An example of access to credit program by the Department of Agriculture is *Kapital Access for Young Agripreneurs (KAYA)* financing program where youth can get their loans swiftly through "KAYA" cash card. Officially launched on 6 July 2020, the KAYA loan program, offers zero-interest, uncollateralized loans of up to PHP 500,000, payable in five years. Project proponents should be 18 to 30 years old, and graduates of formal or non-formal schooling. Other credit programs by the DA can be found at https://www.da.gov.ph/services/agricultural-credit-and-financing-programs/.

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- **Gender roles vary within and between communities**. Rural and indigenous women and men have distinct, but not necessarily rigid, tasks and responsibilities, which often vary by crop or activity. Some tasks are shared between women and men, including transplanting, weeding, fertilizer application, manual harvesting, and post-harvest activities. Only women are involved in the preparation of meals and snacks for hired laborers and their delivery to the field. Women are heavily engaged in post-harvest tasks, such as threshing, processing and marketing. As transportation facilities improve, women are also increasingly involved in transporting produce to the market.
- **Gender biases in practice have been observed in environmental protection and management**. Some examples mentioned during FGDs were: ""men are used to venturing into the mountains" and "men are more capable to protect the forests". These biases can limit women's ability to participate in community-based forest governance causing social inequity and forest non-stewardship, as well as limit women's ability to make decisions about and benefit from trees, forests, and their products. It can also restrict women's access to land where they have legal rights over it.
- **Underrepresentation in natural resource decision-making and leadership**. While active members of rural and IP organizations, women have few leadership and decision-making roles in the organizations they are engaged in, as these are predominantly held by men. They also have weak participation in the process of environmental development, planning, budgeting, and policymaking.
- **Gender, ENR, and agriculture government focal points have limited capacity to conduct gender analysis** to ensure that GAD plans and budgets address gender issues of the organization and its clients; low GAD budget utilization; GAD programs, projects, and activities are not integrated in the agency monitoring and evaluation system; no gender impact assessment of GAD programs implemented; weak capacities of agencies on how to integrate GAD perspective in their agency flagship programs; weak utilization of GMEF and HGDG[108]; and significant gaps in gender statistics at the local/community level that do not represent the lived realities of rural and indigenous women and girls particularly in the environment sector.

173. As part of the developed Gender Action Plan (**Annex 12**) the project will recruit a Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard (ESS) specialist who will act as the project's gender focal point. S/he will provide gender trainings to the staff of the PMU and project partners including staff in relevant government departments in CDORB, CDORBMC and in the five LGUs in CDORB

174. The gender and ESS specialist will play an important role in liaising, coordinating, recording, and reporting gender related activities throughout the project cycle. The recruited gender and ESS specialist will also review the project planning of activities and provide guidance to how gender equality and women empowerment can be incorporated in the implementation of the activities, such as including a gender focus in training materials and training implementation. The gender expert will also review the project's policy work and other output through a gender lens, as well as ensure that there is equal gender representation in project events etc.

175. As outlined in the Gender Action Plan the project will directly support efforts towards gender equality and women empowerment in five specific areas 1) Access to and adoption of work burden solutions or options; 2) *Eliminate gender bias, traditional practice and cultural norms that affect women's rights*; 3) *Foster women's participation, leadership and involvement in decision-making at all levels*; 4) *Capacity Development of rural and indigenous women* and 5) *Engage with key state actors (DA, DA-BSWM, DENR, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB, NCIP at the national/provincial/municipal levels) and non-state actors (academe, NGOs, CSO, IPOs) to strengthen their gender mainstreaming and gender analysis skills*.

176. In addition, in the design of the project activities and as part of their implementation the project will be gender-responsive and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. This would include generating socio and economic benefits or services for women particularly via their engagement in activities under Component 2. Women's improved participation and decision making would also be pursued through their engagement mainly under Component 1. Furthermore, the project includes gender-responsive indicators where at least 2,500 households (comprising of 11,250 persons, including 48,9 % women)[109] involved in improved cropland management

[108]Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) and Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF)

[109] According to Philippines Statistical Agency the average household size was 4.5 in 2015 (latest data). Further of the total

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using BDFA and SLM practices, with a minimum of 10% increase in household's income. Approximately 20,000 people (of which about 50% are estimated to be women) will benefit from participation in capacity building events focusing on SLM and BDFA practices, as well as preservation of traditional varieties and enhancement of the ecosystems in the productive landscape. There will be at least 75,000 people involved in the project's activities for improved management of the agroecosystems in the CDORB. It is anticipated that through scaling up to other river basins the number of indirect beneficiaries will be in the hundreds of thousands. The aim is to have 50/50 gender-ratio at the end of the project cycle and the project will collect gender disaggregated data as part of its monitoring protocol and its indicator 1 and 12 related to people's engagement and participation are gender disaggregated. Although gender concerns and engagement are integrated into all of the project's activities by ensuring/aiming for equal gender representation of participants in working groups, trainings, events etc. the main contribution towards gender equality and women empowerment will stem from the project's work under Component 2 which is focused on the on-the-ground work with local communities (including IP communities). Here in particular the project will be active in engaging women by having as a minimum a 50/50 representation requirement. However, as women in general is underrepresented in trainings and livelihood related activities in the rural areas ensuring a 50/50 ratio will enhance women's engagement, compared to status quo and thus facilitating the empowerment of women in the rural communities of CDORB.

177. Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up: ***Innovation:*** The project will help demonstrate the process of how to transform business as usual agriculture, found in ecologically fragile landscapes such as biodiversity rich areas and watersheds, towards one that is socio-ecologically friendly. The transformation will be facilitated by setting up an enabling regulatory framework at both national and local levels, that will guide both government and community institutions to incorporate the concepts of LDN, as well as SLM and BDFA in multi stakeholder strategies (e.g. Policy statements, CLUPs, Medium Term Development Plans, community consensus). This guidance will also cover programs of action (e.g. CDPs, Watershed programs, community plans) and capacity development for human resource skills and practices. This will build on the instructions and guidance provided by the project developed LDN and BDFAP JAOs.

178. The overarching theme of LDN would in particular, involve the establishing land degradation baselines in the river basin. The project will demonstrate how LDN can be negotiated and agreed upon, implemented (primarily through SLM and BDFA practices), monitored and eventually achieved in the river basin context. Using the established LDN indicators and developed baselines, achievements can be compared with those of other river basins in the country and in the world.

179. Guided by the principle of SLM, the project will enable communities and local government stakeholders, through guidance from national agency partners and CDORB support groups, to achieve consensus and undertake integrated and synergistic actions related to agriculture and forest management in multifunctional landscapes. An equally important project initiative is to mainstream project approaches into the agricultural programs for the rural poor, so that these programs are adapted to conditions of upland IP communities, which are both farmers and the custodians of forest and biodiversity resources of CDORB. Without the adaptation process, the massive infusion of agricultural support resources could be counter-productive and may not be sustainable.

180. As a key element of BDFA, the project will also support the recognition of the ecological services provided by traditional farming systems and the agrobiodiversity embedded in them. It will help find ways to make them more economically viable, in the context of modern times, and ensure that plant genetic resources are conserved to benefit both community agricultural systems as well as the agri-sector as a whole, particularly in the search for better ways to provide for resilience and adapt to climate change.

181. The project will invest in knowledge management, that recognizes the combined contributions of indigenous knowledge from IP communities in the river basin, as well as that from contemporary science, to guide the formation of shared practical visions and strategies. These vision and strategies can be combined with the decision support tools, such as trade-off analysis, to help decision makers make sound land use decisions that maintain and enhance river basin integrity thereby sustaining ecological service and local livelihood systems. While

population of 4,689,302 women constated 48.9 % in 2015. https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/quickstat/regional-quickstat/2018/Region%20X%20%28Northern%20Mindanao%29

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trade-off analysis are used to some extent currently, they do not include factoring in ecological services nor do they make use of a suit of decision-making tools. The project will build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in this regard, with the aim for the DENR-RBCO to roll it out in all of the main river basins in the Philippines.

182. The project will also help the large agribusiness sector in CDORB internalize the values promoted under BDFA and translate these into their agribusiness operations on a sufficiently large scale that would in turn help build the case for adoption of biodiversity friendly vetted industry standards. Also, in regard to the engagement with the private sector the project will work with large agribusiness in CDORB on setting up local BDFA and SLM focused PES mechanisms which will benefit local farming communities including IP communities and communities involved in CBFM. Establishment of such mechanisms might be facilitated by an agreement, pursued under the project, to include soil carbon as a valid contributor to the carbon sink establishment which companies have to undertake as part of the ECC. Furthermore, the project will establish standards for a national BDFAP certification scheme.

183. ***Sustainability***. Implementing the project recommended practices in the context of river basins, provide the opportunity of these practices being progressively owned, not by single sectoral agencies, but by the multi stakeholder constituency of the CDORB management council, where local governments, business and civil society would be among the key stakeholders, in addition to the DA, DENR and NCIP.

184. The core foundations for sustainability would be actions to incorporate the values and practices of LDN, SLM and BDFA in the strategic directions and investment programs of national agencies (represented in the basin), as well as local governments. The biggest source would be the program resources of the DA (for which LGUs largely depend) and the key pathway is to ensure mainstreaming during the updating of the Sectoral Medium term Development Plan as initiated by the Regional Agri-Fisheries Modernization Plans. Current DA banner programs cover a wide spectrum of farmer needs, including those of commodity farmers, rural women and rural youth. The accountable officials mandated to implement the recently adopted DA-NCIP joint program would be a natural advocate for a dramatic increase in funding for agri support services for IP communities. The same process would be advocated for the DENR and NCIP.

185. The project would help LGUs incorporate the concepts of LDN, SLM and BDFA in the CLUP, as well as other local policy instruments such as the CDP, watershed programs and local ordinances relevant to agriculture (e.g. Soil Conservation Ordinance, Organic Agriculture Ordinance). The provincial government would have a crucial sustainability role to play, because it has the power and potential resources to guide municipal LGUs on agricultural concerns and co-finance programs. Also relevant is the recently approved Supreme Court ruling that re-visited the formula for national revenues dedicated to LGUs. Based on this, LGU revenues is expected to increase by at least 27%. The mentioned ruling will enter into effect in 2022. The project can, thus, aim to advocate that a substantial portion of this “windfall“ could support SLM and BDFA initiatives

186. Equally important for sustainability is the incorporation of SLM and BDFA concepts in operating systems and TORs important for making BDFA happen on the ground. These would cover those for agriculture and natural resource management planners, field facilitators and extension workers, among others.

187. The project’s planned extension approach will not only be a purely farm household directed extension system but will support a culture and gender sensitive community-based agriculture land use planning and management. This approach helps ensure sustainable agricultural landscapes that is based on a combination of community level actions (such as protecting water sources, nutrient cycles and pollination services) as well as household level actions. The strengthening of local institutions such as IPs and IPOs are, in this regard, paramount investments for ensuring sustainability. The civil society network in Northern Mindanao (Region 10) is notable for its relatively advanced capacities in facilitating community based NRM initiatives and they will be tapped to assist the project. The adoption by the DA-ATI of a pluralistic extension system that involves both government and non-government based extension services (instead of relying solely on government services) will help ensure access by farmers to important practical knowledge for agriculture that is biodiversity friendly.

188. Three pathways to draw private resources are underway. The project will support the full start up, and where feasible, implementation of PES mechanisms as recently promulgated by all LGUs in CDORB (except for Iligan). The PES initiatives are expected to draw private resources to support the work of upland communities that generates

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ecological services. The current CDORB initiative to promote corporate social responsibility to support restoration initiatives can also be fully maximized under the project.

189. In addition, the project will help CDORBMC strengthen partnership measures that will encourage the corporate sector to further level up the ecological soundness of their operations for those who have already started (particularly the MNCs). Finally, it should be noted that the project will ensure that aspects of sustainable financing is embedded in the LDN and BDFAP JAOs. Supporting this the project will build stakeholders capacity in preparing project proposals for bankable projects under various funding systems including the LDN Fund.

190. ***Potential for Upscaling***. In addition to the project results within the CDORB outlined above, as well as the project's planning related activities in the Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano river basins[110], the potential for post-project upscaling is positive. The potential for upscaling strategies and good practices generated by the project, may be achieved though several pathways. As a demonstration project for a river basin, the experience and learnings can be adapted in other river basins in the country. Initial upscaling could be in other areas within the territories of the CDORB's LGUs which are not part of the Cagayan de Oro river basin. Upscaling could also be done to other river basins and watersheds outside of CDORB but still inside Region 10. If convinced of the applicability of the concept, the natural advocate for this would be the project stakeholder Regional Development Council (RDC) and the immediate targets would be the nearby Tagoloan Watershed and the Marudugao Watershed of Iligan City (a major water source contributing to the catastrophe which impacted Iligan City under Sendong typhoon in 2011). Secondly, as the project will be providing capacity building and sensitization to the river basin management councils of the Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano river basins the potential for subsequent upscaling of project developed processes and on the ground actions will be high in these river basins. Based on the publicity and knowledge dissemination undertaken by the project it is expected that interest will be sparked in five remaining river basins in Mindanao[111] under the auspices of MinDA as MinDA will be involved in project activities implemented in the Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao and Agusan river basins. Furthermore, with DENR-RBCO being a key stakeholder in the project it will exert its influence, during the project period towards the CDORB and the five mentioned river basins but will in addition facilitate the adaptation of project initiatives and processes in other main river basins within the Philippines under its mandate and influence, thus providing for further post-project upscaling. In this regard, while initial river basin management planning is to occur in the five priority river basins (i.e. Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano) the implementation of project independent on the ground engagements in these basins are not foreseen to be initiated prior to project closure. As such project on the ground achievements during the project period are only to occur within the CDORB.

191. The anticipated experience of the specific tribes in the 6 pilot Ancestral Domains under the project can, with project knowledge management support, be shared among these IP communities, as well as between other IP communities belonging to the same ethic group (Talaanding tribe in Talakag to share with other Talaanding tribes in the river basin). At the same time, the experience of specific CBFM groups covered under the project can be shared with other CBFM groups through the platform provided by respective municipal and provincial Federation of CBFM-POs (*peoples organizations*). Involved NGOs can help share the learnings through the regional and provincial CSO networks where they belong.

192. LGUs in CDORB can share their experience with other municipal LGUs in Region 10 through the peer-based League of Municipalities. The project's good practices can be shared by LGU public service professionals such as Agriculture Officers and ENR officers to their respective professional leagues (League of Agriculturists and League of ENR officers). These leagues hold annual or biennial conferences that usually include seminars on institutional and technical innovations. The Provincial Government itself can also serve as an upscaling agent when it draws the learnings from municipal LGUs involved in pilot activities and mainstreams this in the provincial LGU programs that supports the municipal LGUs in the province.

193. Business firms which are involved in pilot activities can help advocate for the practices to their firms through the business associations such as the Chamber of Commerce in Region 10. The key actors here would be corporate

[110] The five basins are listed as priority river basins in the National LDN-TSP report

[111] Mindanao island has eight river basins indanao has eight river basins, Cagayan de Oro, Agusan, Mindanao, Tagum-Libuganon, Davao, Buayan-Malungan and Agus, where the project, in addition to is main interventions in CDORB also has active engagement in/with the Agusan and Mindanao river basins.

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agricultural operations officers as well as environment officers. Furthermore, the project's collaboration with Government departments, including DA and DENR, will facilitate the upscaling of BDFA and SLM practices outside CDORB through its alignment with government initiatives, for instance DENR's NGP and DA's NOAP as well as the One DA Reform Agenda.

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V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The project supports the SDG # 2 (Zero Hunger) and more specifically its target 2.4: "By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality". It also supports the SDG # 15 (Life on Land) and its targets 15.3: "By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation - neutral world." and 15.5: "Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species".					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): CPD/UNDAF Outcome 2: "Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities" and the underlying Country Program Output 2.3: "Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact"					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Means of verification, Risks and Assumptions**
Project Objective: To create an enabling environment for the realization of the National Land Degradation Neutrality Target and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin (CDORB) through national policy framework implementation and capacity strengthening.	**<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u>** Number of hectares of productive lands managed through direct SLM and BDFA practices and principles implementation, replications and policy interventions[112] [113]. Contributes to GEF core indicator 4 sup-indicator 4.1 and 4.3 Contributes to the National LDN target 1	Kalawaig Sub-watershed 0 ha Bubuwanan Sub-watershed 0 ha Batang Sub-watershed 0 ha Bulaong Sub-watershed 0 ha Tumalaong Sub-watershed 0 ha Picalin Sub-watershed 0 ha Mawala Sub-watershed 0 ha Manigui Sub-watershed 0 ha	Kalawaig Sub-watershed 2,000 ha Bubuwanan Sub-watershed 2,000 ha Batang Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Bulaong Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Tumalaong Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Picalin Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Mawala Sub-watershed 400 ha Manigui Sub-watershed 400 ha	Kalawaig Sub-watershed 13,000 ha Bubuwanan Sub-watershed 13,500 ha Batang Sub-watershed 7,000 ha Bulaong Sub-watershed 7,000 ha Tumalaong Sub-watershed 6,500 ha Picalin Sub-watershed 1,500 ha Mawala Sub-watershed 2,500 ha Manigui Sub-watershed 2,000 ha	*<u>Means of verification:</u>* Reports from MNCs, cooperatives, village communities, tribal organizations and local extension services as well as Consultant reports, and Office reports from local government partners, and other partners. Gazette amendments to Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) and other Government plans etc. *<u>Assumptions:</u>* Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders *<u>Risks:</u>* Local stakeholders show little or no interest in project BDFA and SLM practices and are therefore not interested in undertaking an upscaling of project developed initiatives on their own accord.

[112] The project intervention area was determined using land use map data (Environment Science for Social Change (ESSC)/Bukidnon Environment and Natural Resources Office (BENRO) using 10-meter resolution data from the EU Copernicus Sentinel -2 satellite

[113] The project will achieve this through a mix of direct interventions, replications and policy interventions within the CDORB during the project implementation period. For further information please see **Annex 10** (*Landscape profile and situation analysis*)

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	Mandatory Indicator 2: Number of hectares of riverine areas, in the CDORB 8 sub-watersheds, under restoration[114]. Contributes to GEF core indicator 3 sub-indicator 3.1 Contributes to the National LDN target 1[115]	0 ha	1000 ha	5,000 ha	*Means of verification:* Consultant reports, Subcontractor reports, and Office reports from local government partners, and other partners. *Assumptions:* Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders *Risks:* Local farmers and IPs show little or no interest in using existing and new PES options to engage in project restoration activities and are therefore not interested in undertaking an upscaling of project developed pilots on their own accord.
	Mandatory Indicator 3: Number of stakeholders directly benefitting from the project's activities and outputs. Contributes to GEF Core Indicator 11	0 Female 0 Male	11,000 Female 11,500 Male	36,600 Female 38,400 Male	*Means of verification:* Consultant reports, Subcontractor reports, and Office reports from local government partners, and other partners. *Assumptions:* Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups who have an interest in improving their knowledge, skill set and livelihood options *Risks:* Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by direct beneficiaries who will refrain from participating

[114] While the overall area of interventions has been determined (i.e. 5,000 ha), the specific site for the restoration, within the 8 sub-watersheds, will be determined through extended stakeholder consultations within the first year of the project. This will include consultations with the IP communities and these consultations will be part of the mandatory FPIC process and FPIC approval.
[115] Attain LDN in: At least 60% (4.05 M ha) of degraded forest, shrubland, and wetlands by 2030 and achieve the balance by 2040 and at least 50% (2.2 M ha) of degraded croplands by 2030 and achieve the balance by 2040.

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	Mandatory Indicator 4: tCO2e emission avoided through direct SLM and BDFA practices and principles implementation, replications and policy interventions. [Estimated Based on 20-Year Period] Contributes to GEF core indicator 6 sub-indicator 6.1	0 tCO2e	1,000,000 tCO2e	5,016,638 tCO2e	*Means of verification:* Data from indicator 1 & 2 above. *Assumptions:* Please see assumptions 1 & 2 above. *Risks:* Please see risk 1 & 2 above.
Project component 1	National LDN and BDFAP policy created and implementation capacity strengthened.				
Project Outcome 1: Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin.	*Indicator 5:* Number of policy instruments supporting LDN and BDFA approved, measured by: 5.1) Number of Joint Administrative Orders (LDN and BDFAP) and 5.2) Number of CDORB LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) amended[116].	5.1) 0 (BDFAP and LDN JAOs not developed.) 5.2) 0 (5 LGU CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) not amended.)	5.1) 0 (BDFAP JAO developed and under review by agencies and stakeholders and LDN JAO under development.) 5.2) 0 (Amendments to 5 LGU CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) developed and under review by agencies and stakeholders.)	5.1) 2 (LDN and BDFAP JAO approved.) 5.2) 5 (Amendments to 5 LGU CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) approved.)	*Means of verification:* Documentation from Department of Agriculture and Department of Environment and Natural Resources *Assumptions:* With the signing of the GEF project the Government of the Philippines commits to the project's approach and advocated government cooperation and thus confirmed that the project remains in line with Government's vision for the long-term transformative change in support of the LDN target/priority and BDFAP framework implementation. *Risks:* The Philippines Government will lessen or withdraw its support for LDN, SLM and BDFA and will therefore not adopt the LDN and BDFAP JAOs
	Indicator 6: UNDP capacity development scorecard scores of national and sub-national level entities involved in basin management (i.e. DA National, DA Region, DENR National, DENR Region, NCIP, Provincial Government t of Bukidnon, Municipality of Talakag, Municipality of Libona, Municipality of Baungon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City)	DA National (S=31) DA Region (S=41) DENR National (S=36) DENR Region (S=33) NCIP (S=30) CDORBMC (S=30) Prov Govt of Bukidnon (S=23) Municipality of Talakag (S=23) Municipality of Libona (S=25)	DA National (S=34) DA Region (S=45) DENR National (S=39) DENR Region (S=36) NCIP (S=33) CDORBMC (S=33) Prov Govt of Bukidnon (S=25) Municipality of Talakag (S=25) Municipality of Libona (S=27)	DA National (S=38) DA Region (S=49) DENR National (S=44) DENR Region (S=40) NCIP (S=36) CDORBMC (S=36) Prov Govt of Bukidnon (S=28) Municipality of Talakag (S=28) Municipality of Libona (S=30)	*Means of verification:* Capacity Development Scorecard survey during formulation (**Annex 19**), at mid-term and at project completion. *Assumptions:* Government institutions, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA practices and watershed management, as well as retaining their staff. *Risks:* Lack of interest within government institutions for engaging their staff in the project's capacity building activities. In

[116] The mentioned CLUP amendment refers to the adoption of LDN, SLM and BDFA amendments in the sections of the CLUP relevant for agriculture, natural resource management, landscape management etc. not the entire CLUP.

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		Municipality of Baungon (S=16) Cagayan de Oro City (S=35) Iligan City (S=24)	Municipality of Baungon (S=18) Cagayan de Oro City (S=38) Iligan City (S=26)	Municipality of Baungon (S=20) Cagayan de Oro City (S=42) Iligan City (S=29)	addition, high staff turnover can reduce the long-term institutional knowledge built through project activities.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	**Output 1.1:** Joint Administrative Orders for i) BDFAP and ii) LDN implementation, which includes mechanisms for effective multi-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming, developed and signed by relevant entities. **Output 1.2:** Guidelines for preparing multi-sectoral LDN and BDFA projects and accessing the global LDN Fund and other funding mechanisms prepared, to increase the fund infusion for LDN and BDFA including sustainable use and conservation of important local varieties and traditional crops. **Output 1.3:** Trade-off and development strategies analysis for management options optimizing ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level developed and used by planners and practitioners in CDORB. **Output 1.4:** Existing Comprehensive Land Use Plans at CDORB level are revised and approved, so as to optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at the basin level. **Output 1.5:** Technical capacity of CDORB Management Council (CDORBMC) and other sub-national level entities is build enabling the use of decision-support tools, hereby enhancing the ability for integrated landscape management. **Output 1.6:** Technical capacity of River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities, for implementation of integrated landscape management approaches, enhanced and five strategic workplans towards enhancing the river basin management plans in the five priority river basins approved.				
Project component 2	Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agricultural practices.				
Outcome 2: Improved management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, IP communities and multi-national companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.	*Indicator 7:* Percent increase in capacity survey scores of the IP communities' ability to actively engage in integrated landscape management[117].	Talaandigs (Score (S) TBD in Year 1)[118] Higaonons (Score (S) TBD in Year 1)	Talaandigs 10% Higaonons 10%	Talaandigs 20% Higaonons 20%	*Means of verification:* Capacity Development Scorecard survey Baseline within first year of project implementation, at mid-term and at project completion. *Assumptions:* Communities, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA management to improve local resilience and livelihoods as well as to manage local watersheds. *Risks:* Lack of interest within communities for engaging in the project's capacity building activities.
	Indicator 8: Number of households[119], involved in improved cropland management using BDFA and SLM practices,	0	500	2,500	*Means of verification:* Reporting from engaged training entities including local extension services.

[117] The capacity survey will be based on the UNDP Capacity Development Score Cards but adapted so that they are relevant for the IP communities and the project activities. The scorecards will be fully developed during the first year of project implementation and the scorecard exercise will be undertaken in conjunction with the mandatory FPIC process. Although to be refined a first draft of the capacity survey can be found in **Annex 20**.

[118] As no project activities aside from consultations can/could be undertaken without the approval of a mandatory FPIC, the capacity survey can only be undertaken in conjunction with or immediately following the completion of the FPIC process.

[119] According to Philippines Statistical Agency the average household size in Region 10 in which CDORB is located was 4.5 in 2015 (latest data). Further of the total population of 4,689,302 women constated 48.9 % in 2015. https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/quickstat/regional-quickstat/2018/Region%20X%20%28Northern%20Mindanao%29

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	with a minimum of 10% increase in household's income.				*Assumptions:* local communities, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA management to improve local resilience and livelihoods as well as to manage local watersheds. *Risks:* Lack of interest within local communities and stakeholders for engaging in the project's capacity building activities.
	Indicator 9: Extent to which CDORB framework for PES is developed and used by LGUs and other stakeholders to develop individual mechanisms, following the framework guidance and strategic approach.	There is no PES framework developed for CDORB	A PES framework is developed under the auspices of the CDORBMC ready for use by CDORB LGUs and other interested stakeholders	At least two PES mechanisms developed by CDORB LGUs and other interested stakeholders are ready and call for proposals are made.	*Means of verification:* CDORB framework for PES published by CDORBMC *Assumptions:* CDORB stakeholders (government and non-government alike) maintain their interest, and current trend, for developing PES mechanism, which will have the aim to benefit suppliers and buyers of ecosystem services as well as the public at large in the CDORB. *Risks:* Inherited complications in developing a PES framework, as well as in developing the individual mechanisms will discourage stakeholders in bring such mechanism to fruition.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	**Output 2.1:** SLM and BDFA practices adopted in productive landscapes in the CDORB by government, private sector and local stakeholders. **Output 2.2:** Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems demonstrated and replicated, by local stakeholders and IP communities, as viable SLM and BDFA options for managing ecosystem services and biodiversity in cropland, as well as for income generation. **Output 2.3:** Markets and marketing strategies developed, including for at least three specialty products, from traditional agrobiodiversity systems and new community-based livelihood models created. **Output 2.4:** Five SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or other incentive schemes developed and implemented.				
Project component 3	Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.				
Outcome 3: Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge	*Indicator 10:* Percent increase in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of project stakeholders [measured through changes in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey scores][120]	a) National, Regional and Provincial state actors (Score (S) TBD in Year 1) b) Municipal Local Government Units (LGU) and participating Barangays (S=TBD)	No mid-term target	a) National, Regional and Provincial state actors 20% b) Municipal Local Government Units (LGU) and participating Barangays 20% c) Academe, Research, and Science Institutions in CDORB 20%	*Means of verification:* KAP reports prepared within the first year of the project and during the last year of the project. *Assumptions:* The project's awareness and knowledge management activities will make use of current day communication channels etc. to facilitate broad scale communication and dissemination.

[120] KAP surveys will be conducted in the first and last year of the project implementation. For the KAP framework document please see **Annex 28**.

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management and project M&E ensured		c) Academe, Research, and Science Institutions in CDORB (S=TBD) d) Multinational companies, large agri-businesses etc. (S=TBD) e) Indigenous peoples and other community groups (S=TBD) f) Women and youth (S=TBD) g) NGO, CSO, Farmers' Groups, Cooperatives (S=TBD) h) Development Partners (S=TBD)		d) Multinational companies, large agri-businesses etc. 20% e) Indigenous peoples and other community groups 20% f) Women and youth 20% g) NGO, CSO, Farmers' Groups, Cooperatives 20% h) Development Partners 20%	*Risks:* The project's awareness and knowledge management activities do not reach beneficiaries, stakeholders and the general public in a sufficient way to effectively build awareness in a measurable way.
	Indicator 11: Number of annual platform visits to the online knowledge exchange portal.	0	500	1000	*Means of verification:* Website reports. *Assumptions:* The online knowledge exchange portal is extensively promoted, and stakeholders have an interest in obtaining LDN, SLM and BDFA Management related information. *Risks:* Government staff working on LDN, SLM and BDFA and other relevant stakeholders including farmers and research institutions are not interested in using the platform - or do not know about it, resulting in low platform visits.
	Indicator 12: Number of persons reached through the project's learning and communication events in CDORB and the five priority river basins.	0	52,000	150,000	*Means of verification:* Consultant reports, Subcontractor reports, Office reports from local partners. Statistics from project websites and applications (Facebook, Twitter etc.) *Assumptions:* Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups who have an interest in improving their knowledge, skill set and livelihood options *Risks:* Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by direct beneficiaries who will refrain from participating.

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Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	**Output 3.1:** Gender, knowledge and communication products on processes, good practices, innovations, lessons learnt, and outcomes developed and disseminated to stakeholders including extension workers, NGOs, farmers, youth/students, local government officials and globally through communication and knowledge management (KM) platforms (i.e. Exposure and Panorama). **Output 3.2:** Traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented. **Output 3.3:** Knowledge sharing events organized, including cross-farm visits, Local Government Units field trips, and IP learning exchanges to disseminate project-generated experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt to broad-based stakeholder groups. **Output 3.4:** Online knowledge exchange portal established and maintained at designated government department to ensure long-term sustainability and continuous development of the platform content. **Output 3.5:** Gender Action Plan, Environment and Social Management Framework/FPIC process, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, KAP surveys and project activities effectively implemented and monitored.

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

194. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in **Annex 8** details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

195. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements**.

196. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[121]. The M&E plan and budget included below, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

198. **Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:**

199. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

200. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

201. GEF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included as **Annex 22,** and listed in table 7 above, will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to mid-term review

[121] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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(MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE). Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

202. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

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

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

205. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by (*August 2025*). A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

206. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date)

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

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

209. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(October 2027)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

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

211. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord

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proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[122] and the GEF policy on public involvement[123].

212. **Monitoring Plan:** The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register (**Annex 5**), will be monitored quarterly. For the project's detailed monitoring plan please see Annex 8.

Table 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	8,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	6,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None***Error! Bookmark not defined.***	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of: ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, , Gender Action Plan and other plans identified through the ESIA.	39,870	On-going.
Supervision missions	None[124]	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	48,000	August 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	48,000	October 2027
TOTAL indicative COST	**149,870**	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

213. **Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism:**

214. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Bureau of Soils and Water Management of the Department of Agriculture (DA-BSWM).

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

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

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

[122] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[123] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[124] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

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- Overseeing the management of the risk as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

217. The Director of DA-BSWM will serve as the National Project Director to oversee the tasks of the Bureau as the Implementing Partner as described above. The National Project Director (NPD) will closely work with UNDP and the Project Management Unit in all aspects of planning, implementation and management of the Project. Upon the recommendation of the NPD, certain functions of NPD will be delegated through a Special Order signed by the Secretary to the DA Regional Director in order to enhance integrated management of field level project deliverables that depend on different DA offices and programs at the regional level.

218. Responsible Parties: At the CDORB level, Responsible Parties will be identified to implement work packages for the delivery of specific project activities and outputs. These work packages will be carried-out through signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Responsible Party and DA-BSWM. Below is list of potential work packages that can be undertaken by Responsible Parties:

- Conduct of multi stakeholder assessments of key environmental conditions and agricultural systems, including the "BD friendliness of existing agriculture systems" and their socio-economic and environmental impacts on the CDORB;
- Provision of technical assistance on Trade-Off Analysis and mapping requirements;
- Provision of technical assistance to LGUs on CLUP planning;
- Processing of FPICs;
- Integration of SLM and BDFAPs in ADSDPPs or pre-ADSPP processes and Community Conservation Plans;
- Development of knowledge products for Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs);
- Provision of technical assistance on integrating SLM and BDFAPs in practices of AD and CBFM holders and small farmers within target LGUs;
- Facilitation of private sector participation in demonstrating SLM and BDFAPs within their areas of operations;
- Stocktaking of agrobiodiversity farming systems, facilitate documentation of IKSP, inter-tribal dialogues and on-site demonstration trainings, and development of knowledge products;
- Conduct of value chain analysis for development of at least three specialty products;
- Development of PES mechanisms within CDORB.

219. Memorandum of Agreement will be signed between DA-BSWM and selected Responsible Parties. Key criteria for the selection of Responsible Parties will include, among others:

- Strategic presence in the CDORB to ensure ownership and capacity-building of local stakeholders;
- Comprehensive understanding of local development planning and budgeting processes;
- Familiarity of the governance dynamics of state and non-state actors within CDORB;
- Demonstrated experience in working with LGUs as well as with indigenous people and local communities, specifically on facilitating stakeholder consultations and consensus building; and
- Familiarity with SLM and BDFA practices.

220. Project stakeholders and target groups: The CDORBMC, being the senior beneficiary of the Project, is deemed necessary to be part of the Project Board. As senior beneficiary, CDORBMC is expected to represent the key target beneficiaries of the Project which are the CDORB stakeholders. It is expected to be the primary representative in the Project Board which will articulate the needs, feedback and recommendations of the target Project beneficiaries.

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221. Representation of the Council during Project Board meetings can be on a rotating basis as decided through a consensus within the CDORBMC. The CDORBMC will serve as the platform where local stakeholders, including the local National Government Agencies (NGAs), LGUs, indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs), CSOs, academic institutions and private sector, can undertake strategic and holistic discussion of SLM and BDFA related concerns and overarching Project implementation issues and opportunities to arrive at a consensus on project directions that will be put forward during Project Board meetings. The key roles of CDORBMC, acting en banc or any of its standing committees will include the following:

- Recommend the selection of implementation sites based on project criteria;
- Recommend appropriate Responsible Parties which will implement identified work packages at the river basin level;
- Recommend operational collaboration procedures among key agencies at the project site level to ensure integrated delivery of project deliverables at the grassroots level; monitor and provide feedback on the collaboration;
- Recommend guidelines for consolidating trade off analysis results and river basin planning, including strategic directions on the development of the CDORB Strategic Document;
- Recommend strategic directions on the enhancement of the LGUs' CLUPs and corresponding local policy support needed;
- Discuss Project milestones and emerging Project implementation issues and concerns that have to be discussed during Project Board meetings;
- Identify/Provide opportunities for knowledge sharing, including good practices, interventions and lessons learned, among local stakeholders; and
- Launch of CDORB-wide advocacy campaign for SLM and BDFAs, sustainable incentive systems and long-term policy support for river-basin wide adoption of SLM and BDFAs.

222. Since the Council is a relatively big group, the Council will create an Operations Committee as the site level TWG as agreed among the Council members that will act as the focal group to ensure that the above roles are undertaken. To do this it can also call on other CDORBMC TWGs to provide technical guidance and support the implementation of respective Project components as needed. At the minimum, the Operations Committee or the site level TWG will be composed of DA Region 10 as Chair, CDORBMC secretariat (to be represented by the Executive Director) as co- chair and Regional Officers of DENR, NCIP, DILG and the National Project Coordinator. The Operations Committee will regularly report its progress to the CDORBMC *en banc*.

223. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing of project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the project governance and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and the support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and will be charged to the GEF project management costs (as approved by GEF). The supporting documents for execution support including the request, the letter of agreement, and details of the UNDP charges are provided with the GEF Audit Checklist annexed to this ProDoc (see Annex 29). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

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224. **Section 2: Project governance structure**: Supported NIM with DA BSWM as Implementing Partner

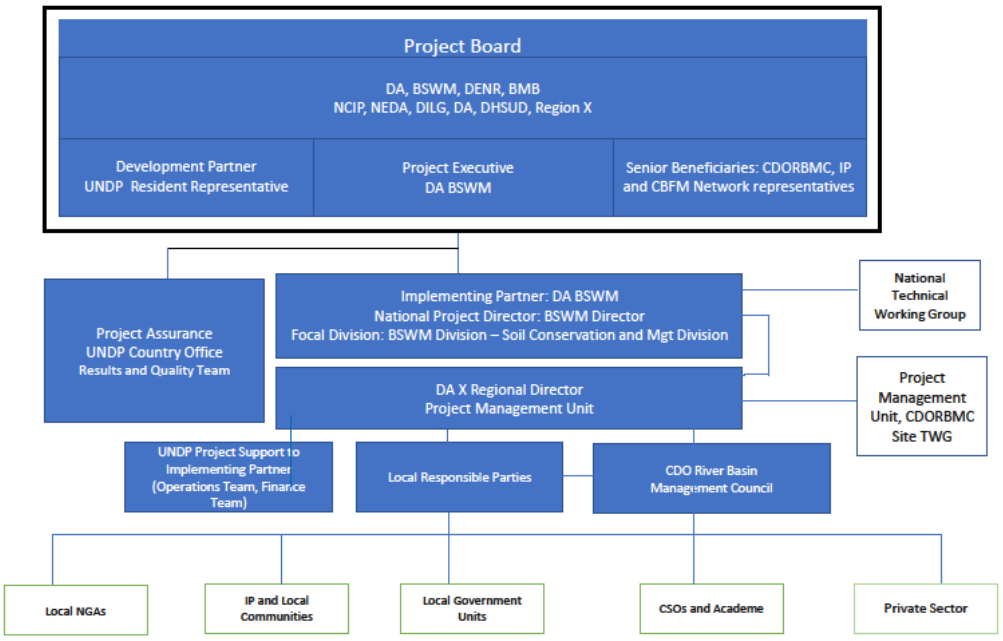


Figure 4: Project organigram.
NOTE: **First line of defense:** UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the Resident Representative (RR). **Second line of defense:** a) Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level; b) BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function; c) UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

225. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

226. **UNDP project support:** The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD 25,862.13 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

227. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

228. **Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:**

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229. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

230. In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Country Office Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative, Climate Action Programme Team Leader and Programme Analyst. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Finance Team who will report to the Operations Manager.

231. **Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Strucutre:**

232. A) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. Members of the Project Board will include the Department of Agriculture Central Office, DA-BSWM, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Central Office (specifically the Foreign Assistance and Special Projects Services or FASPS), BMB, NCIP, NEDA, DILG, DHSUD, DA Region 10, CDORBMC, IP and CBFM Network representatives and UNDP. The DA-Office of the Undersecretary for Agri-Industrialization and the Fisheries, which also serves as the GEF focal of the Department, will serve as the Chair of the Project Board.

233. The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

I. **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

II. **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

234. **Requirements to serve on the Project Board:**

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

235. **Responsibilities of the Project Board:**

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.

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- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

✓ Oversee project execution:
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

236. **Composition of the Project Board**: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1) Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chair) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with

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a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Soils and Water Management.

2) Beneficiary Representatives: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representatives are the Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC), and CBFM Network representatives from CDORB. The CDORBMC will facilitate consensus-building on selection of RPs and CBFM Network representatives to the Project Board.

3) Development Partners: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is UNDP which will be represented by its Resident Representative.

237. **B) Project Assurance**: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

238. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst of the Results and Quality Team.

239. **C) Project Management – Execution of the project**. The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The Project Management Unit (PMU), while directly reporting to the National Project Director or the BSWM Director and the Division Chief of the Soils and Water Conservation Division of the Bureau, will be lodged within the Region 10 Office of DA. The PMU will be composed of full-time project personnel, including the **Project Coordinator** (full-time), **Administrative and Finance Assistant** (full-time**), SLM and BDFA Specialist** (full-time) **and, Gender and ESS Specialist** (full-time) which will manage the day-to-day operations of the Project. It will support the National Project Director, Division Chief and DA Region 10 Office for the day-to-day operations. PMU will have the following key functions: (i) preparation of Project Board meeting agenda and minutes of meeting; (ii) facilitation of workplans, work packages and TORs; (iii) negotiation of partnership agreements and contracts with Responsible Parties and deployment of consultants; and (iv) monitoring and facilitation of evaluation and learning.

240. Additional staff complement can be decided by the PMU in consultation with UNDP and DA-BSWM, and subject to fund availability. The PMU will also be supported by short-term and interim Consultants, including the Chief Technical Advisor.

241. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: the **Project Coordinator**

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242. National Inter-Agency Technical Working Group. The national TWG formed for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase for this Project Document will be sustained and expanded, when needed, for the whole Project implementation period. Members of this TWG will be revisited given the Project design. This TWG will assist the IP, the Project Board and the PMU on the following areas:

- Updates on policies, guidelines, protocols, research, available funding facilities, programs and projects related with LDN, SLM and BDFAs.
- Recommendations on SLM and BDFA necessary policy support, national and site level coordinating mechanism, partnerships, Monitoring and Evaluation systems, emerging good practices and lessons learned, appropriate SLM and BDFA technologies and innovations, knowledge management and capacity-building programs.
- Feedback on Project's progress milestones and, implementation concerns and issues, including necessary adaptive management strategies.
- Processing of lessons learned, including what works and don't work; and
- Exist strategy, sustainability planning and replication/scaling-up strategy.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

243. The total cost of the project is USD 79,291,678. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 3,273,990 administered by UNDP and USD 76,017,688 in co-financing to be administered by National Partners. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

244. **Co-financing:** The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-Financing Source	Co-Financing Type	Co-Financing Amount
Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM)	Public Investment	5,120,620
	In-Kind	989,530
Department of Agriculture (DA) - Region 10	Public Investment	4,375,000
	In-Kind	55,500
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	Public Investment	635,697
	In-Kind	606,994
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB)	Public Investment	154,167
	In-Kind	145,833
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) River Basin Control Office (RBCO)	Public Investment	66,000
	In-Kind	446,000
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)– Region 10	Public Investment	674,359
	In-Kind	1,326,055
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Public Investment	1,233
	In-Kind	56,715
Department of Housing and Urban Sustainable Development (DHSUD)	In-Kind	35,225
Provincial Government of Bukidnon	Public Investment	55,257,934
	In-Kind	125,547
Municipality of Libona	Public Investment	71,817

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	In-Kind	10,675
Municipality of Talakag	Public Investment	249,540
	In-Kind	165,313
Local Government of Cagayan de Oro	Public Investment	607,468
Cagayan de Oro Water District (COWD)	Public Investment	574,930
Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDROBMC) Secretariat	In-Kind	59,650
Institute of Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)	Public Investment	309,400
	In-Kind	32,700
Samdhana Institute	Public Investment	300,000
Forest Foundation of the Philippines (FFP)	Public Investment	187,500
Del Monte Philippines Inc.	Public Investment	583,887
Unifrutti Tropical Philippines, Inc.	Public Investment	2,364,583
	In-Kind	348,316
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	In-Kind	79,500
	Total	**76,017,688**

245. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the Project Board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

246. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

247. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

248. **Project extensions:** The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

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

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

251. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

252. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[125]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

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

254. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

255. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/ NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

[125] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00110424	Atlas Output Project ID:	00109360
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines		
Atlas Business Unit	PHL10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6500		
Implementing Partner	Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party/ , IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices (BDFAP) policy created and implementation capacity strengthened	DA-BSWM	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultant	9,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	-	48,000	1
				71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partner	41,090	50,088	50,088	50,088	50,088	241,442	2
				72100	Contractual Services – Companies	45,625	79,325	73,200	22,625	2,000	222,775	3
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	1,000	59,000	93,000	57,000	12,000	222,000	4
				71600	Travel	9,000	19,000	22,500	19,000	10,500	80,000	5
				74200	Audio visual and Print Production Costs	4,000	12,500	16,500	12,000	4,000	49,000	6
				72500	Supplies	3,000	7,500	9,000	6,000	3,000	28,500	7

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					sub-total	**112,715**	**242,413**	**279,288**	**175,713**	**81,588**	**891,717**	
					Total Component 1	**112,715**	**242,413**	**279,288**	**175,713**	**81,588**	**891,717**	
COMPONENT 2 Demonstration of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices and BDFAP.	DA-BSWM	62000	GEF	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partner	41,090	50,088	50,088	50,088	50,088	241,442	8
				72100	Contractual Services – Companies	103,000	339,600	445,350	184,350	70,900	1,143,200	9
				71600	Travel	5,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	33,000	10
				74200	Audio visual and Print Production Costs	4,250	10,388	11,250	7,250	0	33,138	11
					Sub-total	**153,340**	**407,076**	**513,688**	**248,688**	**127,988**	**1,450,780**	
					Total Component 2	**153,340**	**407,076**	**513,688**	**248,688**	**127,988**	**1,450,780**	
COMPONENT 3 Awareness-raising, knowledge management	DA-BSWM	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	12
				71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partner	29,690	29,688	29,688	29,688	29,688	148,442	13
				71300	Local Consultants	-	12,500	12,500	13,750	7,500	46,250	14
				72100	Contractual services – Companies	64,335	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,583	188,918	15
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	0	0	21,875	21,875	10,417	54,167	16
				71600	Travel	8,500	13,500	33,500	28,500	43,500	127,500	17
				74200	Audio visual and Print	500	8,334	11,333	11,333	4,000	35,500	18

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					Production Costs							
					Sub-total	**128,025**	**95,022**	**139,896**	**136,146**	**126,688**	**625,777**	
					Total Component 3	**128,025**	**95,022**	**139,896**	**136,146**	**126,688**	**625,777**	
M&E	UNDP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	18,750	0	18,750	37,500	19
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	18,500	0	18,500	37,000	21
	DA-BSWM			71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partner	8,340	9,730	9,730	9,730	8,340	45,870	20
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000	22
				71600	Travel	0	0	10,750	0	10,750	21,500	23
					Sub-total	**16,340**	**9,730**	**57,730**	**9,730**	**56,340**	**149,870**	
					Total M&E	**16,340**	**9,730**	**57,730**	**9,730**	**56,340**	**149,870**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST	DA-BSWM	62000	GEF	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partner	14,531	13,140	13,141	13,141	14,531	68,484	24
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	7,000	26
				71600	Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	4,500	27
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	10,000	28
	UNDP			74100	Professional Services	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	25
				74596	Services to Projects-GOE for CO	5,140	5,159	5,599	4,894	5,070	25,862	29

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					Sub-total	27,171	30,799	36,240	30,535	31,101	155,846	
					Total Project Management Cost	**27,171**	**30,799**	**36,240**	**30,535**	**31,101**	**155,846**	
PROJECT TOTAL						437,591	785,040	1,026,842	600,812	423,705	**3,273,990**	

Summary of Funds:

Summary of Funds	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	437,591	785,040	1,026,842	600,812	423,705	3,273,990
UNDP	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	79,500
Government	14,850,707	14,187,058	14,241,025	14,214,886	14,258,476	71,752,152
CSO	177,850	177,850	177,850	177,850	177,850	889,250
Private Sector	659,357	659,357	659,357	659,357	659,358	3,296,786
Total	**16,141,405**	**15,825,205**	**16,120,974**	**15,668,805**	**15,535,289**	**79,291,678**

Budget notes:

Budget note number	
Component 1	
1	**71300 Local Consultant: Policy Specialist** will be engaged on an intermittent basis to work on the development of the Joint Administrative Orders on Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture Practices (300 USD per day for 75 days (30 days year 1; 15 days year 2; 15 days year 4; and 15 days -year 5)) **Total: USD 22,500** **BDFAP Certification Specialist** will be engaged on an intermittent basis to provide assistance on setting-up the BDFAP certification process (300 USD per day for 45 days (15 days year 2; 15 days year 3; and 15 days year 4)) **Total: USD 13,500.** **Project Development and Financing Specialist** will be engaged on an intermittent basis to develop the guidelines on accessing the global LDN Fund and other funding mechanisms related with LDN and BDFAPs. He/she will also provide capacity-building to stakeholders on development of funding proposals for submission to the available LDN and BDFAP funding mechanisms (300 USD per day for 40 days (20 days year 2; and 20 days year 3)) **Total: USD 12,000** **Total: USD 48,000**
2	**71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partner: SLM and BDFAP Specialist** will be engaged throughout project implementation period. This Specialist will take the lead in ensuring the technical soundness of SLM and BDFAPs capacity-building that will be provided by the project. He/she will work with local consultancy firms, NGOs and academic institutions that will

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	be engaged for Components 1 and 2. Additionally, s/he will assist on development of training module content of materials for Output 1.5. (3,000 USD per month for 27 months (3 months year 1; 6 months year 2; 6 months year 3; 6 months year 4; and 6 months year 5)) **Total: USD 81,000 (50% of total cost).** **Chief Technical Advisor** will be engaged throughout project implementation period. This CTA will take the lead provide needed technical advice, as well as active engagement, the implementation of the project activities. S/he will work with the hired local consultants and project subcontractors as well as project partners to ensure the delivery of high-quality products and project results under component 1. The consultant will provide key inputs to Output 1.1 and 1.3 and will work closely with the **SLM and BDFAP Specialist** in connection with the training development under Output 1.5 (3,000 USD per month for 25 months (5 months year 1; 5 months year 2; 5 months year 3; 5 months year 4; and 5 months year 5)) **Total: USD 75,000 (41,7 % of total cost)** **Development Communications Specialist** will manage all communications related activities, including knowledge management and preparation of briefs, technical papers and other information materials related to the activities under component 1. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 15 months (3 months year 1; 3 months year 2; 3 months year 3; 3 months year 4; and 3 months year 5)). **Total: USD 33,000 (25% of total cost).** **Gender and ESS Specialist** will ensure the project gender and environments and social safeguard compliance, as well as work with the project's consultants, sub-contractors and project partners an adequately involvement of women and minority groups etc. in the project's activities. S/he will also ensure that project products under component 1 are inclusive and addresses local community groups (indigenous peoples women youth etc.) concerns and are sensitive to identified needs. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 20 months (4 months year 1; 4 months year 2; 4 months year 3; 4 months year 4; and 4 months year 5)). **Total: USD 44,000 (33.3% of total cost).** Admin and Finance Officer will undertake the administrative and financial duties of the PMU and will assist the Project Coordinator in her/his duties (938 USD per month for 60 months (1.8 months year 1; 1.8 months year 2; 1.8 months year 3; 1.8 months year 4; and 1.8 months year 5)) **Total: USD 8,442 (15% of total cost)** **Total: USD 241,442**
3	**72100 Contractual Services-Companies:** Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the following activities: 1. Development of funding page for the projects Knowledge Hub: This engagement is part of the sub-contract for the development of Knowledge Hub and provide assistance to Information Management System in CDORB under component 3. The specific task under Output 1.2 is to develop a sub-page on LDN and BDFA funding within the Knowledge Hub website. **Total: USD 6,000 (7% of total cost)** 2. Development the trade-off analysis approach and on coaching the LGUs and the Council on conduct of trade-off analysis and its application on local development planning and implementation processes. A mentoring modular approach will be rolled-out for this exercise. This contract can be bundled with consultancy firm to be engaged for CLUP Planning. This budget includes costs for roundtable discussions and CDORBMC and LGU level workshops, including selected participants from DA and DENR Central Offices, BSWM and BMB, NCIP and DHSUD. This local consultancy firm or NGO will work with the Chief Technical Advisor and the SLM and BDFAP Specialist. **Total: USD 92,850** 3. This local consultancy firm or NGO will work together with DHSUD on integrating SLM and BDFA in CLUP Planning through its five phase modular approach. The NGO will be the one to coach the LGUs on actual enhancement of their CLUPs. This budget includes costs for workshops and write-shops with the LGUs. This contract can be bundled with consultancy firm to be engaged for trade-off analysis. **Total: USD 53,925** 4. Development of trade-off analysis training: This is sub-contract that will be given to an academic institution working on trade-off analysis and landscape management. This will help the academic institution in developing a curriculum for university training courses. The sub-contractor will develop training and training manuals on the use of decision-making support tools for planners and practitioners, including introducing LDN as planning framework, as well as develop online materials, including MOOCs, video tutorials, briefs to enable broad accessibility. Furthermore, the sub-contractor will deliver the developed training to CDORB Management Council, national, regional and local Government entities, as well as Management officials of the adjacent river basins (Tagoloan river and Macajalar bay) NGOs and academic institutions. **Total: USD 70,000** **Total: USD 222,775**
4	**75700 Trainings, Workshops and Conferences:** Costs of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings. Initial activities identified are roundtable discussions to discuss JAOs, meetings on website development and capacity-building workshops on available LDN and BDFAP funding facilities, participation of DHSUD Resource Persons and conduct of capacity-building activities/trainings for the five priority river basins. **Total: USD 222,000**

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	Total: USD 222,000
5	**71600 Travel:** Project sites are outside Manila and are far from the duty station. This includes transportation costs for scaling-up Project interventions at the river basin and replication in the other five priority river basins located in different regions of the country. Transport to these areas from Manila is either by land travel or by plane. Local travel by project staff, government representatives, and consultants to project sites to organize, participate and/or monitor activities. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. **Total: USD 80,000** **Total: USD 80,000**
6	**74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs**: Cost related to the development and printing of knowledge materials (Reproduction of copies of JAOs for stakeholder consultations and information dissemination, reproduction of print materials on FAQs on LDN and BDFAP funding facilities, printing of knowledge products on TOAs, printing of training materials). **Total: USD 49,000** **Total: USD 49,000**
7	**72500 Supplies**: Cost of supplies in the implementation of activities and workshops such bond papers, kits, printing supplies, outlined under this Project component. **Total USD 28,500** **Total USD 28,500**
Component 2	
8	**71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partner: SLM and BDFAP Specialist** will be engaged throughout Project implementation period. This Specialist will take the lead in ensuring the technical soundness of SLM and BDFAPs capacity-building that will be provided by the Project. He/she will work with local consultancy firms, NGOs and academic institutions that will be engaged for Components 1 and 2. Additionally, he/she will assist on development of training module content of materials for Output 2.1. (3,000 USD per month for 27 months (3 months year 1; 6 months year 2; 6 months year 3; 6 months year 4; and 6 months year 5)) **Total: USD 81,000 (50% of total cost).** **Chief Technical Advisor** will be engaged throughout project implementation period. This CTA will take the lead provide needed technical advice, as well as active engagement, the implementation of the project activities. S/he will work with the hired local consultants and project subcontractors as well as project partners to ensure the delivery of high-quality products and project results under component 2. The consultant will provide key inputs to Output 2.1 and will work closely with the **SLM and BDFAP Specialist** in connection with the training development under Output 2.1. S/he will also work closely with the sub-contractors on the project's livelihood activities (3,000 USD per month for 25 months (5 months year 1; 5 months year 2; 5 months year 3; 5 months year 4; and 5 months year 5)) **Total: USD 75,000 (41,7 % of total cost)** **Development Communications Specialist** will manage all communications related activities, including knowledge management and preparation of briefs, technical papers and other information materials related to the activities under component 2. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 18 months (3 months year 1; 3 months year 2; 3 months year 3; 3 months year 4; and 3 months year 5)). **Total: USD 33,000 (25% of total cost).** **Gender and ESS Specialist** will ensure the project gender and environments and social safeguard compliance, as well as work with the project's consultants, sub-contractors and project partners an adequately involvement of women and minority groups etc. in the project's activities. S/he will also ensure that project products under component 2 are inclusive and addresses local community groups (indigenous peoples women youth etc.) concerns and are sensitive to identified needs. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 20 months (4 months year 1; 4 months year 2; 4 months year 3; 4 months year 4; and 4 months year 5)). **Total: USD 44,000 (33.3% of total cost).** Admin and Finance Officer will undertake the administrative and financial duties of the PMU and will assist the Project Coordinator in her/his duties (938 USD per month for 60 months (1.8 months year 1; 1.8 months year 2; 1.8 months year 3; 1.8 months year 4; and 1.8 months year 5)) **Total: USD 8,442 (15% of total cost)** **Total: USD 241,442**
9	**72100 Contractual Services-Companies:** Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the following activities:

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	1. **D**evelop training materials and conduct of capacity-building on roll-out of extension services: This local consultancy firm, academic institution of NGO will develop the training packages needed for SLM and BDFA on-the-ground implementation by local stakeholders. In addition, the sub-contractor will provide training to the extension services within CODRB. **Total USD 257,000.** 2. Provide technical assistance for indigenous peoples planning for Ancestral Domains: This local consultancy firm or NGO will assist the indigenous peoples in the target 6 Ancestral Domains to integrate SLM and BDFA into their local plans, e.g., ADSDPPs and CCPs. **Total USD 50,000** 3. Provide technical assistance for IPs on SLM and BDFA: This local consultancy firm or NGO will provide assistance to IP communities on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices and will deliver on the project's activity 2.1.4. Included in the budget are USD 6,250 support to the 6 Ancestral Domains on materials and equipment needed to demonstrate SLM and BDFA adoption in Ancestral Domains. The sub-contract could potentially be combined with the below subcontract (number 8) which are to deliver on the project's activity 2.2.4. **Total USD 116,500** 4. Provide technical assistance for CBFMA holders: This local consultancy firm or NGO will provide assistance to CBFM communities on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices, including integrating SLM and BDFA into CBFM related plans. Included in the budget are USD 6,250 support to 6 CBMF holders and networks on materials and equipment needed to demonstrate SLM and BDFA adoption in CBFM areas. **Total USD 94,500** 5. Provide technical assistance for LGUs small farmers: This local consultancy firm or NGO will provide assistance to small farmer communities on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices. Included in the budget are USD 6,250 support to 5 small farmer communities in the five LGUs within CDORB for materials and equipment needed to demonstrate SLM and BDFAP adoption in CDORB LGUs. **Total USD 102,500** 6. Engagement with MNCs and large agribusiness: This local consultancy firm or NGO will facilitate private sector participation in demonstrating SLM and BDFAs within their areas of operations. **Total USD 40,000** 7. Demonstration and replication of selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems: This local consultancy firm or NGO will undertake a stock tacking of actively practiced traditional farming systems in CDORB and on an indicative basis, determine the ecological services they provide, hold dialogs/conferences (multi-level information sessions) to strengthen foundational knowledge on relationship between the SLM, BDFA and biodiversity benefits of traditional agrobiodiversity systems and showcase best-case practices that demonstrate viable traditional farming systems that sustain relevant aspects of supporting food security, biodiversity and resilience while incorporating appropriate improvements from agricultural science, hence suggesting the potential business case scenario. The sub-contractor will work closely together with the sub-contractor under Component 3 (number 1 *Develop publication materials and visual materials about traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices*) **Total USD 100,000** 8. Training in traditional farming systems: This local consultancy firm or NGO will provide training in BDFA practices related to the indigenous peoples communities traditional farming systems. This budget includes support for procurement of materials and equipment for strengthening of traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems. The sub-contract could potentially be combined with the above subcontract (number 3) which are to deliver on the project's activity 2.1.4. **Total USD 50,000** 9. Conduct of market analysis and value chain work: The local consultancy firm or NGO will provide the needed support for an effective delivery the project products and activities which will include provide ongoing validation of value chains to assess market opportunities and competitiveness of project targeted agrobiodiversity products, undertake promotion of SLM and BDFA value-adding certifications, promote project supported products, including project targeted specialty products, in thematic expos and trade show to target key markets/demographics conduct of social marketing of the IKSP associated with products from traditional systems for current and potential niche markets, facilitate trial purchases and trade agreements between communities and manufacturers/distributors/retailers and provide locally driven market support from products stemming from SLM and BDFA farmland implementation. **Total USD 78,000** 10. Conduct of livelihood capacity building and business development: The local consultancy firm or local NGO will conduct livelihood capacity building and business development activities such as identify R&D supported production efficiency and gender friendly appropriate technologies and/or value adding agribusiness start-ups models suitable for local varieties and products from traditional agricultural systems the increased supply of eco-friendly products from local communities. **Total USD 92,000** 11. Farm and eco-tourism development and set-up: The local consultancy firm or local NGO will provide assistance to local stakeholders on setting-up farm and ecotourism development. **Total USD 68,000**

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	12. Development of PES mechanisms within CDORB: The local consultancy firm or NGO or academic institution will assist in the development of PES mechanisms within CDORB and the assignment will include, together with CDORB stakeholders to develop a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level, support CDORB in at least two LGUs' in establishing LGU specific PES, support CDORB private and Non-Governmental stakeholder groups develop PES within CDORB and Develop communication and marketing plans for developed PES or PES under development. **Total USD 94,700** **Total: USD 1,143,200**
10	**71600 Travel:** Project sites are outside Manila and are far from the duty station. Transport to these areas from Manila is either by land travel or by plane. Local travel by project staff, government representatives, and consultants to project sites to organize, participate and/or monitor activities. This also includes bringing the target beneficiaries, including IPLCs to demonstration sites of SLB and BDFA practices. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. **Total: USD 33,000** **Total: USD 33,000**
11	**74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs:** Cost related to the development and printing of knowledge materials. **Total: USD 33,138** **Total: USD 33,138**
Component 3	
12	**71200 "Contractual appointment of an independent environmental and social safeguards specialist** with international experience to prepare the full ESIA, ESMP, SESA (with subsidiary safeguards risk management plans), within the first 6 months of project implementation (all-inclusive cost, with fee calculated at USD 2,500 per week for 10 weeks) Total USD 25,000. Stakeholder consultations related to this assignment shall be organized by the PMU staff. **Total: USD 25,000**
13	**71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partner: Development Communications Specialist** will manage all communications related activities, including knowledge management under component 3. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 30 months (6 months year 1; 6 months year 2; 6 months year 3; 6 months year 4; and 6 months year 5)). **Total: USD 66,000 (50% of total cost).** **Gender and ESS Specialist** will ensure the project gender and environments and social safeguard compliance, as well as work with the project's consultants, sub-contractors and project partners an adequately involvement of women and minority groups etc. in the project's activities. S/he will also ensure that project products under component 3 are inclusive and addresses local community groups (indigenous peoples women youth etc.) concerns and are sensitive to identified needs. This is a shared position between Component 1, 2 and 3. (2,200 USD per month for 20 months (4 months year 1; 4 months year 2; 4 months year 3; 4 months year 4; and 4 months year 5)). **Total: USD 44,000 (33.3% of total cost).** **Chief Technical Advisor** will be engaged throughout project implementation period. This CTA will take the lead provide needed technical advice, as well as active engagement, the implementation of the project activities. S/he will work with the hired local consultants and project subcontractors as well as project partners to ensure the delivery of high-quality products and project results under component 3. (3,000 USD per month for 10 months (2 months year 1; 2 months year 2; 2 months year 3; 2 months year 4; and 2 months year 5)) **Total: USD 30,000 (16,6 % of total cost)** Admin and Finance Officer will undertake the administrative and financial duties of the PMU and will assist the Project Coordinator in her/his duties (938 USD per month for 60 months (1.8 months year 1; 1.8 months year 2; 1.8 months year 3; 1.8 months year 4; and 1.8 months year 5)) **Total: USD 8,442 (15% of total cost) Total: USD 148,442**
14	**71300 Local Consultant: Audio-Visual Consultant** will develop knowledge and communication products, including project videos. (250 USD per day for 185 days (60 days year 2; 60 days year 3; 45 days year 4; and 20 days year 5)) **Total USD 46,250.00** **Total USD 46,250.00**

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15	**72100 Contractual Services-Companies:** Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the following activities: 1. Develop publication materials and visual materials about traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices: This local consultancy firm or NGO will lead the development of materials on traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including documentation of IKSP related to BDFA and SLM practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, which are effective in conserving biodiversity and regulating sustainable resource use. The sub-contractor will work close together with the sub-contractor under component 2 (number 7 *Demonstration and replication of selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems*) who will undertake the actual field work and report preparation. **Total USD: 45,000** 2. Development of Knowledge Hub and provide assistance to Information Management System in CDORB: This consultancy firm will be engaged to set-up and manage the web site housing the Knowledge Hub for SLM and BDFAs. The sub-contractor will also Contribute to or build on existing Information Management System IMS in each LGU, including data collection, input, on-line website and dissemination, as well as Design an information support system to enable indigenous communities, through the local federation of IP tribal councils and its members, to capture, control and share good practices, support to consensus building and strengthen IKSP documentation and management according to their unique specific local needs. This engagement will include the development of the sub-page for SLM and BDFA funding under Output 1.2. **Total USD 81,502. (93% of total cost)** 3. Conduct of KAP survey: This local consultancy firm or NGO will undertake a KAP surveys in Year 1 to establish baseline information and Year 5 to measure the impacts of project interventions among stakeholders. The sub-contract might for practical reasons consist of two individual contracts. (KAP survey year 1 USD 15,583; and KAP survey year 5 USD 15,583) **Total USD 31,166.** 4. Free Prior and Informed Consent process with indigenous peoples communities: This local consultancy firm or NGO will assist in FPIC processing and will prepare the indigenous peoples plan, as well as other needed plans as outlined in the environment and social management framework. This engagement can be bundled with local consultancy firm or NGO which will assist indigenous peoples on Ancestral Domain planning Component 2 (i.e. number 2 *Provide technical assistance for indigenous peoples planning for Ancestral Domains*). **Total USD 31,250** **Total: USD 188,918**
16	**75700 Trainings, Workshops and Conferences:** Costs of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings and knowledge sharing events. **Total: USD 54,167** **Total: USD 54,167**
17	**71600 Travel:** Project sites are outside *Manila* and are far from the duty station. This includes travels related with lesson sharing and South-South exchanges. Transport to these areas from Manila is either by land travel or by plane. Local travel by project staff, government representatives, and consultants to project sites to organize, participate and/or monitor activities. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. **Total: USD 127,500** **Total: USD 127,500**
18	**74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs:** Cost related to the development and printing of knowledge **Total: USD 35,500** **Total: USD 35,500**
KM and M&E	
19	**71200 International Consultant: Midterm Review Consultant** will together with national consultant undertake the Midterm Review of the project planned for June 2024. (750 USD per day for 25 days (25 days year 3)) **Total USD 18,750** **Terminal Evaluation Consultant** will together with national consultant undertake the Final Evaluation of the project planned for October 2026. (750 USD per day for 25 days (25 days year 5)) **Total USD 18,750** **Total: USD 37,500**

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20	**71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partner: Project Coordinator** will undertake technical monitoring and evaluation related to the implementation of the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous People Plan, Gender Action Plan as well as the monitoring of the GEF core indicators and other project indicators. (1,390 USD per month for 33 months (6 months year 1; 7 months year 2; 7 months year 3; 7 months year 4; and 6 months year 5)) **Total USD: 45,870 (55% of total cost)** **Total USD: 45,870**
21	**71300 Local Consultant: Midterm Review Consultant** will together with international consultant undertake the Midterm Review of the project planned for June 2024. (500 USD per day for 30 days (30 days year 3)) **Total USD 15,000** **Terminal Evaluation Consultant** will together with international consultant undertake the Final Evaluation of the project planned for October 2026. (500 USD per day for 30 days (30 days year 5)) **Total USD 15,000** **Facilitator** will work with the international and national consultants in connection with the Midterm Review and Final Evaluation and assist with facilitating meetings with project stakeholders during the missions to CDORB. The consultancy might for practical reasons consist of two individual contracts. (500 USD per day for 14 days (7 days year 3; and 7 days year 5)) **Total: USD 7,000** **Total: USD 37,000**
22	**75700 Trainings, Workshops and Conferences:** Costs of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings (Inception Workshop, and meeting cost for evaluation). **Total USD: 8,000** **Total USD: 8,000**
23	**71600 Travel:** Travels for Midterm and Terminal Evaluations. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. Total: **USD 21,500** **USD 21,500**
Project Management Cost	
24	**71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partner : Project Coordinator** will oversee the implementation of the project and as the head of the PMU will ensure the appropriate coordination of all project activities and interactions between project partners, consultants, sub-contractors and project stakeholders. (1,390 USD per month for 27 months (6 months year 1; 5 months year 2; 5 months year 3; 5 months year 4; and 6 months year 5)) **Total: USD 37,530 (45% of total cost).** **Admin and Finance Officer** will undertake the administrative and financial duties of the PMU and will assist the Project Coordinator in her/his duties (938 USD per month for 33 months (6.6 months year 1; 6.6 months year 2; 6.6 months year 3; 6.6 months year 4; and 6.6 months year 5)) **Total: USD 30,954 (55% of total cost)** **Total: USD 68,484**
25	**74100 Professional Services:** Financial NIM audit and spot-checks during the course of the project implementation. **Total: USD 40,000** **Total: USD 40,000**
26	**75700 Training, Workshops, and Conferences:** This includes the costs of project board meetings, PMU regular meetings, annual year-end assessments and planning, monitoring workshops and meetings, mid-term and terminal evaluation meetings, among others. **Total: USD 7,000** **Total: USD 7,000**
27	**71600 Travel:** Project sites are outside *Manila* and are far from the duty station. Transport to these areas from Manila is either by land travel or by plane. Local travel by project staff to project sites to organize, participate and/or monitor activities. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. **Total: USD 4,500**

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28	**72800 Information Technology Equipment:** These are costs of IT equipment to be procured for use of project staff at the PMU (laptops, printer/scanner, LCD, projector). **Total USD: 10,000** **Total USD: 10,000**
29	**Direct Project Cost:** Please see annex 2 for details (USD 5,140 year 1; 5,159 year 2; 5,599 year 3; 4,894 year 4 and 5,070 year 5) Total cost USD 25,862. **Total cost USD 25,862.**

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X. LEGAL CONTEXT

256. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Philippines and UNDP, signed on 21 July 1977. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

257. This project will be implemented by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM) ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

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

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

259. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

260. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

261. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

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

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

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

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263. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities) and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

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

264. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

265. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

266. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

267. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

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268. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

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

270. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

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

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

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

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

274. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

275. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

276. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses

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under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. Annex 1 GEF Budget Template
2. Annex 2
   - Annex 2.1 GEF Execution Support Letters;
   - Annex 2.2 Letter of Agreement (LOA)
3. Annex 3 Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Annex 4 Multiyear Workplan
5. Annex 5 Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. Annex 6 UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Annex 7 Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts.

Other prepared annexes

8. Annex 8 Monitoring Plan
9. Annex 9 Description of project activities
10. Annex 10 Landscape Profile and situation analysis
11. Annex 11 Policy and Program baseline
12. Annex 12 Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
13. Annex 13 Stakeholder engagement plan
14. Annex 14 Environmental Social Management Framework ESMF
15. Annex 15 Five river basin descriptions
16. Annex 16 Gender-sensitive value chain analysis
17. Annex 17 Stakeholder consultation report
18. Annex 18 SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment
19. Annex 19 Capacity Development Score Cards
20. Annex 20 Indigenous Peoples Communities Capacity Survey
21. Annex 21 GEF Taxonomy
22. Annex 22 GEF Core indicators
23. Annex 23 Procurement Plan
24. Annex 24 FAO ExAct Tool

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25. Annex 25 World Bank Climate and Disaster Assessment
26. Annex 26 Projects COVID-19 response
27. Annex 27 Grievance Redress Mechanism TOR
28. Annex 28 KAP Survey Framework
29. Annex 29 GEF Audit Checklist
30. Annex 30 Co-financing letters
31. Annex 31 HACT and PCAT documentation
32. Annex 32 Private Sector Due Diligence Documents

- Annex 32.1 Risk Assessment Tools (RATs) for Dole, Del Monte Philippines, Unifrutti and Agrinanas
- Annex 32.2 Private Sector Due Diligence Committee E-Minutes
- Annex 32.3 Endorsement of Private Sector Participation and UNDP CO Response

33. Annex 33 Livelihood options and PES support
34. Annex 34 Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices
35. Annex 35 Risk Mitigation Approach for Private Sector Participation
36. Annex 36 Communications Strategy for Private Sector Participation

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Annex 1: GEF Budget (here)

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

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Annex 2 GEF Execution Support Letter (link) and LOA (link)

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

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Annex 3: Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

The Cagayan de Oro river basin (CDORB) drains to the Macajalar Bay in Misamis Oriental, in Northern Mindanao region and lies between 8º31”20.58 and 7º56’10.55” North and 124°30’28.08” and 124°51’11.12” East. Please, see Figure 1 for the project area map. Full landscape profile documentation, including detailed maps of the project targeted landscapes are provided in Annex 10. In addition, please do also see Figure 2 below providing data on the CDORB 2018 land cover data.

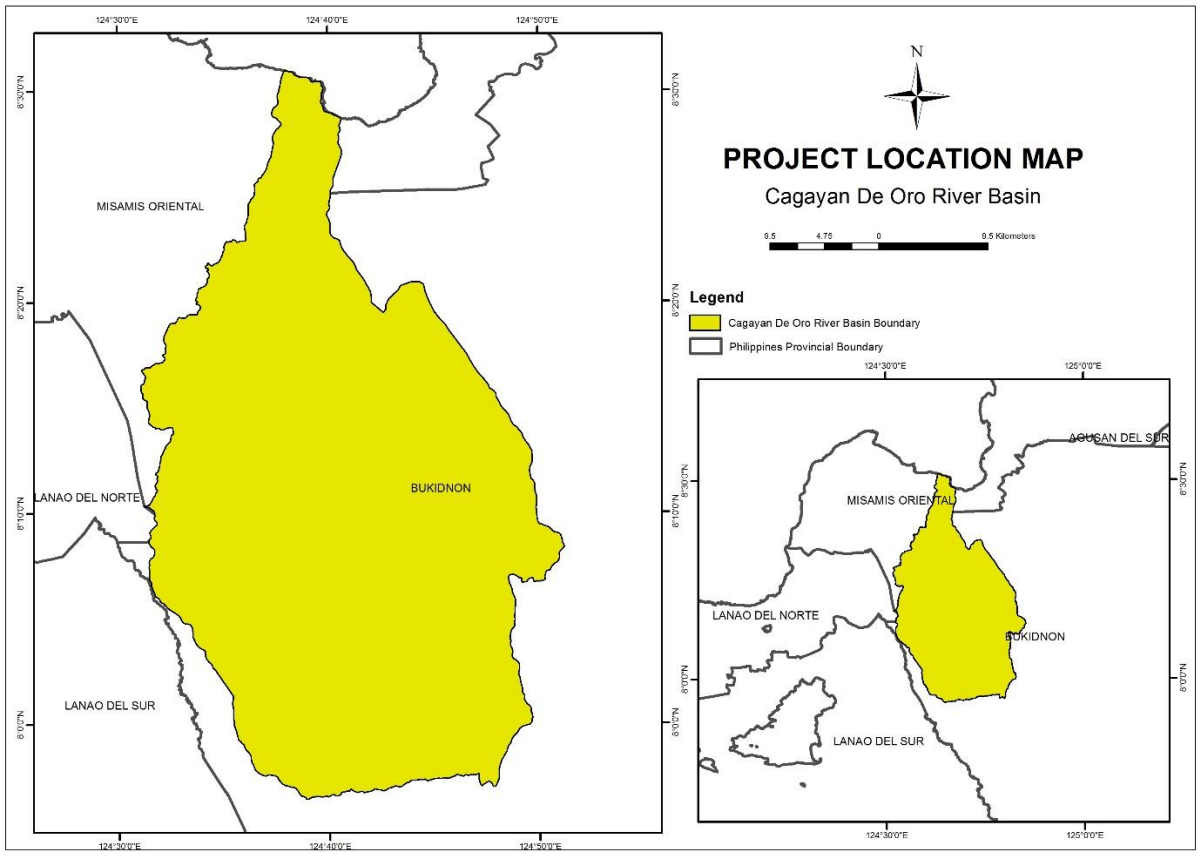
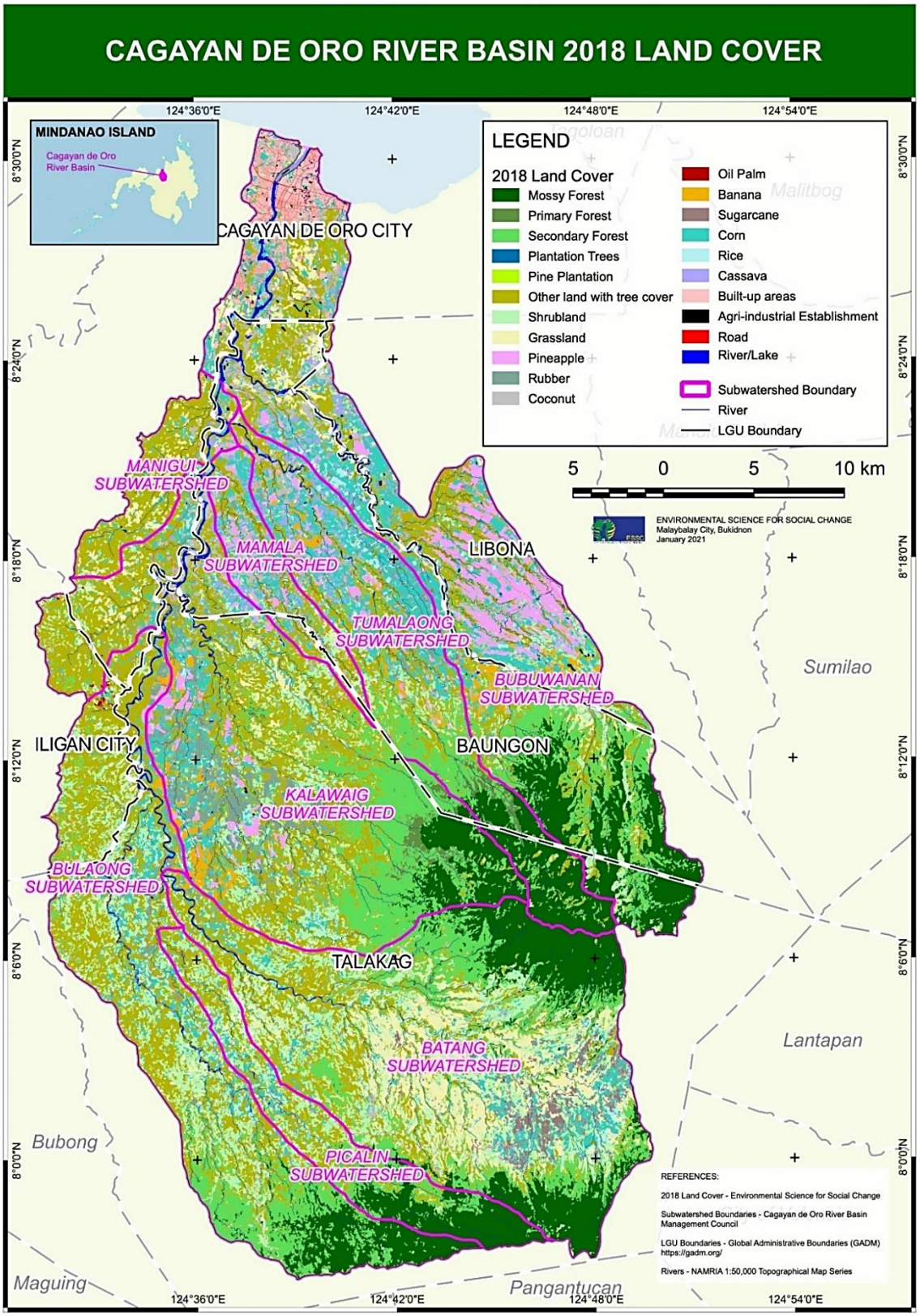


Figure 1: Location of the CDORB project area in Northern Mindanao, Mindanao Island, Philippines.

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

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Figure 2.: CDORB 2018 land cover data.



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Annex 4: Multi-year workplan

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

Work plan legend:			
	Main activity's preparation and implementation		Activity follow up and ongoing (but less intensive) involvement by the project.

	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1: National Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Friendly Agricultural Practices policy created and implementation capacity strengthened.																						
Outcome 1: Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin																						
Output 1.1: Joint Administrative Orders for i) BDFAP and ii) LDN implementation, which include mechanisms for effective multi- sectoral coordination and mainstreaming, developed and signed by relevant entities.																						
Activity 1.1.1: *Adoption by the DA and DENR of an enhanced BDFAP Joint Administrative Order containing new provisions ensuring complementation with recent policies, programs and coordinating mechanisms.*																						
Activity 1.1.2: *Preparation of LDN Joint Administrative Orders.*																						
Activity 1.1.3: *Develop BDFAP standards applicable for BDFAP certification.*																						
Activity 1.1.4: *Document, develop and adopt a Technical Bulletin by DENR- BMB and DA-BSWM for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation.*																						
Activity 1.1.5: *Integrate SLM and BDFA into the DENR Administrative Order on strengthening the mandate of the DENR-RBCO and the river basin councils.*																						
Activity 1.1.6: *Operational agreement between DA, DENR and NCIP to provide the technical guidance & support to SLM & BDFA implement the Action Plan on Agrobiodiversity as well as DA -NCIP Joint Special Order 2020 in CDORB.*																						
Output 1.2: Guidelines for preparing multi-sectoral LDN and BDFA projects and accessing the global LDN Fund and other funding mechanisms prepared, to increase the fund infusion for LDN and BDFA including sustainable use and conservation of important local varieties and traditional crops.																						
Activity 1.2.1: *Prepare practical guidelines to facilitate and strengthen Philippine stakeholder applications to the Global LDN Fund including online teaching and training modules.*																						
Activity 1.2.2: *Prepare and maintain a publicly accessible, database/information site of national and international funding mechanisms, which supports stakeholder implementation SLM and BDFA focused projects.*																						
Activity 1.2.3: *Develop a guidebook of proven and viable LDN, SLM and BDFA focused farm interventions applicable in the CDORB and Philippine context.*																						
Activity 1.2.4: *Provide local training capacity and provide training in proposal preparation for CDORB stakeholders.*																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.3: Trade-off and development strategies analysis for management options optimizing ecological, social and economic benefits at basin level developed and used by planners and practitioners in CDORB.																						
Activity 1.3.1: *As input to Trade-Off Analysis work, conduct multi stakeholder assessments of key environmental conditions and agricultural systems, including the "BD friendliness of existing agriculture systems" and their socio-economic and environmental impacts on the CDORB.*																						
Activity 1.3.2: *Prepare user friendly guidance, methodology and framework for trade off analysis work that incorporates the results from 1.3.1*																						
Activity 1.3.3: *Facilitated by the built capacities (output 1.5), develop trade-off analysis for the CDORB at both LGU and basin levels using existing updated data, and enabled by proven user-friendly decision support tools, that use simulation modelling, remote sensing and analytical software and other management tools.*																						
Activity 1.3.4: *Based on 1.3.3, addresses gaps in the current CDORB Strategic Plan*																						
Output 1.4 Existing Comprehensive Land Use Plans at CDORB level are enhanced and approved, so as to optimize ecological, social and economic benefits at the basin level.																						
Activity 1.4.1: *Enhanced and approve the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of the five CDORB LGUs*																						
Activity 1.4.2: *Supporting the development of BDFA and LDN local development and environmental management plans and enabling policies such as but not limited to improving Comprehensive Development Plans, watershed plans, zoning guidelines and enhancing local policies on agriculture, soil conservation and environmental management in the five CDORB LGUs.*																						
Activity 1.4.3: *Develop and approve a CDORB Action Plan for use of products, practices and knowledge from existing traditional agrobiodiversity systems and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in the CDORB.*																						
Output 1.5: Technical capacity of CDORB Management Council and other sub-national level entities are built, enabling the use of decision-support tools, hereby, enhancing the ability for integrated landscape management.																						
Activity 1.5.1: *Develop training and training manuals on the use of decision-making support tools for planners and practitioners, including introducing LDN as planning framework.*																						
Activity 1.5.2: *Based on 1.5.1 develop online materials, including MOOCs, video tutorials, briefs to enable broad accessibility.*																						
Activity 1.5.3: *Provision of 1.5.1 developed training to CDORB Management Council, national, regional and local Government entities, as well as Management officials of the adjacent river basins: Tagoloan and Macajalar Bay) NGOs and academic institutions.*																						
Activity 1.5.4: *Conduct series of technical dialogues with MNCs, Filipino Corporations and other private corporations involved in large scale plantation development on their readiness to include soil carbon management in the current carbon sink program of the EMB.*																						
Activity 1.5.5: *Hold at least three river basin dialogues on planning for sustainability.*																						
Output 1.6: Technical capacity of River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities, for implementation of integrated landscape management approaches, enhanced and five strategic workplans																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
towards enhancing the river basin management plans in the five priority river basins approved.																						
Activity 1.6.1: *Conduct of 1.5.1 developed training for River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities from the river basins.*																						
Activity 1.6.2: *Based on training developed under Outcome 2, develop and implement specific tailored training sessions, including training manual, summarizing and exemplifying the use of on-the-ground SLM and BDFA in watershed and landscape management.*																						
Activity 1.6.3: *Develop and approve the strategic concept and associated management action plans for the higher-level river basin management plans enhancement in five priority river basins.*																						
Activity 1.6.4: *Hold at least three inter river basin dialogues on River Basin management and planning for sustainability.*																						
Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agriculture practices.																						
Outcome 2: Sustainable management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by smallholder farmers, IP communities and multinational companies through adoption of SLM and BDFA practices.																						
Output 2.1: SLM and BDFA practices adopted in productive landscapes in the CDORB by government, private sector and local stakeholders.																						
Activity 2.1.1: *Develop and strengthen the menu of technical options and relevant practice notes and training courses to adopt SLM and BDFA in the different agricultural context within CDORB.*																						
Activity 2.1.2: *Build the capacity of the CDORB community oriented upland agriculture extension service providers for BDFAP and SLM practices implementation, via the project developed trainings (2.1.1)*																						
Activity 2.1.3: *Based on (2.1.1) and (2.1.2) prepare online training videos, MOOCs and other accessible support material to assist in the local stakeholder trainings.*																						
Activity 2.1.4: *Facilitate the incorporation of SLM and BDFA concerns in at least five Ancestral Domain plans and management systems and concurrent adoption of SLM and BDFA practices, through the support of capacitated community facilitators and extension service providers.*																						
Activity 2.1.5: *Provide backup training support programs for IPS and IPOs on effective decision making and management of community plans that incorporates SLM and BDAF.*																						
Activity 2.1.6: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated community facilitators and extension service providers, relevant site specific BDFA and SLM practices among CBFM holders.*																						
Activity 2.1.7: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated extension service providers, relevant site specific BDFP and SLM practices in lowland and peri urban farmlands within and adjacent biodiversity rich riparian zones in CDORB.*																						
Activity 2.1.8: *Adopt, through the provision of technical advisory services, relevant site specific BDFA and SLM practices on lands managed by Multinational Corporation and large national companies.*																						
Activity 2.1.9: *Monitor SLM/BDFA/LDN progress at LGU level.*																						
Output 2.2: Selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems demonstrated and replicated, by local stakeholders and IP communities, as viable SLM and BDFA																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
options for managing ecosystem services and biodiversity in cropland, as well as for income generation.																						
Activity 2.2.1: *Undertake a stock tacking of actively practiced traditional farming systems in CDORB and on an indicative basis, determine the ecological services they provide.*																						
Activity 2.2.2: *Hold dialogs/conferences (multi-level information sessions) to strengthen foundational knowledge on relationship between the SLM, BDFA and biodiversity benefits of traditional agrobiodiversity systems.*																						
Activity 2.2.3: *Drawing from 2.1.1 showcase best-case practices that demonstrate viable traditional farming systems that sustain relevant aspects of supporting food security, biodiversity and resilience while incorporating appropriate improvements from agricultural science, hence suggesting the potential business case scenario.*																						
Activity 2.2.4: *Adopt, through the provision of training by capacitated extension service providers, (as well as support from 2.2.3 and component 3) farming systems that maintain or incorporate relevant aspects of traditional agrobiodiversity systems with enhanced sustainability potential.*																						
Output 2.3: Markets and marketing strategies developed, including for at least three specialty products, from traditional agrobiodiversity systems and new community-based livelihood models created.																						
Activity 2.3.1: *Provide ongoing validation of value chains to assess market opportunities and competitiveness of project targeted agrobiodiversity products.*																						
Activity 2.3.2: *Promotion of SLM/BDFA value-adding certifications (1.1.3) to boost marketability and brand building in key market demographics.*																						
Activity 2.3.3: *Promotion of project supported products, including project targeted specialty products, in thematic expos and trade show to target key markets/demographics.*																						
Activity 2.3.4: *Conduct of social marketing of the IKSP associated with products from traditional systems for current and potential niche markets.*																						
Activity 2.3.5: *Facilitate trial purchases and trade agreements between communities and manufacturers/distributors/retailers.*																						
Activity 2.3.6: *Provide locally driven market support from products stemming from SLM and BDFA farmland implementation.*																						
Activity 2.3.7: *Identify R&D supported production efficiency and gender friendly appropriate technologies and/or value adding agribusiness start-ups models suitable for local varieties and products from traditional agricultural systems the increased supply of eco-friendly products from local communities.*																						
Activity 2.3.8: *Develop community-based ecotourism and farm-based tourism building using local biodiversity, agricultural landscape and traditional agricultural systems as a backdrop.*																						
Output 2.4: Five SLM and BDFA related payment for ecosystem services and/or other incentive schemes developed and implemented.																						
Activity 2.4.1: *Develop a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level.*																						
Activity 2.4.2: *Support CDORB in at least two LGUs' in establishing LGU specific PES.*																						
Activity 2.4.3: *Support CDORB private and Non-Governmental stakeholder groups develop PES within CDORB.*																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.4.4: *Develop communication and marketing plans for developed PES or PES under development.*																						
Activity 2.4.5: *Hold annual PES stakeholder dialogs/seminars.*																						
Activity 2.4.6: *Build up-stream stakeholders' capacity for monitoring and validating ecological services provided through the PES implementation.*																						
Component 3: Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management monitoring and evaluation.																						
Outcome 3: Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and project M&E ensured.																						
Output 3.1: Gender, knowledge and communication products on processes, good practices, innovations, lessons learnt, and outcomes developed and disseminated to stakeholders including extension workers, NGOs, farmers, youth/students, local government officials and globally through communication and knowledge management platforms (i.e. Exposure and Panorama).																						
Activity 3.1.1: *Develop knowledge management and communication strategy at the onset of the project.*																						
Activity 3.1.2: *Develop video documentation of proof of concept, good practice examples and lessons learnt from site specific BDFA and SLM practices*																						
Activity 3.1.3: *In support of activities under Component 1, develop and popularize /promote policy guidance notes, standards for BDFAP certification, and develop technical bulletin for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation.*																						
Activity 3.1.4: *Supporting activities under Components 1 and 2, document and disseminate technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products via mass media.*																						
Activity 3.1.5: *Conduct national and sub-national workshops to facilitate dissemination of field lessons emanating from BDFA and SLM practices in CDORB.*																						
Activity 3.1.6: *Equally led by DA-BSWM, DENR-BMB, DENR-FMB and DENR-RBCO, facilitate replication and scaling up of SLM and BDFA strategy based on project experiences, good practices and lessons learnt for promotion of SLM and BDFA practices.*																						
Output 3.2: Traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including the use of agrobiodiversity systems, assessed and documented.																						
Activity 3.2.1: *Participate in replication and scaling up efforts of the FAO GEF project Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity in Traditional Agroecosystems*																						
Activity 3.2.2: *Document traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including agrobiodiversity systems.*																						
Activity 3.2.3: *Stakeholder driven mapping of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, systems and practices, as well institutions (academe, NGOs, CSO, government research institutions) that will provide expertise in mapping, inventory, collection, and documentation.*																						
Activity 3.2.4: *Documentation of IKSP (1 for each IP group) related to BDFA and SLM practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, which is effective in conserving biodiversity and regulating sustainable resources use.*																						
Output 3.3: Knowledge sharing events organized, including cross-farm visits, Local Government Units field trips, and IP learning exchanges to disseminate project-																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
generated experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt to broad-based stakeholder groups.																						
Activity 3.3.1: *Report evidence of success on the effectiveness of BDFA and SLM practices on ecosystem service provisions.*																						
Activity 3.3.2: *Conduct cross-fertilization (through exchange and learning visits) of SLM and BDFA practices and learning within and amongst IP farmers, and between IP and non-IP farmers in five LGUs (Talakag, Libona, Baungon, CDO, and Iligan).*																						
Activity 3.3.3: *Feature SLM and BDFA potential "learning farms" in CDORB via DA/ATI, DENR, NCIP television and radio programs in partnership with mainstream media networks.*																						
Activity 3.3.4: *Produce five video documentaries featuring inspiring stories of women, youth, and IP farmers whose BDFA and SLM practices are worthy of emulation.*																						
Activity 3.3.5: *Establish project social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) on BDFA and SLM practices to reach out to broad-based stakeholder groups.*																						
Activity 3.3.6: *Establish a program of recognition for community and individual farmers group in CDORB.*																						
Output 3.4: Online knowledge exchange portal established and maintained at designated government department to ensure long-term sustainability and continuous development of the platform content.																						
Activity 3.4.1: *Launch and operate a Knowledge Hub on LDN, SLM, and BDFA practices.*																						
Activity 3.4.2: *Contribute to or build on existing Information Management System IMS in each LGU (Talakag, Libona, Baungon, CDO, and Iligan), including data collection, input, on-line website and dissemination.*																						
Activity 3.4.3: *Set up an online Community of Practice on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices.*																						
Activity 3.4.4: *Design an information support system to enable indigenous communities, through the local federation of IP tribal councils and its members, to capture, control and share good practices, support to consensus building and strengthen IKSP documentation and management according to their unique specific local needs.*																						
Activity 3.4.5: *Set up information collection standards.*																						
Output 3.5: Gender Action Plan, Environment and Social Management Framework/FPIC process, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, KAP surveys and project activities effectively implemented and monitored.																						
Activity 3.5.1: *Conduct KAP Surveys and implement Environment Social Management Framework/FPIC process.*																						
Activity 3.5.1a *KAP Surveys*																						
Activity 3.5.1b *Implement ESMF/ESIA/SESA/ESMP/FPIC process*																						
Activity 3.5.2: *Stakeholders at the national and local levels are trained in gender mainstreaming, gender analysis social inclusion, IP and youth sensitivity.*																						
Activity 3.5.3: *Project implementation and review and regular update of M&E plan.*																						
Activity 3.5.4: *Conduct project mid-term and terminal evaluation.*																						
Pre-Implementation Activities																						
• Issuance of Delegation of Authority • Securing of Special Presidential Authority (SPA) • Signing of the Project Document																						

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	Year 0		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
• Request for ASL • Mobilization of Project Management Unit (PMU) • Conduct of National Inception Workshop • Signing of Special Order on designation of Project Board members • Conduct of trainings on UNDP Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) • Development of Manual of Operations																						
Corporate Reporting																						
Preparation of Quarterly Progress Report and updating of risk register in Atlas – every 10th of the 1st month of the following quarter																						
Preparation of Project implementation review (PIR)																						

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Annex 5: Social and Environment Screening Procedures

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (2021 SESP TEMPLATE)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines.
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	ATLAS Award ID: 00116590; ATLAS Project/Output ID: 00113663; PIMS number: 6500
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	The Philippines
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	April 2021

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project recognizes and affirms Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities' rights and ownership of natural resources and acknowledges their roles in protecting the ecosystems within their Ancestral Domains. This underlying principle was assured during consultations with various IP groups and NGOs pertaining to their roles and benefits in the project's design and implementation of 1.) Sustainable Land Management (SLM), 2.) Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, 3.) Preservation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) and consent to identify relevant use, 4.) Sustainable Livelihoods, and 5.) Fair valuation of ecosystem services. These and all future consultations, as well as project engagements will be aligned with the IP communities' rights as covered by the following requisite frameworks: 1.) Philippine Republic Act 8371 Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, 2.) National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) Administrative Order (AO) 1-2004 Guidelines on the Formulation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, 3.) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Order (AO) 3-2012 Revised Guidelines for Free and Prior Informed Consent, and 4.) AO 03-2012 Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domain and Lands). Consent from the IP communities and expressed interest for participation in the project were obtained through community resolutions during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase. This initial declaration of consent is however preliminary and is separate from the formal Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) which will be obtained in Year 1, prior to implementation of the project activities pertaining to rights of the Indigenous Peoples or Ancestral Domains, as outlined in the Environment and Social Management Framework which is annexed to the project document. With the FPIC the project ensures that the IPs' rights to maintain and develop their own political, economic and social systems are upheld, as well as secures IPs free engagement in all their traditional and other economic activities. The project will, through its right-based approach, also have a focus on small holder farmers whose rights to access to resources are also to be considered. For examples, under Component 1 the SLM and biodiversity friendly agriculture (BDFA) related revision of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of the five Local Government Unites (LGU) in the Cagayan de Oro river basin (CDORB) will include the LGU communities and strictly ensure that the communities are consulted on land management decisions etc. Under Component

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2, consultation with IPs communities on IKSPs, consideration of IKSPs on strengthening existing and developing new Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanisms. Small holder farmers perceptions and inputs will also be taken into account in equal measures. Finally, the Project Board will through its structure ensure participatory process at all levels, where particularly the Cagayan de Oro river basin management council (CDORBMC) (a Project Board member) will act as the main platform for community representation in the decision-making process.

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

The project aims to improve gender equality and women's empowerment by focusing on their current roles and potential opportunities to improve employment access, community management, and representation in planning and decision-making bodies. To this end the project will strive to achieve a 50/50 gender balance during implementation of trainings and capacity building project activities. The project also plans to achieve gender balance by actively promoting women engagement in the project livelihood activities. The project activities and policy work in local realities will be alignment with Gender and Development (GAD) plans of Region 10 and participating LGUs. The detailed project strategy for improving gender equality and women empowerment is presented in the project's Gender Action Plan which is annexed to the project document. The plan incorporates several measures to promote social inclusion, gender equality and youth engagement, as well as promote the role of women (rural and indigenous women in particular) in various activities. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will address the gender-based constraints and opportunities for the adoption of a dual approach of gender mainstreaming and targeting women to deliver multiple benefits through SLM and BDFA practices in CDORB. The project through its design will pursues strong entry points for the inclusion, and addressing, gender concerns in connection with for instance policy development such as the Joint Administrative Orders (JAO) on LDN and biodiversity-friendly agriculture practices (BDFAP) and local zoning ordinances. Another identified entry point is on the empowerment of women through capacity development. The project's engagement in knowledge management and communication will also provide an avenue for furthering gender equality and women's empowerment**.** Furthermore, project monitoring and evaluation will measure process towards gender equality and women empowerment by collecting youth and gender-disaggregated data and other relevant gender statistics. The project team will include a Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist with the responsibilities to ensure that the project uphold the UNDP standards for gender equality and women empowerment during its implementation. This will be achieved through, for example, equal gender representation in trainings, that consultant contracting is gender neutral and encourages women to apply. The specialist will also take the lead for the implementation of the GAP as well as provide training on gender equality and women empowerment to project staffs and the staffs of project partners. Additional support to ensure the improve gender equality and women's empowerment during the project implementation will also be available to the Specialist by the Philippine Commission on Women by request on an as-needed basis. The project is assigned with the gender marker GEN-2, indicating that gender equality will be incorporated as a 'significant objective' during project design and implementation.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project has been put in place to create an enabling environment for the realization of the LDN targets and to mainstream SLM and BDFA practices in CDORB. The project will do this by promoting SLM and BDFA practices in the diverse agricultural settings within the basin's agroecosystem. SLM and BDFA practices include soil preservation, selection of traditional agrobiodiversity, multi-story agroforestry, and integrated farming, which are key to ensure environmental sustainability and climate resiliency in the basin. The aim is to empower Peoples Organizations (PO), especially IP communities, Community-Based Forest Management agreement (CBFMA) holders and small holder farmers to become an active part of developing basin's climate resiliency while at the same time maintaining and improving their livelihoods stemming from their farming activities. On the policy and planning level, the project will build the capacity of river basin planners and managers for using trade-off and decision-making tools aimed at bringing ecosystem services and environmental sustainability to the centre of the local river basin planning processes. Further, the project will update LGUs CLUPs to better support SLM and BDFA within the basin towards ensuring LDN of CDORB. While the trainings and capacity building activities, on SLM and BDFA implementation and undertaking trade-off analysis, will be focus on CDORB, it will also involve stakeholders at national level as well as stakeholders in five additional river basins (i.e. Cagayan, Pampanga, Mindanao, Agusan, and Iloilo-Batiano). The CDORB wide strategies will primarily be promoted and organized by CDORBMC, Department of Agriculture Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM) and Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB). Information will be disseminated through regular stakeholder conferences and the project established Knowledge Hub which will provide for constant access to stakeholders in the basin as well as stakeholders in other aspiring basins within the Philippines to upscale similar sustainable activities. Lessons learnt and best practices will be shared among CDORB LGUs for replication and may be used in adjacent watersheds and other critical river basins nationwide.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The PPG team carried out extensive stakeholder consultations, more than 65 consultations in total, during the design phase. Therefore, the project design has captured, consolidated and incorporated a wide range of stakeholders' concerns and inputs in the project design, ensuring that the project design is fully participatory. Furthermore, during the

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implementation, the project will safeguard the marginalized groups such as IPs, CBFM and small holder farmers by actively engaging these groups throughout the project implementation phase as outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This will also be ensured through a mandatory FPIC process related to the project's engagement with the CDORB IP communities and through formal and informal engagement with PO and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) intermediaries as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In the project's involvement with the IP communities, it will fully recognize the local governance mechanisms of IP communities and their decision-making practices including those related to the IP communities' engagement in implementing SLM and BDAF practices within their Ancestral Domains. The project's stakeholder engagement will be broad-based and focused on actors who directly manage and work on agricultural lands in CDORB. As part of this, capacity building activities will also be extended to marginalized POs to improve their capacity and performance and these stakeholders will be prioritized for the project's engagements related to enterprise training, technology transfer and facilitation of the market linkages. The identified capacity building and knowledge management activities aim to equip these groups, as well as other stakeholders, will be provided (through the projects Knowledge Hub) with the opportunity to access relevant and up-to-date information that is necessary for their engagements in project facilitated activities even after project closure. Monitoring and evaluation conducted with the stakeholders will provide opportunities for direct inputs to the project evaluations, in turn, initiating potential project change requests. Feedback and interactions with stakeholders will also occur during the implementation of the project's activities, where the on-the-ground activities will make connections to local farmers and IP communities, as well as local NGOs and women's groups. More formally the project will engage with key stakeholder groups and organizations from CDORB via CDORBMC which is the primary local stakeholder platform where IPs and non-IP communities, NGOs, LGUs and private sector can come together and discuss project implementation-related concerns and issues. The CDORBMC is a member of the Project Board, creating a vital stakeholder link to the project's decision-making organ. In addition, project stakeholder forums would provide for venues to clarify and assess any concerns on the overall implementation of the project. The project's social network engagement will also provide an avenue for project/stakeholder interactions. The project will also strengthen the accountability to stakeholders through for instance its capacity-building of LGUs and national government agencies (NGAs) which will improve the LGUs accountability to their constituents on delivery of agri-related services and improved environment and nature resources (ENR) management through BDFA and SLM practices. Also, the project engagement with the development of PES mechanisms will also promote accountability through recognition of providers of ecosystem services (sellers) and resource users (buyers or those benefitting from good SLM and BDFA practices) Furthermore, the project will establish a project Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) managed by the Project Board during the project implementation. The project GRM will function separately and will be an addition to the established UNDP and government GRMs. Thus, local and national level feedback and complaints will be discussed and sufficiently addressed without prejudice or retribution to the stakeholder or affected parties. An important task of the project's communication plan will be how to most efficiently communicate the UNDP's Accountability Mechanism to project stakeholders and how they can effectively interact with the project and use the established project's mechanism to bring forth concerns and grievances.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description ***(broken down by event, cause, impact)***	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Rights of affected populations (particularly of marginalized groups) that are adversely impacted by project	I = 4, L = 3	**Substantial**	The main marginalized groups under the project are women and members	**Assessment:** Project stakeholders and local community groups including women representatives, IP and CBFMA

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interventions and outcomes, and do not have the possibility or capacity to claim their rights or meaningful participation. **Principles 1: Human Rights** (P3 and P5) **Principle 3: Accountability** (P13 and P14) **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (6.3, 6.5 and 6.7)			of rural communities in the CDORB upland areas, including rural poor and CBFMA holders. The marginalized groups also include IP communities, which are a special group within the Philippines with specific rights under the law. The NCIP is the national Government agency responsible for protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Philippines, and its provincial arm is a central counterpart for the project. While the project's goal is to demonstrate the environmental and social benefits of improved land management practices, through the implementation of SLM and BDFA practices, it has the potential to have adverse social and environmental impacts if the identified risks (as outlined in this SESP) are not appropriately managed and mitigated. Part of this is to ensure that stakeholders have access to meaningful participation as well as the possibility to bring forth grievances.	holders were consulted during the PPG consultation process and provided inputs and reflections to the project's analytical work annexed to the project document such as the "*landscape profile and situation analysis.*", "*Planned involvement with Indigenous Peoples communities.*" "*SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment.*" Also annexed to the project document are the: *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* which describes identified stakeholders' involvement with the project, as well as outlining key project mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and interaction including bringing forth eventual grievances. *Gender Action Plan* which describes the CDORB stakeholder identified gender issues as well as how the project, through its interventions, will address these. With regard to the IP communities, initial consultations, to explain the project concept and outline the anticipated activities to be undertaken together with the IP communities within the Ancestral Domains located in CDORB, were held. However, the PPG consultations were not part of a mandatory FPIC process, which will be initiated in the first year of the project. As outlined in the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) it was agreed, with NCIP, that the mandatory FPIC process, and hence full negotiations with the IP communities would be undertaken during the first year of the project. This approach also resulted in that neither the project's Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) nor an Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework was prepared during the PPG phase, as both are reliant on in depth consultations with IP stakeholders, and such consultations were in agreement NCIP not engaged in during the PPG process. The ESMF will be implemented in the first

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				year of the project and no project activities involving the IP communities can be undertaken in the Ancestral Domains prior to signed FPICs. The ESMF, annexed to the project document, fully outlines the FPIC and associated IPP process. Furthermore, as outlined in the project document a project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established, which will be in addition to the UNDPs Social and Environment Compliance Unit (SECU) and the Philippine Government's GRM. The guidance for the establishment of the project GRM is annexed to the project document. **Management:** Stakeholders' meaningful participation and engagement in the project activities has been part of the project design and it considers the areas of concern flagged during the stakeholder consultations. In addition, the project has, as mentioned, prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as well as a Gender Action Plan, which will guide the project's inclusive approach towards its stakeholders to avoid any unintended discrimination. The project recognizes the importance of tenure security and the importance of enhancing the extent of community participation, and access, to support programs aimed at improving their capacity to participate. Furthermore, as outlined in the ESMF annexed to the project document the project, through the Implementing Partner and in coordination with NCIP, will commence the formal FPIC during the first year of the project to acquire consents of the IP communities prior to implementing any project activities within the Ancestral Domains or involves the IP communities. The FPIC process will follow the 1997 Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act and the 2012 revised rule. Also, the project is aligned with the guidance and directions provided by NCIP and the Philippine Government overall. As part of the FPIC process the project will, following the national

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				ascribed approach for the preparation of local Ancestral Domain Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) which demarcate the project activities to which the IP communities are agreeing to participate in. The SLM and BDFA activity menus, which will be engaged in, and their relation to various site categories, are outlined in the project document annexes *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices* and *Landscape profile and situation analysis.* During the implementation, the project will regularly monitor and report on the mentioned plans and they will be reviewed during the project inception and the mid-term evaluation to ensure that changes in the local context are updated in the Social and Environment Screening Procedures (SESP), the project's IPP and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan. The project will also rely on feedback from oversight project visits and from local consultations envisaged as part of the project. Furthermore, the project will monitor the communication on its social media accounts to detect any misgivings stemming from project participants. In addition, the project will as part of its work with stakeholders and stakeholder groups (particularly farmer groups, IP communities etc.) set up a Project level GRM which will enable the stakeholders to register any potential grievances during the implementation. The project will regularly inform the stakeholders about the GRM during the project inception workshop as well as regularly through its communication work and the implementation of its Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other project plans. As outlined in the ESMF, developed during the PPG and annexed to the project document, this risk and the project's related activities will be assessed via an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) during the first year of the project. In this regard, the implementation of the planned project activity related to this risk should not start prior to the completion of

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				the ESIA nor prior to the ESIA ascribed responses needed to adequately safeguard against this risk have been put in place by the project. As such the ESIA to be undertaken will assess several project risks (please see below). It is thus possible that several identified risks will be managed through an ESMP. Being a Substantial Risk project a scoped ESMP is required for the project. In case any other plan is needed as a safeguard measure for the project, related project activities should not start prior to the completion of said plan/s. Further the ESMP should be completed within year one of the project implementation.
Risk 2: Prevailing gender biases in the Philippines unintentionally discriminate against women limiting or adversely impacting their possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes. **Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** (P9 and P11) **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** (7.5)	I = 3, L = 2	**Moderate**	While having closed 78% of its gender gap and while the Philippines remains the top Asian country according to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2020, stakeholders in the CDORB still brought forth gender discrepancy issues during the PPG stakeholder consultations. Many of these were related to long held gender biases, particularly in rural upland communities. And while the frequency in occurrence is diminishing, caution towards gender equality and the empowerment of women will be important for the project to uphold.	**<u>Assessment:</u>** Risks associated with gender equality and women's empowerment were assessed during the project's stakeholder consultation. As part of the analysis, the PPG team examined the status quo of women's legal rights and status, their access to natural resources, legal and societal restrictions, statistics on gender inequality in income, and representation in decision making capacity. The PPG conducted extensive consultants with gender focal points within the CDORBs provincial and local institutions who are in charge of gender issues, as well as overseeing these entities gender and development (GAD) project and programs. Further, an assessment of the current standing of women in development projects and farming activities were reviewed in connection with the PPG consultations and fed into the *Gender Action Plan,* annexed to the project document, which describes the CDORB stakeholder identified gender issues and how the project, through its interventions, will address these.

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				In addition, gender roles in agricultural commodities' value-chains were also analysed and the survey is annexed to the project document. **<u>Management:</u>** Gender equality and empowerment have been incorporated into the activity design where gender mainstreaming in policy, livelihood and knowledge management have specifically been taken under advisement. The project includes a livelihood component where women's possibility to engage and benefit from the project's on-the-ground activities is guaranteed by the project design and where women's access to project's interventions are embedded in the project's activities. This includes identification of labour-saving technologies and innovations, fast tracking an increased involvement of women and piloting women-led model initiatives (e.g. women led cooperatives or livelihood) to showcase the possibility of, and improvements in, women empowerment. Furthermore, the project is designed to leverage current gender and development plans and programs among participating LGUs and government agencies towards project activities. The PPG Gender Specialist prepared the project's *Gender Action Plan* and the project management unit will include a Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan. The Specialist will also be responsible for ensuring the project engages with women and adheres to the UNDP and the Government of Philippine's gender policies. The project will regularly collect gender-disaggregated data for the planned M&E activities. Finally, as part of the ESMF an ESIA will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation to assess project risks in detail. The ESIA will in this regard

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				outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be included in the *Gender Action Plan.* Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.
Risk 3: Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture practices unintentionally and negatively impact habitats and ecosystem services at the project landscape. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 1.8 1.9 and 1.10)	I = 4, L = 3	**Substantial**	Approximately 13% of the land in CDORB are experiencing various degrees of land degradation. This is aggravated by the fact that two thirds of the landscape have slopes over 18% making it susceptible to water induced soil erosion resulting in loss of topsoil and reduction in water retention. Only 8.7% of the river basin is categorised as having a soil organic carbon (SOC) content rated as high (or above), while 55.4% has a low SOC content. The primary reasons for CDORB to be under continued threat from land degradation are the use of unsustainable agricultural practices, unregulated use of its agricultural lands, forests and waters. And while sustainable farming practices such as organic farming and multi and	**Assessment:** The project aims at addressing the current unsustainable land use practices within the agricultural landscape which causes a continued decrease in the ecosystem services. The project has in this regard reviewed the current status quo which has been described in the project document, as well as in the project documented annexes *Landscape Profile and situation analysis.* The project also identified the main agricultural systems in CDORB (corn, rice, banana, cassava etc.) based on 2018 land use data and maps, as well as identified and described groupings (menu) of SLM and BDFA interventions (project document annex *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices)* which the project will pursue in its support towards stakeholders within the farming communities. The project has grouped said communities as being IP communities, communities which holds CBFMAs, small holder farmers and plantation owners and large-scale farmers including multinational companies (MNC) and large argi-businesses. **Management:** The project will implement trainings and demonstrate the menu for SLM and BDFA practices which are designed to improve the land's microclimate and will ensure resilience. As such, the project proposed interventions should bring about an increase in ecosystem service benefits which not only will

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			intercropping systems are on the rise, the changes are slow. Hence the unsustainable land use practices within the agricultural landscape will continue to cause a decrease in the ecosystem services the agroecosystem provides.	improve local conditions on stakeholder lands but will also provide for accumulative benefits for people living further downstream within the CDO river basin. Also, the project will engage in restoration/reforestation of riparian areas which will further increase the environmental benefits of the project. Further through its knowledge management and communication work, the project will publicize the benefits of including SLM and BDFA practices in farmers' land management as well as disseminate success stories to entice stakeholders in broad scale adoption. This will include using social media for broadscale information dissemination on the project's engagement in capacity-building activities and technology support to encourage buy-in from target stakeholders for adopting SLM and BDFA practices. The project will work together with DA-ATI and other relevant learning entities for production efficiency, latest R&D, and insights for optimizing natural resource development, and will collaborate with these entities on spreading the word. Finally, an ESIA which will be undertaken via the implementation of the ESMF during the first year of the project will assess the project's activities and potential negative impacts from the proposed Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices. The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be adhered to during project implementation. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.
Risk 4: The effects of climate change such as flooding, and droughts could impact project areas and activities.	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	The project has been initiated in response to devastating floods in 2011, and the project's focus on mitigating land	**<u>Assessment:</u>** This risk was assessed using the World Bank Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tool annexed to the project document and while CDORB are, by the above-mentioned tool, considered to be in a risk

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Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks (2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)			degradation through the implementation of SLM and BDFA will facilitate an increased climate resilience of the production landscape within the agroecosystem. The CDORB has experienced increased extreme temperatures days in the recent years and it is projected to continue on this trend in the future. Such events are predicted to be of moderate intensity, frequency, or duration. Although the CDORB experienced devastating floods in 2011 the region generally has low exposure meaning there is a chance of approximately 1% that potentially damaging river floods will occur in the coming 10 years. In terms of urban flooding however high exposure is likely based on available flood modelling information. Further, certain areas within the project location have experienced some droughts in the past and is expected to	prone area, chances of a climate or disaster event occurring during or directly following the project are deemed moderate. **Management**: The project will, in its site selections and engagement areas, avoid disaster prone areas, and local areas with severe land degradation. In the implementation of the projects "on-the-ground" activities, SLM and BDFA practices and local crops will be screened for their climate adaptive capacity in relation to the biophysical conditions of the local areas. This will be done in consultation with the local climate experts and the local stakeholders who have the first-hand knowledge of the climate hazard, impacts, and protections. Further, the project will refer to credible regional, national, and international climate reports to verify climate risks, hazards and impacts for the project sites and planned project activities. The "on-the-ground" implementation of SLM and BDFA practices, will emphasize the importance of these practices in building local resilience by improving land qualities such as soil and water retention. Finally, the project's planning work, including the trade-off analysis and use of decision-making tools, embeds climate and disaster elasticity to further safeguard against future calamities.

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			experience these in the future with moderate intensity, frequency, or duration.	
Risk 5: Introduction of SLM and BDFA practices in the agricultural and agroforestry production (changes to the land management practices) may have potential impacts negative on livelihoods and result in reduced household incomes **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (1.3) ***Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement*** *(5.2)* ***Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples*** *(6.6)*	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	This risk centres around that the improved SLM and BDFA technologies (provided under Output 2.1) could result in lower income long-term. It also relates to the potential absence of benefits deriving from the project's livelihood and financial interventions (output 2.3 and 2.4). A prerequisite for the livelihood interventions to be successful is that local stakeholders adopt SLM and BDFA practices and engage in the use of endemic species, local varieties and traditional crops. These crops will provide the supply of produce for market-oriented livelihood initiatives.	**<u>Assessment:</u>** The project's SLM/BDFA technology and livelihood and financial interventions and their appropriateness within the CDORB social and ecological setting has been discussed with stakeholders, experts and practitioners during the PPG consultation phase. Their inputs and considerations are reflected in the project's analytical work annexed to the project document mainly the "*SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment.*", "*gender roles in agricultural commodities' value-chains*", "*Livelihood options and PES support*" and "*Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices*". In this regard the general stakeholder consensus has been that, if designed well, integrating SLM and BDFA practices into current land use/management of existing farming systems would have both environmental and economic benefits. **<u>Management:</u>** The project will follow the implementation of its livelihood related activities very closely, as these are interrelated to stakeholders' interests in engaging in SLM and BDFA practices and technologies on their lands. The project will also ensure that there is a close coordination of activities under Component 2, which relates to the "on-the-ground" implementation of SLM and BDFA practices and the project's livelihood and marketing work. It will also work with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) on providing assistance to IP communities and small holder farmers on market linkages through accessing the DTI Shared Service Facilities (SSF). The project will furthermore work with the Department of Tourism on developing ecotourism activity and engage with Cagayan de Oro

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				Chamber of Commerce for the development of market linkages for communities and BDFAP certification. With regard to the financial interventions, which mainly focus on the development of PES mechanisms, the project will work with both the CDORB LGUs and private sector in establishing mechanisms which focus on mitigating land degradation within the agroecosystem. The project will work closely together with the CDORBMC to develop the PES Guidelines, which will be used by local stakeholders to ensure a common approach to the establishment and implementation of PES mechanisms in CDORB. The voluntary introduction of SLM and BDFA practices by farmers will not result in permanent or temporary restrictions to their access to land. However, while the project does not anticipate any marked changes to the stakeholders' livelihoods and reduction in income generation potential due to their voluntary adoption of proven SLM and BDFA practices on their land. To ensure that there are no income reduction from the BDFA practise, the project has developed an indicator to measures *minimum of 10% increase in household's income*, in *at least 2,500 households adopting improved cropland management using BDFA and SLM practices.* The ESIA will validity the project's SLM/BDFA technology and livelihood and financial interventions together with experts to mitigate any unintentional impacts of income generation from the planned project activities. The mentioned ESIA, which is part of the ESMF implementation will assess the project's activities and their implications for the current risk. The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be adhered to

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				during project implementation. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risk or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.
Risk 6: invasive alien species (IAS) are inadvertently introduced to the project areas by the project's on-the-ground engagements. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (1.4 and 1.6)	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	As noted in the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2016-2026 very little is known about the impact of IAS on Philippine native biota. And while the impact of IAS can be very serious, the extent and intensity of this impact are generally unknown. As an example, the NISSAP only has one national example in its presentation of the economic loss posed by IAS. The lack of information, awareness and understanding of IAS also extend to the CDORB where little or no information is available. This is a concern because if IAS is not being recognized as an issue (which can have large economic implications) it makes it very difficult to combat IAS. In relation to the current project the main concern is the accidental spread of IAS as well as lack of early identification and	**<u>Assessment:</u>** During the PPG phase's stakeholder consultations, the concern of IAS were not raised as a concern. However, when working in agriculture and land management there is a potential for accidental introduction of IAS, thus, the this risk is included in the SESP. Because of this the recognition of, management of and avoiding unintentionally spread of IAS has been identified as one of the trainings to be provided under Output 2.1. This topic has been included as a precaution because IAS will spread to any area, which meets its ecological requirements and where there are few or no restrictions to its growth and reproduction. The local training on IAS is a worthwhile precaution, as IAS, through their spread, can also threaten species outside the immediate production landscape and can spread into sensitive ecological areas including PAs. This is particularly true for the current project where parts of the project intervention areas lie within the buffer zone of the two PAs (Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park and Mt. Kalatungan Protected Area). **<u>Management:</u>** In addition to developing and providing training on recognizing, managing IAS and avoiding unintentional spread of IAS (Output 2.1), project trained extension service workers will in their work with farmers pay particular attention to whether IAS are present on the farmlands on which they work. The project will work with CDORBMC and also tap experts from academic/research institutions to provide guidance on this. Also, a farmer driven reporting system on identified IAS will be introduced as part of the training.

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			eradication. The level of accidental spread within the current farming systems in CDORB will not be increased through the project's introduction of SLM and BDFA practices. On the contrary. This is in part because of the project's focus on SLM and BDAF which among other encourages full ground cover as a means for soil protection and water absorption. With full soil cover, it becomes more difficult for IAS to "invade".	Thus, the presence of IAS will be monitored throughout the project by stakeholders and the project will be alerted to any emerging concerns which it needs to address. As with other risks the project will report on these through the UNDP reporting system. Further, as key agencies, which will implement the project, DA and DENR will also be engaged in overseeing invasive species will not be introduced. In addition, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk in connection with the developed menu of SLM and BDFA practices outlined in the *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices* annexed to the project document. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed activities as needed. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.
Risk 7: Indigenous peoples have limited possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes which negatively affect their development priorities. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (**1.2**)** **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** (4.1, 4.3 and 4.5) **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7 and 6.9)	I = 4, L = 3	**Substantial**	One of the main stakeholder groups are the IP Communities within the CDORB and given the fact that project activities under Component 2 will involve the IP communities and their Ancestral Domains there is a risk for the project to unintentionally impact sacred sites within the landscape that have a special meaning or significance under indigenous cultural heritage. The project intends to use the traditional knowledge to promote the sustainable	**<u>Assessment:</u>** Representatives of IP communities, IP organizations such as MILILITRA and KIN, NCIP as well as Higaonon and Talaandig tribal leaders were consulted during the PPG consultation process and provided inputs and reflections to the project's analytical work annexed to the project document such as the "*Planned involvement with Indigenous Peoples communities.*" and "*Livelihood options and PES support.*". These consultations were not part of the mandatory FPIC which will be engaged in as part of the implementation of the ESMF during the first year of implementation. Also annexed to the project document are the: *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* which describes identified stakeholders' involvement with the project,

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			agricultural practices, which in turn, and outside of the project scope, could result in commercialization or use of such traditional knowledge and practices. The project will not result in limit access to land, natural resources, etc. on Ancestral Domains claimed by the indigenous population nor will it result in any physical displacement.	including the IP communities and NCIP, as well as outlining key project mechanisms for their engagement and interaction including bringing forth eventual grievances. *Gender Action Plan* which describes the CDORB stakeholder identified gender issues and how the project, through its interventions, will address these. With regard to the IP community initial consultations were, as mentioned, held. But in agreement with NCIP, the mandatory FPIC process, and hence full negotiations with the IP communities was not undertaken during the PPG phase due to procedural difficulties in clear geographic demarcation of the ancestral domains. Therefore, in consultation with NCIP, the FPIC process will be carried out as part of the ESMF and the IPP prepared based subsequent to ESIA. **Management:** As outlined in the ESMF, annexed to the project document, the project will, during the first project year, engage in the mandatory FPIC process, following NCIP and other government [i.e. NCIP AO 03-2012 Revised FPIC guidelines and Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) (NCIP AO 02-2018)] and other relevant procedures as well as the UNDP SES. In this regard, the project will not implement any activities (aside from the FPIC related work) involving the IP communities or land within the Ancestral Domains before said FPICs are in place. It should also be noted that should the FPIC process bring about any issue which merits a revision or changes to the project documentation these would be undertaken prior to any on-the-ground action. Such changes (if any) will be approved by the Project Board. In addition, the project will as part of the ESMF perform an ESIA of project activities which might affect the SESP identified risks and

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				underlying safeguard questions. Any mitigation measures not already addressed within the project documentation and set-up will be included as ascribed by the ESIA recommendations. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. As noted, project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed. In addition, the Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will, as part of the project team, be responsible for implementing the risk management plan as well as undertake monitoring and data collection for reporting. Lastly, the project's GRM provides an avenue for IP groups to raise feedback, concerns and complaints to the project. The Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will together with the PMU setup the project's GRM and ensure that it is fully operational, and more specifically ensure that IP communities and other minority stakeholders, as well as disadvantaged groups are fully aware of the GRM and the process to register any concerns associated with the implementation of the project.
Risk 8: Human health and the environment are negatively affected by the inappropriate use of pesticides and insecticides. ***Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security*** *(3.5)* **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions (**7.6**)**	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	The excessive and inappropriate use of chemical in agriculture cause land degradation and losses in soil fertility in the Philippines. The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) notes that 37% of the total water pollution in the Philippines originates from agricultural	**<u>Assessment:</u>** The extent to which chemicals in agriculture (and agroforestry) is used in CDORB and the potential risk it poses was discussed with stakeholders during the PPG phase in connection with the project preparation and document formulation. This even though the project advocates SLM and BDFA practices and generally would discourage the use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemical agents to the extent possible. And while the project will not eliminate the use of chemicals, it will, compared to the business- as-usual scenario, bring about, overall, a need for less usage of chemicals, hereby generally decreasing the risk of

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Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency *(8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.5)*			practices. In addition, in 2004 fertilizers and pesticides accounted for 83.2 of the farm expenditures (65 and 18.2 % respectively). Farm chemical does not only have environmental implications but also human health ones. The Philippine National Poison Control and Information Service reported that between 2000 and 2001 11 people died from occupational exposures to pesticides.	negative impact of chemicals on people and the environment. Based on this the use of pesticides and insecticides have been identified as a risk in the project document and is being address under the projects Output 2.1. In addition, an ESIA to be undertaken as part of the ESMF (annexed to the project document) will further assess this risk. **Management:** The project will as part of its training (output 2.1) sensitize farmers by providing training in safe handling and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, as a safeguard, to ensure that negative effects to human health and the environment is minimized and preferably do not occur. Farmers and residents will thus be duly informed of proper use and restrictions and strict compliance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standards on health and safety procedures will be enforced for all workers. In addition to managing, handling and disposal of pesticides and herbicides, the project will train stakeholders in how to optimize dosage and usage of selective/point application as well as about nonchemical alternatives to pest management. For project sites where there might be a need for pesticide and herbicide use, only those approved by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority of the DA will be allowed. Furthermore, in line with UNDP guidance the project will not use products that fall in Classes I.a (extremely hazardous) and I.b (highly hazardous) of the World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard WHO Class II (moderately hazardous) chemicals will not be used. Chemicals will also be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good

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				practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Also, as part of the project's engagement with project capacitated extension workers, they will regularly engage with farmers and ask about their management of chemicals to ensure that these are safely stored and used. This risk will be monitored by the PMU on an ongoing basis through input from project experts and partners. In addition, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed activities as needed.
Risk 9: *Zoonotic* diseases are transferred within CDORB and affect local communities and livestock/wildlife. **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** (3.4 and 3.7)	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	As the project is expected to start implementation in the first part of 2022, COVID-19 will remain a factor as the roll-out of vaccinations will not have reached critical mass in the Philippines before much later. Because of this there is a risk that project employed personnel will accidentally transmit the decease when visiting CDORB. In addition, the chances of transferring COVID-19 among local level stakeholders and beneficiaries will increase with the project start as increased interactions would occur. Further as the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as	**<u>Assessment:</u>** A COVID-19 rapid assessment was conducted during the PPG phase and is attached to the project document. In summary, according to government, Region 10, of which CDORB is part, has been comparatively mildly affected by COVID-19. As of 18 April 2021, there are 14,492 confirmed COVID-19 cases, with 12,805 recovered and 318 deaths in Region 10. 4,846 cases were reported in Cagayan de Oro City, followed by Bukidnon with 2,650 cases, Misamis Oriental with 2,271 and Misamis Occidental with 1,946 cases. 114 deaths have been reported from Cagayan de Oro City, followed by 71 deaths from Iligan City, 44 deaths from Bukidnon and 39 deaths from Misamis Occidental. Part of the explanation of this is that the population density in Region 10 is not overly high and the upland communities are comparatively isolated. That said anecdotal evidence suggest that people are moving back to Region 10 due to lack of employment (COVID-19 induced), hereby increasing population numbers locally. At the same time strict travel and meeting restrictions and other social restrictions are in place placing a damper on the spread. Philippines started its COVID-19 vaccination program in February 2021, and as per 18 April 2021 1.09 million people had received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 162,065 had been fully vaccinated . *While the farming practices of free roaming livestock in the small holder farming were*

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			outbreaks of for instance bird flu and African swine fever, has shown that in between species transfer of *zoonotic and non-zoonotic viral diseases is indeed possible. Although not a common occurrence there is, particularly in the remote upland areas of CDORB, a potential risk of transference of deceases between wildlife and livestock and visa versa.*	*part of the stakeholder discussions, the the transference of deceases between wildlife and livestock, did not emerge as a concern during the PPG phase although at expert level it is recognized as a potential risk. The project has thus included specific training on m*anaging wildlife animal and human interaction to prevent zoonotic disease as a precautionary measure. **<u>Management:</u>** The project will follow the government of Philippines guidance and instructions on domestic and international travels, gatherings, social distancing, and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to control the potential spread of COVID-19. The project events (meetings, trainings, workshops, etc.) will be organized virtually or outdoors strictly adhering to the government's guidance on large gatherings. Indoor meetings, where necessary, will adhere to all spacing and PPE requirements and will be limited to permissible crowd size. The project will also draw from the lessons learned during the PPG process which have identified a subset of shortcomings related to the effectiveness of internet held meetings. The project will engage in an adaptive management approach for how to optimize stakeholder engagement while at the same time ensuring the safety of all parties concerned. The equipment and ICT costs are adjusted in the project budget to support virtual meetings and trainings needs. The project will, with regard to the transference of deceases between wildlife and livestock, provide training to local community stakeholders, including representatives from the IP and CBFMA communities in upland areas, on managing wildlife animal and human interaction to prevent zoonotic disease.

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				Finally, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed activities as needed.
Risk 10: Capacity building and gender mainstreaming exacerbate gender-based violence due to women's empowerment and changes in gender norms, roles and responsibilities. ***Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*** *(P12)*	I = 3, L = 2	**Moderate**	Within the Philippines violence against women appears as one of the country's pervasive social problems. According to the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, one in four Filipino women age 15-49 has experienced physical, emotional or sexual violence by their husband or partner. For Region 10 (Northern Mindanao), within which CDORB lies, this number is 19.1%. Further a 2020 study, commissioned by UNFPA, approximates that under the current pandemic intimate partner violence will increase by 16 percent in the country. As gender-based violence most often springs from the power dynamics between the genders (often, but not exclusively, within the household setting) changing such dynamics for instance through training of women could result in physical, emotional or sexual	**<u>Assessment:</u>** While gender, gender equality and women's empowerment were discussed and assessed during the project's stakeholder consultation, gender-based violence following the capacity building and empowerment of women did not surface as an issue. This might have been due to the sensitivity of the issue and the reluctance (on behalf of the individual women) to mention such matters in the open forums, used during the PPG phase (necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic), which included both men and women. Although not raised as an issue during the stakeholder consultations, gender-based violence has been included as an area of concern which is being addressed in the *Gender Action Plan,* annexed to the project document. However, it is deemed appropriate to further evaluate the potential impact the projects capacity building and empowerment of women could have on gender-based violence as well as identify project relevant mitigation and safeguard measures. **<u>Management:</u>** In this connection, the ESIA, which is to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ESMF during the first year of project implementation, will review this risk and the management response put forth in the *Gender Action Plan.* The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be included in the *Gender Action Plan.*

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			violence as a reaction to the new status quo.	Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. The PPG Gender Specialist has prepared the project's mentioned *Gender Action Plan* and the project management unit will include a Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan. The Specialist will also be responsible for ensuring the project engages with women and adheres to the UNDP and the Government of Philippine's gender policies. The project will regularly collect gender-disaggregated data for the planned M&E activities.
Risk 11: Livelihood models and market development options pursuing increased income and improved livelihoods adversely affects the social and environmental impacts. ***Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*** *(P 9, P12 and P13)* **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (1.1, 1,2, 1.9 and 1.10) **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7 and 6.9) **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions (**7.5**)** ***Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** *(8.2)*	I = 4, L = 3	**Substantial**	The market development options springing from the use and marketing of traditional species, neglected and underutilized species, endemic species and local varieties are seen to have a potential to increase local livelihoods. At the same time this has the potential to change the local production patterns at farm level and more broadly. It also has the potential to expand the number of micro and small businesses which are involved in the new market opportunities springing from the project. And while initial species are identified etc. the project's focus will be reliant upon value-chain analysis' which are to be undertaken within the	**<u>Assessment:</u>** In preparation for the project several analysis and reviews have been made of which the project document annexes *SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment*, *Livelihood options and PES support*, and *Gender roles in agricultural commodities' value-chains* are of relevance for the current risk. Being part of the project documentation, they are included in the current SESP and are thus part of the outlined assessment and management of the identified risks. That said, there will be a need for further review once the value-chain analysis has been undertaken (within the first six months of the project) and the project's on-the-ground engagements are to be determined, to ensure that the design and implementation of the income and improved livelihoods activities adhere to the project's social and environmental standards. Also, during the consultations with the IP communities the concerns was raised that an introduction of new practices (SLM-BDFA) and resulting livelihood options could be seen as having the potential to erode, at least

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			first six months of the project. Because of this there is a risk that, if not appropriately designed, the implementation of the income and improved livelihoods activities will not fully adhere to the project's social and environmental standards	in part traditional livelihoods of IP communities. These raised concerns would be an important aspect of the FPIC process to review. **Management:** The proposed income and improved livelihoods activities will be explored in the ESIA, which is to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ESMF. The ESIA will provide needed management measures related to the income and improved livelihoods activities, an ESMP addressing this risk will be developed. Further as part of the ESMF implementation a mandatory FPIC process for the respective Ancestral Domains will be undertaken (first year of project implementation) Also, as part of the value-chain and livelihood development work the assigned sub-contractors will together with the project Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist pre-screen the project activities using the UNDP SESP template and procedural approach to safeguard against that the selected livelihood models and market development options will result in adverse environmental or social impacts.
Risk 12: *National and international biosafety protocols are not sufficiently observed increasing the potential of negatively affecting biodiversity.* ***Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*** (1.12)	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	The project will not, as part of its activities, be introducing or using genetically modified organisms (GMO)/living modified organisms (LMO). However, GMO corn is used within the CODRB by local farmers. And as the project is to engage in SLM and BDFA practices in these farming systems, to optimize the	**Assessment:** As outlined in the *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices* annexed to the project document, which among other was compiled via the PPG stakeholder consultations, the Government promotes open pollinated varieties (OPV) of corn, as well as hybrids. However, farmers often prefer to use the GMO corn which is also promoted by Government. Farmers tend to only avail of government support for OPV (free start up seeds) when the supply of GMO seeds for a cropping season runs out. Due to high cost of seeds (Php 2,500 or USD 50 per 9 kg bag), farmers engage in crossing GMO varieties with native varieties,

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			environmental sustainability of the farming system as well as reduce the land degradation potential of the employed farmland management practices, concerns related to biosafety due to inappropriate handling and utilization of the GMO corn is apparent. This apparent concern needs to be fully explored and adaptive project measures are to be put in place to address any identified shortcomings.	producing what is colloquially referred to as "sige-sige". The new batch of seeds produced by the original GMO seeds are planted again and this is repeated until the third cropping. It has been observed the sige-sige tends to retain the basic GMO characteristic of herbicide resistance but the resistance to corn borer diminishes. An NGO study done in Central Mindanao, reports on "contamination" of the native varieties by GMO traits. This is a potential concern from the perspective of maintaining the integrity of the genetic pool (of native varieties) for future varietal improvement programs especially related to climate change adaptation. As the project is to work on traditional farming systems and the utilization of local varieties and endemic species within said systems there is a need to further assess the biosafety implications of the growing native species of corn in close proximity to, or intermixed with, GMO corn and how the integrity of native corn varieties can be maintained. **Management:** This risk will be explored in the ESIA. The ESIA will review the current practices and determine as to whether the planned project interventions described in the project document provides for sufficient safeguards ensuring that the risk will not materialize during project implementation. The risk is already a project concern and specific trainings on biosafety in handling of farm inputs and farm products are planned. Furthermore, the menu of the project interventions suitable to be pursued in connection with farmlands with GMO corn are outlined in the *catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices,* annexed to the project document. The ESIA will review and provide relevant inputs to both the proposed training and the outlined project interventions.
Risk 13: National labour laws and international commitments, including those related to child labour are not	I = 3, L = 3	**Moderate**	While the labour code of the Philippines and other national legislation and	**Assessment:** The project is a full NIM project, the project's contracting of consultants and sub-contractors, will follow the national

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adequately observed, leading to inappropriate working conditions for project and contractor workers. **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** (7.1 and 7.3)			regulations outlines the national rules for working conditions including minimum working age there are regular occurrences where the national law is not followed to the full extent, including gaps in minimum salaries, prolonged working hours, non-contractual workers and use of child labour. Particularly the issue of child labour is of concern as it among other occur in the agricultural sector (including bananas, coconuts, corn, rice). In this connection it should be noted that according to the national labour code minors below 15 are allowed to work under the direct supervision of her/his parents/guardian. This would therefore include work on the family farmland. Regardless, as infringement of the national legislation do occur there is a need for the project to be especially diligent in its employment and contractual arrangements.	regulations on procurement of goods and services that governances the DA-BSWM. Workers and working conditions for all project staffs and contractors will be governed by the 1974 Labour Code of the Philippines (*Presidential Decree No. 442*) and other national legislation on labour and working conditions. As part of the UNDP due diligence requirements HACT assessments were completed for DA-BSWM. In addition to this, DA-BSWM has been part of the UNDP audits. In this regard there has been no indication that DA-BSWM are not strictly adhering to the national legislation in their hiring policies (and their implementation). Nonetheless, there is a risk that the project proposed SLM and BDFA interventions could facilitate or even be reliant on child labour and this should be further reviewed, particularly as ILO and UNICEF in 2020 warned that the COVID-19 crisis might push millions of children into child labour. **Management:** This risk will be explored in the ESIA. As part of the ESIA management measures related to this risk will be put forth, and if the ESIA recommends a need for mitigation measures for the risk, mitigation measure addressing this risk will be include in Project Management operation procedure. The implementing partner DA-BSWM will as part of its responsibilities undertake the hiring of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors, and ensure that such contracting is in line with national legislation and international commitments. This will be reviewed annually as part of the project audit. As a safeguard recruitment of workers will include a submission of a copy of National Identity Card, which bears the age of the card holder. In addition, sub-contractors are to provide a disclaimer that they will uphold the national labour code and other legislation relevant to working conditions and child labour.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			

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	Low Risk	☐			
	Moderate Risk	☐			
	Substantial Risk	X			
	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed (during PPG): Stakeholder analysis, Gender analysis
			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
			X	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X			
	If yes, indicate overall type		X	Targeted management plans	Completed (during PPG): Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	To be developed

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			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed (during PPG) A main scope of the ESMF is to be undertake the mandatory FPICs and obtain Memorandum of Agreements from the IP communities in the Ancestral Domains (as per national legislation). Another scope is to develop the projects Indigenous Peoples Plan which is aligned with the obtained FPIC MOAs. Under the ESMF the project will also undertake a project level ESIA assessing the potential impacts of project activities and to reassess the project risks, as well as identify, as needed, additional management

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					and safeguard measures to be followed by the project.
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**X**	Risk 1		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	Risk 2, Risk 10 and Risk 11		
	Accountability	**X**	Risk 1		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**	Risk 3, Risk 5, Risk 6, Risk 7 Risk 8, Risk 11 and Risk 12		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**	Risk 4		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**	Risk 8, Risk 9 and Risk 10		
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	Risk 7, and Risk 8		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**	Risk 5		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**	Risk 5, Risk 7, Risk 8 and Risk 11		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**	Risk 2, Risk 8, Risk 11 and Risk 13		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	Risk 8 and Risk 11		

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included.

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.

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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.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*No*
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*Yes*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	*No*
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [126]	*Yes*
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	*No*
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	*No*
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*Yes*
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	*No*
P.11	limitations on 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*	*Yes*

[126] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

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P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	*Yes*
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	*Yes*
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	*Yes*
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	*No*
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	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*	*Yes*
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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	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	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	*Yes*
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	*No*
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	*Yes*
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	*Yes*
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	*Yes*
1.9	significant agricultural production?	*Yes*
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	*Yes*
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	*No*

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1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[127]	*Yes*
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[128]	*No*
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	*No*
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	*Yes*
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	*Yes*
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping 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*	*Yes*
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	*No*
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	*No*
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	*No*
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	*No*
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	*Yes*
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	*Yes*
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	*No*
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	*Yes*
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	*No*
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	*Yes*

[127] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[128] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	*No*
4.3	adverse impacts to 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*
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	*No*
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	*Yes*
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	*No*
5.2	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	risk of forced evictions?[129]	*No*
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	*No*
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	*Yes*
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*Yes*
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to 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 screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	*Yes*
6.4	the 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	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*Yes*
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	*Yes*

[129] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	*Yes*
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	*Yes*
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	*Yes*
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	*No*
7.3	use of child labour?	*Yes*
7.4	use of forced labour?	*No*
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	*Yes*
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	*Yes*
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	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?	*Yes*
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	*Yes*
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	*Yes*
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	*No*
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	*Yes*
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	*No*

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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	**Risk 1:** Rights of affected populations (particularly of marginalized groups) that are adversely impacted by project interventions and outcomes, and do not have the possibility or capacity to claim their rights or meaningful participation.	Social	I = 4, L = 3 **Substantial**	Stakeholders' meaningful participation and engagement in the project activities has been part of the project design and it considers the areas of concern flagged during the stakeholder consultations. In addition, the project has, as mentioned, prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as well as a Gender Action Plan, which will guide the project's inclusive approach towards its stakeholders to avoid any unintended discrimination. The project recognizes the importance of tenure security and the importance of enhancing the extent of community	**Implementing Partner,** PMU

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				participation, and access, to support programs aimed at improving their capacity to participate. Furthermore, as outlined in the ESMF annexed to the project document the project, through the Implementing Partner and in coordination with NCIP, will commence the formal FPIC during the first year of the project to acquire consents of the IP communities prior to implementing any project activities within the Ancestral Domains or involves the IP communities. The FPIC process will follow the 1997 Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act and the 2012 revised rule. Also, the project is aligned with the guidance and directions provided by NCIP and the Philippine Government overall. As part of the FPIC process the project will, following the national ascribed approach for the preparation of local Ancestral Domain Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) which demarcate the project activities to which the IP communities are agreeing to participate in. The SLM and BDFA activity menus, which will be engaged in, and their relation to various site categories, are outlined in the project document annexes *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices* and *Landscape profile and situation analysis.* During the implementation, the project will regularly monitor and report on the mentioned plans and they will be reviewed during the project inception and the mid-term evaluation to ensure that changes in the local context are updated in the Social and Environment	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Screening Procedures (SESP), the project's IPP and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan. The project will also rely on feedback from oversight project visits and from local consultations envisaged as part of the project. Furthermore, the project will monitor the communication on its social media accounts to detect any misgivings stemming from project participants. In addition, the project will as part of its work with stakeholders and stakeholder groups (particularly farmer groups, IP communities etc.) set up a Project level GRM which will enable the stakeholders to register any potential grievances during the implementation. The project will regularly inform the stakeholders about the GRM during the project inception workshop as well as regularly through its communication work and the implementation of its Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other project plans. As outlined in the ESMF, developed during the PPG and annexed to the project document, this risk and the project's related activities will be assessed via an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) during the first year of the project. In this regard, the implementation of the planned project activity related to this risk should not start prior to the completion of the ESIA nor prior to the ESIA ascribed responses needed to adequately safeguard against this risk have been put in place by the project.	

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				As such the ESIA to be undertaken will assess several project risks (please see below). It is thus possible that several identified risks will be managed through an ESMP. Being a Substantial Risk project a scoped ESMP is required for the project. In case any other plan is needed as a safeguard measure for the project, related project activities should not start prior to the completion of said plan/s. Further the ESMP should be completed within year one of the project implementation.	
2	**Risk 2:** Prevailing gender biases in the Philippines unintentionally discriminate against women limiting or adversely impacting their possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes.	Social	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	Gender equality and empowerment have been incorporated into the activity design where gender mainstreaming in policy, livelihood and knowledge management have specifically been considered. The project includes a livelihood component where women's possibility to engage and benefit from the project's on-the-ground activities is guaranteed by the project design and where women's access to project's interventions are embedded in the project's activities. This includes identification of labour-saving technologies and innovations, fast tracking an increased involvement of women and piloting women-led model initiatives (e.g. women led cooperatives or livelihood) to showcase the possibility of, and improvements in, women empowerment. Furthermore, the project is designed to leverage current gender and development plans and programs among participating LGUs and	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				government agencies towards project activities. The PPG Gender Specialist prepared the project's *Gender Action Plan* and the project management unit will include a Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan. The Specialist will also be responsible for ensuring the project engages with women and adheres to the UNDP and the Government of Philippine's gender policies. The project will regularly collect gender-disaggregated data for the planned M&E activities. Finally, as part of the ESMF an ESIA will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation to assess project risks in detail. The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be included in the *Gender Action Plan.* Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.	
3	**Risk 3:** Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture practices unintentionally and negatively impact habitats and ecosystem services at the project landscape.	Environmental	I = 4, L = 3 **Substantial**	The project will implement trainings and demonstrate the menu for SLM and BDFA practices which are designed to improve the land's microclimate and will ensure resilience. As such, the project proposed interventions should bring about an increase in ecosystem service benefits	**Implementing Partner**, PMU

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				which not only will improve local conditions on stakeholder lands but will also provide for accumulative benefits for people living further downstream within the CDO river basin. Also, the project will engage in restoration/reforestation of riparian areas which will further increase the environmental benefits of the project. Further through its knowledge management and communication work, the project will publicize the benefits of including SLM and BDFA practices in farmers' land management as well as disseminate success stories to entice stakeholders in broad scale adoption. This will include using social media for broadscale information dissemination on the project's engagement in capacity-building activities and technology support to encourage buy-in from target stakeholders for adopting SLM and BDFA practices. The project will work together with DA-ATI and other relevant learning entities for production efficiency, latest R&D, and insights for optimizing natural resource development, and will collaborate with these entities on spreading the word. Finally, an ESIA which will be undertaken via the implementation of the ESMF during the first year of the project will assess the project's activities and potential negative impacts from the proposed Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices. The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				adhered to during project implementation. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.	
4	**Risk 4:** The effects of climate change such as flooding, and droughts could impact project areas and activities.	Environmental	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	The project will, in its site selections and engagement areas, avoid disaster prone areas, and local areas with severe land degradation. In the implementation of the projects "on-the-ground" activities, SLM and BDFA practices and local crops will be screened for their climate adaptive capacity in relation to the biophysical conditions of the local areas. This will be done in consultation with the local climate experts and the local stakeholders who have the first-hand knowledge of the climate hazard, impacts, and protections. Further, the project will refer to credible regional, national, and international climate reports to verify climate risks, hazards and impacts for the project sites and planned project activities. The "on-the-ground" implementation of SLM and BDFA practices, will emphasize the importance of these practices in building local resilience by improving land qualities such as soil and water retention. Finally, the project's planning work, including the trade-off analysis and use of decision-making tools, embeds	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				climate and disaster elasticity to further safeguard against future calamities	
5	**Risk 5:** Introduction of SLM and BDFA practices in the agricultural and agroforestry production (changes to the land management practices) may have potential impacts negative on livelihoods and result in reduced household incomes.	Social/financial	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	The project will follow the implementation of its livelihood related activities very closely, as these are interrelated to stakeholders' interests in engaging in SLM and BDFA practices and technologies on their lands. The project will also ensure that there is a close coordination of activities under Component 2, which relates to the "on-the-ground" implementation of SLM and BDFA practices and the project's livelihood and marketing work. It will also work with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) on providing assistance to IP communities and small holder farmers on market linkages through accessing the DTI Shared Service Facilities (SSF). The project will furthermore work with the Department of Tourism on developing ecotourism activity and engage with Cagayan de Oro Chamber of Commerce for the development of market linkages for communities and BDFAP certification. With regard to the financial interventions, which mainly focus on the development of PES mechanisms, the project will work with both the CDORB LGUs and private sector in establishing mechanisms which focus on mitigating land degradation within the agroecosystem. The project will work closely together with the CDORBMC to develop the PES Guidelines, which will be used by local stakeholders to ensure a	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				common approach to the establishment and implementation of PES mechanisms in CDORB. The voluntary introduction of SLM and BDFA practices by farmers will not result in permanent or temporary restrictions to their access to land. However, while the project does not anticipate any marked changes to the stakeholders' livelihoods and reduction in income generation potential due to their voluntary adoption of proven SLM and BDFA practices on their land. To ensure that there are no income reduction from the BDFA practise, the project has developed an indicator to measures *minimum of 10% increase in household's income*, in *at least 2,500 households adopting improved cropland management using BDFA and SLM practices.* The ESIA will validity the project's SLM/BDFA technology and livelihood and financial interventions together with experts to mitigate any unintentional impacts of income generation from the planned project activities. The mentioned ESIA, which is part of the ESMF implementation will assess the project's activities and their implications for the current risk. The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be adhered to during project implementation. Further, an ESMP to	

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risk or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.	
6	**Risk 6:** invasive alien species (IAS) are inadvertently introduced to the project areas by the project's on-the-ground engagements.	Environmental	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	In addition to developing and providing training on recognizing, managing IAS and avoiding unintentional spread of IAS (Output 2.1), project trained extension service workers will in their work with farmers pay particular attention to whether IAS are present on the farmlands on which they work. The project will work with CDORBMC and also tap experts from academic/research institutions to provide guidance on this. Also, a farmer driven reporting system on identified IAS will be introduced as part of the training. Thus, the presence of IAS will be monitored throughout the project by stakeholders and the project will be alerted to any emerging concerns which it needs to address. As with other risks the project will report on these through the UNDP reporting system. Further, as key agencies, which will implement the project, DA and DENR will also be engaged in overseeing invasive species will not be introduced. In addition, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk in connection with the developed menu of SLM and BDFA practices outlined in the *Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices* annexed to the project document. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed	**PMU,** Implementing Partner with support from the Biodiversity Management Burea

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				activities as needed. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. Project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed.	
7	**Risk 7:** Indigenous peoples have limited possibilities for accessing opportunities and/or exerting influence on project interventions and outcomes which negatively affect their development priorities.	Social	I = 4, L = 3 **Substantial**	As outlined in the ESMF, annexed to the project document, the project will, during the first project year, engage in the mandatory FPIC process, following NCIP and other government [i.e. NCIP AO 03-2012 Revised FPIC guidelines and Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) (NCIP AO 02-2018)] and other relevant procedures as well as the UNDP SES. In this regard, the project will not implement any activities (aside from the FPIC related work) involving the IP communities or land within the Ancestral Domains before said FPICs are in place. It should also be noted that should the FPIC process bring about any issue which merits a revision or changes to the project documentation these would be undertaken prior to any on-the-ground action. Such changes (if any) will be approved by the Project Board. In addition, the project will as part of the ESMF perform an ESIA of project activities which might affect the SESP identified risks and underlying safeguard questions. Any mitigation measures not already addressed within the project documentation and set-up will be included as ascribed by the ESIA recommendations. Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. As	**Implementing Partner**, PMU

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				noted, project activities which might have impact on this risks or its underlying safeguard questions should not be engaged in before the ESMF has been completed and matters raised has been fully addressed. In addition, the Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will, as part of the project team, be responsible for implementing the risk management plan as well as undertake monitoring and data collection for reporting. Lastly, the project's GRM provides an avenue for IP groups to raise feedback, concerns and complaints to the project. The Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will together with the PMU setup the project's GRM and ensure that it is fully operational, and more specifically ensure that IP communities and other minority stakeholders, as well as disadvantaged groups are fully aware of the GRM and the process to register any concerns associated with the implementation of the project.	
8	**Risk 8:** Human health and the environment are negatively affected by the inappropriate use of pesticides and insecticides.	Social/environmental	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	The project will as part of its training (Output 2.1) sensitize farmers by providing training in safe handling and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, as a safeguard, to ensure that negative effects to human health and the environment is minimized and preferably do not occur. Farmers and residents will thus be duly informed of proper use and restrictions and strict compliance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standards on health and safety procedures will be enforced for all	**Implementing Partner**, PMU

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				workers. In addition to managing, handling and disposal of pesticides and herbicides, the project will train stakeholders in how to optimize dosage and usage of selective/point application as well as about nonchemical alternatives to pest management. For project sites where there might be a need for pesticide and herbicide use, only those approved by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority of the DA will be allowed. Furthermore, in line with UNDP guidance the project will not use products that fall in Classes I.a (extremely hazardous) and I.b (highly hazardous) of the World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard WHO Class II (moderately hazardous) chemicals will not be used. Chemicals will also be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Also, as part of the project's engagement with project capacitated extension workers, they will regularly engage with farmers and ask about their management of chemicals to ensure that these are safely stored and used. This risk will be monitored by the PMU on an ongoing basis through input from project experts and partners.	

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				In addition, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed activities as needed.	
9	**Risk 9:** *Zoonotic* diseases are transferred within CDORB and affect local communities and livestock/wildlife.	Social/environmental	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	The project will follow the government of Philippines guidance and instructions on domestic and international travels, gatherings, social distancing, and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to control the potential spread of COVID-19. The project events (meetings, trainings, workshops, etc.) will be organized virtually or outdoors strictly adhering to the government's guidance on large gatherings. Indoor meetings, where necessary, will adhere to all spacing and PPE requirements and will be limited to permissible crowd size. The project will also draw from the lessons learned during the PPG process which have identified a subset of shortcomings related to the effectiveness of internet held meetings. The project will engage in an adaptive management approach for how to optimize stakeholder engagement while at the same time ensuring the safety of all parties concerned. The equipment and ICT costs are adjusted in the project budget to support virtual meetings and trainings needs. *The project will, with regard to the transference of deceases between wildlife and livestock, provide training to local community stakeholders, including representatives from the IP and CBFMA communities in upland areas, on* managing wildlife animal and human interaction to prevent zoonotic disease.	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Finally, as part of the ESMF the ESIA will assess the current risk. The ESIA will highlight adjustments to the proposed activities as needed.	
10	**Risk 10:** Capacity building and gender mainstreaming exacerbate gender-based violence due to women's empowerment and changes in gender norms, roles and responsibilities	Social	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	In this connection, the ESIA, which is to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ESMF during the first year of project implementation, will review this risk and the management response put forth in the *Gender Action Plan.* The ESIA will in this regard outline, as needed, any additional management measures which are to be included in the *Gender Action Plan.* Further, an ESMP to address this risk will be developed. The PPG Gender Specialist has prepared the project's mentioned *Gender Action Plan* and the project management unit will include a Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan. The Specialist will also be responsible for ensuring the project engages with women and adheres to the UNDP and the Government of Philippine's gender policies. The project will regularly collect gender-disaggregated data for the planned M&E activities.	**PMU**, Implementing Partner
11	**Risk 11:** Livelihood models and market development options pursuing increased income and improved livelihoods adversely affects the social and environmental impacts.	Social	I = 4, L = 3 **Substantial**	The proposed income and improved livelihoods activities will be explored in the ESIA, which is to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ESMF. The ESIA will provide needed management measures related to the income and improved livelihoods activities, an ESMP addressing this risk	**PMU**, Implementing Partner

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				will be developed. Further as part of the ESMF implementation a mandatory FPIC process for the respective Ancestral Domains will be undertaken (first year of project implementation) Also, as part of the value-chain and livelihood development work the assigned sub-contractors will together with the project Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist pre-screen the project activities using the UNDP SESP template and procedural approach to safeguard against that the selected livelihood models and market development options will result in adverse environmental or social impacts.	
12	**Risk 12:** National and international biosafety protocols are not sufficiently observed increasing the potential of negatively affecting biodiversity.	Social/Environment	I = 3, L = 3 **Moderate**	This risk will be explored in the ESIA. The ESIA will review the current practices and determine as to whether the planned project interventions described in the project document provides for sufficient safeguards ensuring that the risk will not materialize during project implementation. The risk is already a project concern and specific trainings on biosafety in handling of farm inputs and farm products are planned. Furthermore, the menu of the project interventions suitable to be pursued in connection with farmlands with GMO corn are outlined in the *catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices,* annexed to the project document. The ESIA will review and provide relevant inputs to both the proposed training and the outlined project interventions.	**Implementing Partner with support from Biodiversity Management Bureau**, PMU
13	**Risk 13:** National labour laws and international commitments, including	Political	I = 3, L = 3	This risk will be explored in the ESIA. As part of the ESIA management measures related to this risk will be put forth, and if	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	those related to child labour are not adequately observed, leading to inappropriate working conditions for project and contractor workers.		**Moderate**	the ESIA recommends a need for mitigation measures for the risk, mitigation measure addressing this risk will be include in Project Management operation procedure. The implementing partner DA-BSWM will as part of its responsibilities undertake the hiring of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors, and ensure that such contracting is in line with national legislation and international commitments. This will be reviewed annually as part of the project audit. As a safeguard recruitment of workers will include a submission of a copy of National Identity Card, which bears the age of the card holder. In addition, sub-contractors are to provide a disclaimer that they will uphold the national labour code and other legislation relevant to working conditions and child labour.	
14	**Risk 14:** The policy-backing from concerned agencies towards LDN target/priority and BDFAP framework implementation, cooperation and coordination does not materialize.	Political	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	The project will monitor this risk continuously and address any changes in perception for relevant departments throughout the project. If changes in perception would occur the PMU will first address this through the National Project Director who would bring the issue up through the relevant government channels. A further option is to bring the issue up with UNDP and through them initiate a dialogue with the Philippine government. With the LDN Joint Administrative Order (JAO) and the biodiversity friendly	**Implementing Partner with support from Biodiversity Management Bureau**, PMU

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				agricultural practices (BDFAP) JAO being project indicators their development and subsequent implementation will be key reporting areas for the project, and the project's performance towards this will part of the project reporting including the Project Implementation Review (PIR), UNDP annual reports as well as part of the project's risk monitoring.	
15	**Risk 15:** Adopting the Joint Administrative Orders, the CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plan and strategic workplans takes longer than planned.	Political/operational	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	As the response for risk 15 the project will monitor this risk continuously and address identified "slow-downs" in the overall process. If process bottlenecks occur, the PMU will first address this through the National Project Director who would bring the issue up through the relevant government channels. A further option is to bring the issue up with UNDP and through them initiate a dialogue with the Philippine government. With the LDN and BDFAP JAOs and the CLUPs being project indicators, their development and subsequent implementation will be key reporting areas for the project, and the project's performance towards this will form part of the project reporting including the Project Implementation Review (PIR), UNDP annual reports as well as part of the project's risk monitoring.	**Implementing Partner with support from the Biodiversity Management Bureau**, PMU
16	**Risk 16:** The Multinational Corporations and large agri-businesses in CDORB will, only to a limited extend (or not at all), participate in the project.	Financial/Other	I = 4, L = 2 **Moderate**	The Project will engage private sector, including the Multinational Corporations in a range of project activities including how they can better integrate SLM and BDFA practices into their production practices. The project will also work with them on how they, through their CSR work, can assist small scale farmers in the	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				implementation oof SLM and BDFA practices on their lands. The project is also aiming at developing PES mechanisms together with the Private sector. In addition, the representatives from the private sector will be engaged in the policy and planning work under the project, both at national level and within CDORB – in connection with the projects work with the CDORB local government units (LGU). Both types of engagements will be implemented and monitored as part of the project overall implementation and M&E work.	
17	**Risk 17:** The Indigenous Peoples Communities have little or no interest in re/adopting or expanding the use of traditional agrobiodiversity systems.	Social	I = 4, L = 2 **Moderate**	The project will, immediately following the project initiation, engage in the mandatory FPIC process, hereby formalizing the initial agreements obtained from the IP communities. With regard to the FPIC process no activities, involving IP communities or their ancestral domains, will be undertaken prior to the FPIC approval. With regard to the subsequent implementation of the project's on-the-ground activities which are to be implemented together with the IP communities, close consultations on the implementation modalities and approaches will be held to ensure that the projects interventions are appropriate and culturally sensitive. In addition, the representatives from the IP communities) or their organizations= will be engaged in the policy and planning	**Implementing Partner**, PMU

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				work under the project, both at national level and within CDORB – in connection with the projects work with the CDORB local government units (LGU). With regard to the above, the project will ensure the implementation of the project's ESMF (**Annex 14**) and follow the resulting Indigenous Peoples Plan. All of the project work will be implemented and monitored as part of the project overall implementation and M&E work and the project's performance will be part of the project reporting including the Project Implementation Review (PIR), UNDP annual reports as well as part of the project's risk monitoring.	
18	**Risk 18:** Private sector partners are not thoroughly vetted resulting in the risk for unintentionally partnering with companies engaging in malpractices.	Other	I = 4, L = 1 **Low**	The project will follow on a regular basis the national and local news and other information sources to monitor whether any potential issue related to the projects private sector partners emerges. In the Technical Working Group (TWG) at the site level, private sector representatives will be selected to ensure that private sector partnerships are sustained given the private sector engagement policies of UNDP. They will also be involved during year-end assessment and planning exercises so they will be abreast of Project implementation progress and emerging concerns and issues. In case concerns and issues arise related with the Project's private sector partnerships, these will be	**PMU,** Implementing Partner, CO

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				discussed during site-level TWG meetings and will be raised by the Project Manager during Project Board meetings. In cases any issue emerges, the PMU, the Implementing Partner and UNDP CO will discuss with the private sector partner, and other relevant parties, for clarification to fully understand the issue at hand. The PMU, the Implementing Partner and UNDP CO will agree on options on how to proceed and agree to actively manage reputational and project-related risks as they arise. In cases where it is deemed warranted, termination of the cooperation with the private partner will be discussed with the Implementing Partner. The project will review this risk as part of its overall risk monitoring work and any identified issue will be included in the project's reporting including the Project Implementation Review (PIR) and UNDP annual reports.	
19	**Risk 19**: Project implementation disrupted due to transitions from election cycles and agency reorganizations.	Political	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**	The project will follow this closely and discuss with DA-BSWM and local partners on how best to prepare for the any potential change or slow-down following the Philippine elections. These discussions will focus on how best to leave the project's implementation (and timing of activities etc.) unaffected. In cases where affects might occur the project will engage in a proactive manner, through the National Project	**PMU,** Implementing Partner

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Director (and potentially through UNDP) to address any emerging issues.	
20	**Risk 20**: Peace and order situation in local project areas within CDORB may affect dissemination and implementation of the program	Other (Safety and security)	I = 2, L = 1 **Low**	The Project will monitor the local security situation regularly and will take immediate action should changes in the situation occur. If changes to the security alert materializes the project will follow Government and UNDP directions and to the extent possible ensure the safety of project staff and associates working with the project.	**PMU,**
21	**Risk 21**: Effective implementation of, and operational challenges to, the project occurs due to COVID-19 pandemic related delays and-or restrictions	Social/other (health)	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**	The project will when and where needed ensure an extended use of the technology/ communication tools engaged in during the PPG process, to ensure an as smooth project implementation as possible. The project's communication strategy (Activity 3.1.1) will include a section of how to optimize communication and information exchange, as well as how to ensure an effective public awareness and trainings in similar crises (like the COVID-19 pandemic) where face-to-face interactions are restricted. In this regard the project has set aside an appropriate budget for communications/internet connection that will facilitate online trainings etc., In addition, project activities involving people-to people interactions will be ongoingly adjusted to fit with the realities of the day.	**PMU,** Implementing Partner
22	**Risk 22**: A prolonged COVID-19 pandemic and a slow economic upturn in the wake of the pandemic impacts the flow of project co-financing from	Social/other (health)	I = 3, L = 1 **Low**	The project will review, on an ongoing basis, how the COVID-19 situation affects the project implementation and will instigate needed countermeasures to minimize any operational delays will be employed. Although the project will employ an adaptive management	**PMU,** Implementing Partner, CO

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Government and other co-financing partners			process, in this regard workplan adjustments might ultimately be needed. The Implementing Partner, together with the Project Board, should monitor and address significant changes resulting from a prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. This would also include the economic effect of COVID-19 which might result in significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. Budget shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations in the time between the GEF approval and the project's start, will be reviewed and decisions on any necessary measures to be taken will be made at the projects inception workshop (first Project Board meeting). Further budget reviews (and decisions) will be carried out annually as needed to address any subsequent fluctuations.	
23	**Risk 23:** Environmental, social and governance related issues arise that may result in UNDP's reputational risks. These issues may be related with fraud, corruption, harmful environmental management practices, violation of human rights and, use of forced and/or child labour, among others.	Social and environmental, political, organizational	I = 4, L = 1 **Low**	An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during Year 1 of Project implementation subsequent to a risk assessment following the project environmental and social risk management framework (ESMF) prepared during the PPG phase. This ESMP will provide details on managing the environmental and social risks associated with the Project. A Gender and ESS Specialist will be engaged to provide to ensure implementation of environmental and social safeguards, including carrying-out of this Risk Mitigation Strategy.	**PMU,** Implementing Partner, UNDP CO

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				The grievance redress mechanism will be rigorously set-up. This will be used as a platform on identifying emerging environmental, social and governance issues and providing solutions to address these issues. All Project stakeholders will be encouraged to utilize the grievance redress mechanism to help developing and implementing risk mitigation measures. Emerging issues will be discussed during Project Board meetings so guidance on resolving these issues and undertaking mitigation measures can be provided. Also, these emerging issues will be discussed during CDORBMC TWG meetings and discussed during Project Board meetings. In case environmental, social and governance issues arise, a communications strategy will be rolled-out to manage the negative publicity which may result from this. This Risk Mitigation Strategy and the Communications Strategy will also be updated to promptly respond to issues as they arise. The project management unit, specifically the safeguards expert, will monitor the private sector partners' ESG risks covered by the media. The project management unit will report to the Project Board, the IP, and the PMU immediately if such incidents are	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				observed. Further, the IP, through the PMU, will engage periodically, during the implementation phase to encourage development (if necessary) and implementation of internationally accepted ESG standards in their operations. In addition, should there be any media reports and compliant through GRM on the private sector partners engagement that complicit in serious human rights violations as per the UNDP policies and deemed reputational and operational / programming risk, and a failure from the private sector partners to correct such situations, the collaboration with these private sector partners will be re-assessed and if necessary, the partnership will be terminated immediately.	
24	**Risk 24:** Philippine Government are not in a position to follow GEF/UNDPs deadlines for Project document signing and initial project inception.	Political	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	The UNDP will monitor this risk ongoingly in the period leading up to the project document signing and beyond. UNDP will liaison with the DA-BWSB to ensure that the project is followed by the government entities relevant for the project signing and initiation. In turn DA-BWSB will take steps to ensure the early setup of the PMU. If and when needed UNDP Senior Management will engage with the Philippine Government to expedite the process.	**UNDP CO**
25	**Risk 25**: Project oversight support might be affected by COVID 19 situation and CO capacities to handle simultaneous implementation of GEF Projects	Social and environmental, organizational	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	• Field missions will be conducted semi-annually, travel restrictions allowing, with Back to Office Reports (BTORs) submitted and discussed with UNDP Senior Management, IP and Project Team to review emerging risks, issues and concerns. These will allow an oversight of	**UNDP CO**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				project performance, identify and address potential risks and issues and to design response mechanisms. • Other Project oversight measures to be undertaken include the following: - Participation of UNDP CO in Project Board meetings where strategic directions on delivery of committed outputs will be set; - Conduct of quarterly meetings, at the minimum, among UNDP CO, IP and Project Management Unit, to discuss quarterly targets and accomplishments vis-à-vis the Annual Work Plan (AWP); - Participation of UNDP CO in Project yearly assessment and planning; - Conduct of Annual Partners' Meeting to discuss HACT and GEF policies as well as emerging concerns and issues in Project implementation; - Conduct of necessary audit exercises and spot checks, i.e., at least one spot check per year and once in a lifetime financial audit, based on the IP's risk rating. - Participation of UNDP CO in annual and/or semi-annual programme visits; and - Conduct of midterm review and terminal evaluation. - Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted mobility, alternative mechanisms have been adopted for verification of project results, such as utilization	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				of ICT technologies for communication with stakeholders in the fields, engagement of field teams, including local government focal points (and other assigned members as deemed necessary) for verification and monitoring and others. The Country Office has issued Programme Monitoring Guide and Template to be followed for annual field missions for more effective project oversight support.	
26	**Risk 26**: Potential audit findings given implementation modality of NIM with CO support, i.e., direct cash transfer and direct payments	Organizational	I = 3, L = 2 **Moderate**	• Measures put in place to respond to 2019 audit findings concerning the Implementing Partner include the following: (i) Discussion of the audit findings with the Implementing Partner to agree on risk mitigation measures for future GEF-UNDP projects. This meeting was joined by the National Project Director and representatives from the Implementing Partner's Finance, Budget, Accounting and Procurement Units. One of the concrete steps identified was the development of the Operations Manual for pipeline GEF-UNDP projects, including this one. The project specific Operations Manual will help provide step by step procedure on ensuring compliance with POPP, HACT and GEF policy provisions. (ii) Conduct of monthly review of NEX advances	**UNDP CO**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				(iii) Issuance of programme monitoring visit guide and template last November 2020. (iv) Issuance on guidance on drafting and approval of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) last August 11, 2020 (v) Conduct of capacity-building activities on POPP compliance last April 2020 (vi) Drafting of HACT Assurance Plan for the Implementing Partner • The CO HACT focal person will take the lead in ensuring that HACT guidelines are strictly followed by the IP for this Project. More specifically, independent audit firm will be engaged to conduct spot checks and IP capacity assessment. The CO has Long-term Agreements (LTAs) for firms undertaking spot checks and IP capacity assessment. Prior to awarding the contract, the CO will be required to clear the TOR for the HACT. • Conduct of quarterly financial monitoring has also been put in place. This is to ensure that resource utilization of the project is in line with the AWPs and Project Documents. • Spot checks are also scheduled and carried-out per HACT Assurance Plan per Implementing partner. These spot checks have been provided with resources in the Project budget.	
27	**Risk 27***:* There is not political support for	Political	I = 2, L = 2	The project will monitor this risk continuously and address any changes in	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	neither the strengthening the legal and institutional framework for SLM, LDN and BDFA implementation nor for mainstreaming this into provincial planning and management processes.		**Low**	perception for relevant departments throughout the project. If changes in perception would occur the PMU will first address this through the National Project Director who would bring the issue up through the relevant government channels through the Project Board. Key national government agencies which are mandated to take the lead in supporting the legal and institutional framework for LDN, SLM and BDFA practices are members of the Project Board. A further option is to bring the issue up with UNDP and through them initiate a dialogue with the Philippine government.	
28	**Risk 28***:* The scale-up and rollout of developed capacities of governmental institutions are not sufficient to create a viable and effective change in the national, provincial and local SLM, LDN and BDFA management.	Political/operational	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**	The projects capacity building processes will be regularly monitored and evaluated in connection with their implementation in the CDORB and subsequently in the five priority river basins. In addition feedback on applicability and ease of use will be solicited and relevant corrections made to address eventual shortcomings. This will be pursued through the relevant government channels and engagement with key government entities will be ensured.	
29	**Risk 29***:* The Government's roll-out and use of the SLM, LDN and BDFA knowledge management platform/hub does not increase the capacities of local extension services and local stakeholders	Operational/social	I = 2, L = 2 **Low**	The quality and accessibility of information included in the SLM, LDN and BDFA knowledge management platform/hub will be regularly accessed. Furthermore, user feedback will be sought to further the usability and functionality of the knowledge management platform/hub and needed adjustments will be made in accordance. In addition, relevant government entities will, following the establishment of the	

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				knowledge management platform/hub, ongoingly promote and make reference to it.	

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Annex 7: Overview of technical consultancies and subcontracts

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

Consultant/Rate	**Time Input**	**Tasks, Inputs and Outputs**
		Project Staff
Local / National contracting (Service contracts)		
Project Coordinator Contract type: SC Rate/cost: 1,390 USD per month **Total: USD 83,400** *See Budget Notes 19 and 23*	*60 months* *(5 years)*	PC Full-time appointment. *The Project Coordinator, working closely with the CTA, will have overall responsibility for the coordination of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs; supervision over project staff, consultants, and sub-contractors; liaison with all government agencies, UNDP, NGO and CSO partners, and other donor agencies providing co-financing; and all standard project management and coordination functions.* *The Project Coordinator will also be fully responsible for all of the project's monitoring and evaluation related activities ensuring that timely project implementation and adaptive management responses.* *The Project Coordinator will report to the National Project Director (NPD), coordinate closely with the DA Regional Office and the CDORB Management Council (CDORBMC) and will report on a periodic basis to the Project Board, as required.* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> *Project management and coordination tasks of the project coordinator* • Plan the project activities, prepare, and maintain a detailed project workplan, monitor project performance, and exercise adaptive management as appropriate to ensure delivery of the project outcomes, in line with Project Board approved tolerances and thresholds for minor and major amendments as set by UNDP-GEF. • Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel, consultants and sub-contracts, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Together with the CTA, support the NPD in ensuring the sufficient orientation of the project team and consultants on project design features and core values and conduct or regular team planning and assessment to ensure harmonious implementation of project components. • Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors ensuring timing and quality of outputs in line with the approved Project Document. • Coordinate all project inputs and ensure that they adhere to UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects. • Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document in a timely and high-quality fashion. • Ensure Monitor progress, plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results and ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed. • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF. • Liaise with UNDP, the Project Board, the DA Region 10, the CDORB management council and relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and CSOs for effective coordination of all project activities.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Working closely with the Project Finance and Administration Officer (PFAO), monitor financial resources to ensure compliance with the approved project budget and annual budgets, oversee production of quarterly and annual financial reports, and take overall responsibility for accuracy and reliability of the project's accounting system. • Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE form. • Prepare, revise and submit project work and financial plans, as required by Project Board and UNDP. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports, submitted on a quarterly basis. • Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report (no later than one month after the inception workshop), Project Implementation Report (PIR), Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies. • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders. • With the support of the Development Communication Specialist oversee and co-facilitate the development and implementation of appropriate strategies for Knowledge Management and ensuring that training and information education and communication actions reinforce each other. Ensure that the project team and consultants practice agreed upon Knowledge Management skills in their implementation of actions. • Based on an agreed upon Knowledge Management strategy, coordinate the capturing of lessons learned during project implementation and oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally. • Report progress of project to the Project Board and ensure the fulfilment of Project Board directives, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. Conduct supplemental reporting to the lead agency to support the enhance implementation of Project Board decisions. • Lead the PMU in providing Secretariat services to the Project Board, and the operating committee of the CDORBMC to be designated for the project. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP or GEF, spot checks and audits. • Perform other relevant tasks as requested by the National Project Director *Monitoring and Evaluation related tasks of the Project Coordinator.* • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary. • Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified (including environmental and social safeguard risks) and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the project's Risk Register and ensure that appropriate risk management measures are put in place. • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results, as well as updating the M&E plan as required. • Monitor and coordinate the implementation of project plans including: o the gender action plan, o the stakeholder engagement plan,

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		○ the indigenous peoples plan/ planning framework, and ○ the environmental and social management plan/framework. • Produce progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards. • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Manage the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process, including management responses. • Take lead responsibility for monitoring project performance against the M&E Plan, collating all project monitoring information, and technical quality assurance of all project monitoring data and reports. • Work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure technical accuracy of the project's M&E and KM outputs and activities. • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products. • Support project site M&E and learning missions. • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress.
Project Financial and Administration Officer (PFAO) Contract type: SC Rate/cost: 938 USD per month **Total: USD 56,280** *See Budget Notes 23*	*60 months (5 years)*	Full-time appointment. *With guidance from the National Project Director, and under direct supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Project Financial and Administration Officer will carry out the following financial and administrative management tasks for Components 1, 2 and 3:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Assist the Project Coordinator in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities. • Communicate with project actors with regard to project activities. • Assist the Project Coordinator with the preparation of progress plans and reports, including all documentation required for Project Board and other meetings (such as the Inception Workshop and collation of the document packs for the MTR and TE). • Support the development of annual budgets and work-plans, and other operational and financial planning processes. • Contribute to the preparation and implementation of progress and financial reports. • Maintain data on co-financing commitments to the project using the required templates and ensure that all relevant financial data is supplied for the project's Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation. • Receive, screen and distribute all project correspondence. • Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by Project Board, UNDP, project consultants etc. • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document, government financial rules and procedures and GEF Recommended Minimum Fiduciary Standards governing the use of GEF Resources. • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP. • Keep records of project funds and expenditures and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Coordinator. • Provide all necessary financial information as and when required for the annual financial audit of the project.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Provide all PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance and support to the Project Coordinator in provision of Secretariat services to the Project Board. • Assist the Project Coordinator in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management. • Assist in the logistical organization of stakeholder meetings, field trips, training courses and workshops. • Undertake recruitment and procurement of goods and services in compliance with government procurement rules and procedures and manage payments to all service providers. • Liaise and follow up with the consultants and contractors for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports. • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by consultants and contractors for implementation of project activities. • Manage all payment requests against project budgets and work plans, and follow-up on timely disbursements by the UNDP CO. • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports and notify the Project Coordinator if there are any discrepancies or issues. • Perform other relevant tasks as may be requested by Project Coordinator.
Technical Assistance to the PMU		
Local / National contracting		
Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist Contract Type: SC Rate/cost: 2,200 USD per month **Total: USD 132,000** *See Budget Notes 2, 8 and 12*	*60 months (5 years)*	Full-time appointment. With guidance from and directly reporting to the National Project Director, closely working with the National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor*, the Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Assist the Project Coordinator in the monitoring of the project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards. • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/assessments/assignments to ensure that they are in compliance with the UNDP Gender and Environment and Social safeguards and adequately addresses gender and minority groups (including indigenous peoples) concerns. • Assist the Project Coordinator in ensuring that the implementation of the project plans including the gender action plan, the stakeholder engagement plan, the indigenous peoples plan framework, and the environmental and social management framework are in compliance with the UNDP Gender and Environment and Social safeguards and follow the UNDP SES policy. • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently in accordance with the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM). • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary. • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders. • Oversee/ develop / coordinate implementation of all gender –related work. • Work with the Project Coordinator to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation and fully address the gender and Environment and Social safeguards issues of the project. • Ensure that gender sensitization modules are included in all training activities supported by the project and support the development of these modules.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Verify that project training materials and activities are aligned with local family realities, promote positive actions towards the role and involvement of women in family income generating activities and family finances, respect communities' ethnicity women's time availability, cultural practices, etc. • Ensure that guidelines, standards and incentives revised and/or developed by the project include gender dimensions. • Ensure that women participate in all project-related activities. • Support the collection of sex disaggregated and gender specific data. • Ensure that the project also supports women groups interested in livelihoods development. • Act as a resource person for the project's mid-term review and terminal evaluations. • Act as a resource person and contribute to the annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site and learning missions. • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports. • Perform other relevant tasks as may be requested by Project Coordinator.
Development Communications Specialist Contract Type: SC Rate/cost: 2,200 USD per month **Total: USD 132,000** *See Budget Notes 2, 8 and 12*	*60 months (5 years)*	Full-time appointment. *With guidance from and directly reporting to the National Project Director, closely working with the National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor, and project subject matter specialists and Technical Working Groups (TWGs), and consulting with resident information education and communication experts and PR practitioners in CDORB, the Development Communications Specialist will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <u>KM /IEC strategy and capacity building</u> • Based on relevant situation analysis, at project start up, oversee and assist project contractor in conducting KAP Surveys. • Oversee and assist project contractor in the project's preparation of user-friendly guidance, methodology and framework for trade-off analysis work. • Based on needs assessments, and guided by agreed upon project implementation strategies, develop knowledge management (KM) and communication strategy at the onset of the project and provide relevant orientation and capacity building support to parties responsible for their implementation • Oversee and assist project contractor in developing a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level. • Oversee and assist project contractor in developing communication and marketing plans for developed PES or PES under development. <u>Support to Local knowledge affirmation and Extension support.</u> • Oversee and assist project contractor in documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge and practices, including agrobiodiversity systems. • Oversee and assist project contractor in documenting IKSP related to BDFA and SLM practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, which is effective in conserving biodiversity and regulating sustainable resources use.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Oversee and assist in the project's preparation of DENR-BMB and DA-BSWM Technical Bulletins for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation. • Oversee and assist project contractor in the project's preparation of the guidebook of proven and viable LDN, SLM and BDFA focused farm interventions applicable in the CDORB and Philippine context. • Oversee and assist project contractor in developing online materials, including MOOCs, video tutorials, briefs to enable broad accessibility. • Oversee and assist project contractor in showcasing best-case practices that demonstrate viable traditional farming systems that sustain relevant aspects of supporting food security, biodiversity and resilience. • Oversee and assist project contractor in the promotion of project supported products, including project targeted specialty products, in thematic expos and trade show to target key markets/demographics. • Oversee and assist project contractor in providing locally driven market support from products stemming from SLM/BDFA farmland implementation. • Oversee and assist project contractor in developing community-based ecotourism and farm-based tourism building using local biodiversity, agricultural landscape and traditional agricultural systems as a backdrop. • Develop, in consultations with project contractors, popularize/promote policy guidance notes, standards for BDFAP certification, and develop technical bulletin for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation. <u>Support to mainstreaming.</u> • Oversee and assist project contractor in reporting evidence of success on the effectiveness of BDFA and SLM practices on ecosystem service provisions. • Oversee and assist project contractor in developing video documentation of proof of concept, good practice examples and lessons learnt from site specific BDFA and SLM practices, as well as video documentaries featuring inspiring stories of women, youth, and IP farmers whose BDFA and SLM practices are worthy of emulation. • Oversee and assist project contractor in the project's preparation of practical guidelines to facilitate and strengthen Philippine stakeholder applications to the Global LDN Fund including online teaching and training modules. • Document and disseminate Technical reports, publications and other knowledge management (KM) products via mass media. • Establish project social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) on BDFA and SLM practices to reach out to broad-based stakeholder groups. • Act as the content manager and content contributor of the Knowledge Hub on LDN, SLM, and BDFA practices. • Perform other relevant tasks as may be requested by Project Coordinator.
Chief Technical Advisor Contract Type: SC Rate/cost: 3,000 USD per month **Total: USD 180,000** *See Budget Notes 2, 8 and 12*	*60 months (5 years)*	Full-time appointment. *With guidance from the National Project Director,* and *working closely with the National Project Coordinator and core subject matter specialists within the Project team, the Chief Technical Advisor will directly report to the National Project Director, the Chief Technical Advisor will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <u>Strategic programming and delivery oversight</u>

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Provide advice and technical inputs to the National Project Director (NPD) and Project Coordinator (PC) in the conduct of the multi stakeholder inception workshop and supplemental bilateral planning workshops to ensure full stakeholder buy in and consensus on collaborative working arrangements. • Provide technical support in preparing Terms of Reference for consultants and sub-contractors, and assistance in the selection and orientation process; reviewing the work of all consultants and sub-contractors, to ensure timely and quality delivery of expected outputs; ensuring effective synergy among the various sub-contracted activities, and integration of project outputs. • Take lead responsibility in overseeing consultants for ensuring technical consistency and quality and timeliness of delivery of the cross sectoral collaboration, the project's regulatory and guideline work, its trade-off analysis work as well as the project's implementation of SLM and BDAF related activities. • Bring national (and international) technical experiences to project planning and implementation to ensure that full use is made of lessons learned, and that best practices are used to achieve the project objective. <u>Targeted Stakeholder capacity building support</u> • In view of the critical importance of capacity building, maintain strategic oversight for the technical quality and timely delivery of the project's capacity building activities under Component 1 and 2 and related measures in Component 3. • Ensure synchronized inputs of training and IEC, guided by an agreed upon KM strategy, to support capacity building actions. • Provide technical advice to the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and CDORB Management Council as well as other stakeholders to ensure technical soundness of all project activities and outputs as well as technical consistency between project work in the different agricultural landscapes and project areas. • Provide technical assistance, capacity building support and advice to the DA, DENR, NCIP, CDORB and other institutional stakeholders at national and local level on key strategic and policy issues related to SLM and BDFA management and planning, institutional strengthening processes, and appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge management systems. • Based on the results of field assessments, lead the project specialists in providing hands on advice in designing area-based implementation strategies for project deliverables at LGU and community levels, the demonstration of said strategies and the concurrent joint learning from experience by concerned institutional stakeholders • Provide advice to the NPD and PC in the implementation of engagement strategies for the agribusiness plantation sector. • Guided by an agreed upon KM strategy, support the PC, in documenting lessons learned through implementation of the project and make recommendations to the Project Board for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities. • Based on results of assessments and trade of analysis produce policy briefing papers and technical reports to support decision-making processes, advocacy and knowledge management on project strategies as well as for mainstreaming project recommendations into strategic directions and investment programs of key stakeholder agencies. <u>Quality assurance support</u> • Provide quality assurance for the development of annual work plans, review progress, and advise NPD and PC to ensure annual, mid-term and end-of-project targets will be met. • Assist the NPD and PC with technical input in preparation of the inception report, Project Implementation Review / Annual Project Report, and quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, the GEF, other donors and the Government, as required.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Provide technical input to consultants in the conduct of a mid-term review, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy, based on review results. • Assist the NPD and PC in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure effective technical coordination of project activities, and coordination with local, national and international complementary projects and programs. • Perform other relevant tasks as may be requested by the NPD and PC.
SLM and BDFAP Specialist Contract Type: SC Rate/cost: 3,000 USD per month **Total: USD 162,000** *See Budget Notes 2, 8 and 12*	*54 months (4.5 years)*	*With guidance from the National Project Director, and directly reporting to the National Project Director, as well as working closely with the National Project Coordinator CTA and project subject matter specialists, and consulting with the Project Technical Working Groups, as well as research and extension networks, the SLM and BDAF specialist will carry out the following tasks:* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <u>Building consensus and overarching policies.</u> • Provide technical leadership in the design and conduct of appropriate participatory agricultural systems analysis as basis for trade-off analysis and implementation planning. Concurrently act as a resource person and provide support and technical input to the project's trade-off analysis work under Component 1. • Support Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Environment and natural Resources (DENR) in the preparation of an enhanced Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture Practices (BDFAP) Joint Administrative Order (JAO) containing new provisions ensuring complementation with recent policies, programs and coordinating mechanisms. • Support the development of the operational agreement between DA, National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), in collaboration with the DENR, to operationalize the technical guidance & support to SLM & BDFA as well as DA-NCIP Joint Special Order 2020 in Cagayan De Oro River Basin (CDORB). • Facilitate CDORB and DA region 10 - led CDBORB dialogue to reinforce consensus for the widespread adoption and mainstreaming of SLM and BDFA in CDORB. Concurrently provide technical guidance and support to the development and approval of a CDORB Action Plan for use of products, practices and knowledge from Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) and existing traditional agrobiodiversity systems in the CDORB. <u>Facilitating key Field Deliverables.</u> • Based on the various assessments, provide technical guidance facilitate discussion among key stakeholders towards the development and strengthening of the menu of technical options and relevant training courses to adopt SLM and BDFA in the different agricultural context within CDORB. • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance to local stakeholder towards the development of training and training manuals, on the use of decision-making support tools, for planners and practitioners, including introducing LDN as planning framework, as well as act as a resource person for the training delivery. • Assist the Development Communication Specialist in the project's preparation of DENR-BMB and DA-BSWM Technical Bulletins for on-farm protocols for biodiversity and indigenous species conservation. • Act as a resource person, support and provide technical guidance towards enhancing and adopting relevant improvements of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of the five CDORB Local Government Units (LGU); as well as in the integration of the

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		same in LGU investment program and targeted service delivery mechanisms of focal LGU offices (Agriculture, ENRO, IP, Gender and Planning offices) • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance to local stakeholder towards supporting the development of BDFA and LDN oriented local development and environmental management plans and enabling policies, such as, but not limited to, improving Comprehensive Development Plans, watershed plans, zoning guidelines and enhancing local policies on agriculture, soil conservation and environmental management in the five CDORB LGUs. • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance towards the provision of backup training support programs for IPS and IPOs on effective decision making and management of community plans that incorporates SLM and BDAF. • Act as a resource person, support and provide technical guidance to the CDORB MC towards addressing relevant gaps in the current CDORB Strategic Plan and support mainstreaming of project recommendations in DA, DENR and NCIP programs. • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance to local stakeholder towards the development and approval of the strategic concept and associated management action plans for the higher-level river basin management plans enhancement in five priority river basins. <u>Private sector and PES</u> • Co-facilitate engagement with the agribusiness sector. • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance for the development of a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level. • Act as a resource person and provide technical guidance for the establishment of at least two LGUs Payment for Ecosystem Services mechanisms. <u>Support to complementary policies and programs</u> • Support DA and DENR in the preparation of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Joint Administrative Orders (JAO). • Support the development of BDFAP standards applicable for BDFAP certification. • Support DENR in integrating sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Biodiversity Friendly Agriculture (BDFA) into the DENR Administrative Order on strengthening the mandate of the DENR-River Basin Control Office and the river basin councils. • Perform other relevant tasks as may be requested by the National Project Director and the Project Coordinator.
National Mid-Term Evaluation Consultant Contract type: NC (short-term) Rate/cost: USD 2,500 per week **Total: USD 15,000** *See Budget Note 20*	*15 weeks in Year 3*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* • Supporting the mid-term evaluation. • Assisting the international mid-term evaluation specialist in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. • Supporting the drafting of the mid-term evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. • As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National Terminal Evaluation Consultant Contract type: NC (short-term) Rate/cost: USD 2,500 per week **Total: USD 15,000** *See Budget Note 20*	*6 weeks in Year 5*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* • Supporting the Terminal Evaluation. • Assisting the international Terminal Evaluation specialist in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. • Supporting the drafting of the Terminal Evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. • As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
International/Regional Contracting		
International Mid-Term Evaluation Specialist Contract type: IC Rate/cost: 750 USD per week **Total: USD 18,750** *See Budget Note 18*	*5 weeks over 3 months in Year 3*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* • Leading the mid-term evaluation. • Working with the local mid-term evaluation consultant in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. • Developing the draft mid-term evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. • As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
International Terminal Evaluation Specialist Contract type: IC Rate/cost: 750 USD per week **Total: USD 18,750** *See Budget Note 18*	*5 weeks over 3 months in Year 5*	*The standard UNDP/GEF project mid-term evaluation TOR will be used. This will include:* • Leading the Terminal Evaluation. • Working with the local Terminal Evaluation consultant in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts. • Developing the draft Terminal Evaluation report and discussing it with the project team, government and UNDP. • As necessary, participating in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.
External service providers for delivery of technical outputs		
Consultants/Professional Services (50,000 USD and above)		
Local / National contracting		
Trade-off analysis training and coaching. **Total: USD 92,850** *Budget Notes 3*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Prepare user friendly guidance, methodology and framework for trade off analysis work that incorporates the results from the multi stakeholder assessments of key environmental conditions and agricultural systems in CDORB and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.3.2. Where needed such guidance will support different local decision-making contexts (LGUs, DA and ancestral domains on the minimum) • Facilitate the development of trade-off analysis for the CDORB at both LGU and basin levels using existing updated data, and enabled by proven user-friendly decision support tools, that use simulation modelling, remote sensing and analytical software and other management tools and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.3.3.

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Based on the results of the trade of analysis, address gaps in the current CDORB Strategic Plan together with CDORB stakeholders and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.3.4. • Develop and facilitate stakeholder consultations on the strategic concept and associated management action plans for the higher-level river basin management plans enhancement in five priority river basins and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.6.3. • Based on feedback from its application, work with training contractor to finetune the methodologies for application of trade of analysis to the different decision making context including at LGU , Line agency and ancestral domain levels
Integration of SLM and BDFA in CLUP. **Total: USD 53,925** *Budget Notes 3*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Enhance the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of the five CDORB LGUs and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.4.1. • Support the development of SLM, BDFA and LDN oriented local development and environmental management plans and enabling policies such as but not limited to improving Comprehensive Development Plans, watershed plans, zoning guidelines and enhancing local policies on agriculture, soil conservation and environmental management in the five CDORB LGUs as well as fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.4.2. • Develop a CDORB Action Plan for use of products, practices and knowledge from Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) and existing traditional agrobiodiversity systems in the CDORB and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.4.3.
Develop of trade-off analysis training. **Total: USD 70,000** *Budget Notes 3*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Develop training modules and training support manuals on the use of decision-making support tools for planners and practitioners, including introducing LDN as planning framework and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.5.1. • Develop online materials, including MOOCs, video tutorials, briefs to enable broad accessibility and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.5.2. • Provide developed training modules to CDORB Management Council (CDORBMC), national, regional and provincial Government entities, as well as Management officials of the adjacent river basins: Tagoloan and Macajalar Bay) NGOs and academic institutions and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.5.3. Facilitate the application of skills in actual planning processes that can use the results of the trade of analysis. • Provide developed training modules for River Basin Management Councils of five priority river basins and other relevant entities from the river basins and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.6.1. • Fine tune training manuals towards the conclusion of the project to reflect feedback from its application.
Develop training materials and conduct of capacity-building on roll-out of extension services.		The identified sub-contractor will: • Support work to the develop and strengthen the menu of technical options and relevant training courses to adopt SLM and BDFA in the different agricultural context within CDORB and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.1.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Total USD 262,000 *Budget Notes 9*		• Work with the DA, DENR and key agencies to identify and adapt existing agency service delivery programs to support agreed upon menu of technical options and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.1. • Prepare online training videos, MOOCs and other accessible support material to assist in the local stakeholder trainings and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.3. • Provide training and build the capacity of the CDORB based community facilitators and community-oriented agriculture extension service providers for BDFA and SLM practices implementation and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.2
Provide technical assistance for indigenous peoples planning for Ancestral Domains. **Total USD 50,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Working with IP governance structure, facilitate the incorporation of SLM and BDFA concerns in at least five Ancestral Domain plans and management systems and concurrent adoption of SLM and BDFA practices and fulfill the underlying tasks related to this described in the project document activity 2.1.4. • Provide backup information and training support programs for IPS and IPOs on effective decision making and management of community plans that incorporates SLM and BDAF and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.5.
Provide technical assistance for IPs on SLM and BDFA **Total USD 121,500** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Working with IP governance structures, provide assistance, demonstration and training to IP communities on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices and fulfill the underlying tasks related to this described in the project document activity 2.1.4.
Provide technical assistance for CBFMA holders on SLM and BDFA. **Total USD 97,500** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Provide assistance and training to CBFM communities on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices, including integrating SLM and BDFA into CBFM related plans as well as and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.6.
Provide technical assistance for LGUs small farmers in targeted lowland and peri urban areas. **Total USD 107,500**		The identified sub-contractor will: • Provide assistance and training to small farmers on adoption of SLM and BDFA practices, including integrating SLM and BDFA and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.7. • Facilitate the piloting of area wide organic agriculture programs in at least 3 LGUs building on recent policy reforms of the National Organic Agriculture Act and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.1.7.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Budget Notes 9		
Documentation demonstration and replication of selected traditional agrobiodiversity farming systems. **Total USD 100,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Undertake a stock tacking of actively practiced traditional farming systems in CDORB and on an indicative basis, determine the ecological services they provide and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.2.1. • Hold dialogs/conferences (multi-level information sessions) to strengthen foundational knowledge on relationship between the SLM, BDFA and biodiversity benefits of traditional agrobiodiversity systems and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.2.2. • Showcase best-case practices that demonstrate viable traditional farming systems that sustain relevant aspects of supporting food security, biodiversity and resilience while incorporating appropriate improvements from agricultural science. • Suggest potential business case scenario for traditional farming systems and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.2.3.
Training in traditional farming systems. **Total USD 50,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Provide training in BDFA and SLM practices related to the indigenous peoples communities traditional farming systems which maintain or incorporate relevant aspects of traditional agrobiodiversity systems with the aim to enhanced sustainability potential. • Fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.2.4
Conduct of market analysis and value chain work. **Total USD 80,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Provide ongoing validation of value chains to assess market opportunities and competitiveness of project targeted agrobiodiversity products and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.1. • Undertake the promotion of SLM/BDFA value-adding certifications to boost marketability and brand building in key market demographics and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.2. • Undertake the promotion of project supported products, including project targeted specialty products, in thematic expos and trade show to target key markets/demographics and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.3. • Conduct of social marketing of the IKSP associated with products from traditional systems for current and potential niche markets and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.4. • Facilitate trial purchases and trade agreements between communities and manufacturers/distributors/retailers and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.5. • Provide locally driven market support from products stemming from SLM/BDFA farmland implementation and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.3.6.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 1D138214-D6F7-4DDC-90F6-7FB9B4CBCC74

Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Conduct of livelihood capacity building and business development. **Total USD 95,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Validate the cost benefit rational and balance the possible labor impacts by scaling the use of technologies related to such crops, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.7. • Review traditional labor roles and assess new or alternative roles provided by added technologies, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.7. • Review how sustainable changes in the physical environment related to land management and production, such as scheduling/timing of planting of selected crops, can lead to optimizing the farmers' income, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.7. • Review of agribusiness start-ups and their unique value propositions, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.7. • Provide trainings in business start-up and small business management, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.7.
Farm and eco-tourism development and set-up. **Total USD 70,000** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Provide assistance to local stakeholders on setting-up farm and ecotourism development including training on enterprise management, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.8. • Provide training on effective tour guiding, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.8. • Provide training on first-aid and safety, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.8. • Provide training on leadership and governance, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.8, and • Provide training on business plan formulation, as outlined in the project document activity 2.3.8.
Development of PES mechanisms within CDORB **Total USD 94,700** *Budget Notes 9*		The identified sub-contractor will: • Develop together with CDORB stakeholders a basin wide PES development strategy for the CDORB and CDORBMC guidelines for robust PES modalities to be used by LGUs and other stakeholders at basin level and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.4.1. • Support at least two CDPRB LGUs' in establishing LGU specific PES and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.4.2. • Support CDORB private and Non-Governmental stakeholder groups develop PES within CDORB and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.4.3. • Develop communication and marketing plans for developed PES or PES under development and fulfill the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 2.4.4. • Hold annual PES stakeholder dialogs/seminars.
Development of Knowledge Hub and provide assistance to Information Management System in CDORB		The identified sub-contractor will: • Set-up and manage the web site housing the Knowledge Hub for SLM and BDFAs and fulfil the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 3.4.1. • Develop a Knowledge Hub sub-page for SLM and BDFA funding and fulfil the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 1.2.2

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Consultant/Rate	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Total USD 87,502 *Budget Notes 14*		• Contribute to or build on existing Information Management System IMS in each LGU, including data collection, input, on-line website and dissemination and fulfil the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 3.4.2. • Design an information support system to enable indigenous communities, through the local federation of IP tribal councils and its members, to capture, control and share good practices, support to consensus building and strengthen IKSP documentation and management according to their unique specific local needs and fulfil the underlying tasks described in the project document activity 3.4.4.

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Annex 8: Monitoring Plan

Project: Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	
UNDP PIMS: 6500	**GEF Project ID:** 10532

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

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To create an enabling environment for the realization of the National Land Degradation Neutrality Target and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin (CDORB) through	***Mandatory Indicator 1*** Number of hectares of productive lands managed through direct sustainable land management (SLM) and biodiversity friendly agriculture (BDFA) practices and principles implementation, replications and policy interventions[130]. (Contributes to GEF core indicator 4 sub-indicator 4.1 and 4.3) (Support the National LDN target 1)	<u>*MTR:*</u> Kalawaig Sub-watershed 2,000 ha Bubuwanan Sub-watershed 2,000 ha Batang Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Bulaong Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Tumalaong Sub-watershed 1,000 ha Picalin Sub-watershed 1,000 ha	Land under improved management following BDFA and SLM practices through direct SLM and BDFA practices and principles interventions, replications and policy interventions[132].	Report on size and GPS location of land with improved management from local extension services. Self-reporting (size and GPS) from MNCs, cooperatives, village communities and tribal organizations GIS mapping and verification. Gazette amendments to Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) and other	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report (*GIS only data collected prior to MTR and TE*)	MNCs, cooperatives, village communities, tribal organizations and local extension services. Project Management Unit responsible for aggregating and manage the data (Project Coordinator	Reports from MNCs, cooperatives, village communities, tribal organizations and local extension services as well as Consultant reports, and Office reports from local government partners, and other partners. Gazette amendments to Comprehensive Land Use Plans	**Risks:** Local stakeholders show little or no interest in project BDFA and SLM practices and are therefore not interested in undertaking an up-scaling of project developed initiatives on their own accord. **Assumptions:** Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are

[130] The project intervention area was determined using land use map data (Environment Science for Social Change (ESSC)/Bukidnon Environment and Natural Resources Office (BENRO) using 10-meter resolution data from the EU Copernicus Sentinel -2 satellite

[132] The project intervention area was determined using land use map data (Environment Science for Social Change (ESSC)/Bukidnon Environment and Natural Resources Office (BENRO) using 10-meter resolution data from the EU Copernicus Sentinel -2 satellite

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
national policy framework implementation and capacity strengthening.		Mawala Sub-watershed 400 ha Manigui Sub-watershed 400 ha *TE:* Kalawaig Sub-watershed 13,000 ha[131] Bubuwanan Sub-watershed 13,500 ha Batang Sub-watershed 7,000 ha Bulaong Sub-watershed 7,000ha Tumalaong Sub-watershed 6,500 ha Picalin Sub-watershed 1,500 ha Mawala Sub-watershed 2,500 ha Manigui Sub-watershed 2,000 ha		Government plans etc.		Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	(CLUP) and other Government plans etc.	well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders

[131] The project will achieve this through a mix of direct interventions, replications and policy interventions. For further information please see **Annex 10**

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Mandatory Indicator 2 Number of hectares of *riverine areas in the CDORB 8 sub-watersheds restored*[133]. (Contributes to GEF core indicator 3 sub indicator 3.1)	*MTR:* 1000 ha *TE:* *5,000 ha*	Riparian areas in the CDORB are under restorative management leading to full restoration of the areas.	Report on size and GPS location of restoration sites. Photographic time-laps from restoration sites showing restoration progress. GIS mapping and verification.	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report (*GIS only data collected prior to MTR and TE*)	Management offices of local partners, sub-contractors and consultants. Project Management Unit responsible for aggregating and manage the data (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Consultant reports, Subcontractor reports, and Office reports from local government partners, and other partners.	**Risks:** Local farmers and IPs show little or no interest in using existing and new PES options to engage in project restoration activities and are therefore not interested in undertaking an up-scaling of project developed pilots on their own accord. **Assumptions:** Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders.
	Mandatory Indicator 3 Number of stakeholders directly benefitting from the project's activities and outputs.	*MTR:* 11,000 Female 11,500 Male *TE:* 36,600 Female	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment	Participation lists from project trainings, people receiving training certificates, farmers	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm	Management offices of local partners, sub-contractors	Consultant reports, Subcontractor reports, and Office reports from local	**Risks:** Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by direct beneficiaries who will refrain from participating

[133] While the overall area of interventions has been determined (i.e. 5,000 ha), the specific site for the restoration, within the 8 sub-watersheds, will be determined through extended stakeholder consultations within the first year of the project. This will include consultations with the IP communities and these consultations will be part of the mandatory FPIC process and FPIC approval.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	(Contributes to GEF Core Indicator 11)	38,400 Male		receiving/testing specific project interventions, verified farm visits by extension services etc. as reported via project reporting or through reporting to the project PMU by local partners.	and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	and consultants. Project Management Unit responsible for aggregating and manage the data (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	government partners, and other partners.	**Assumptions:** Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups who have an interest in improving their knowledge, skill set and livelihood options
	Mandatory Indicator 4 tCO2e carbon emission avoided through direct SLM and BDFA practices and principles implementation, replications and policy interventions. [Estimated Based on 20-Year Period] (Contributes to GEF core indicator 6 sub-indicator 6.1)	*MTR:* 1,000,000 tCO2e *TE:* 5,016,638 tCO2e	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated by project instigated changes in land and farm management aimed at improving the above and below carbon stock in the agricultural landscape	FAO Ex-Act Tool calculations based on the ha of land under restoration and ha land under improved management (indicator 1 & 2 above)	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Project Management Unit responsible for aggregating and manage the data (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Data from indicator 1&2 above	For risk and assumptions please see risk 1&2 above

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Component 1: National LDN and BDFAP policy created and implementation capacity strengthened.								
Project Outcome 1 Enabling policy environment created for LDN and BDFAP and capacity for integrated landscape management enhanced at sub-national level leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin.	***Indicator 5:*** Number of policy instruments supporting LDN and BDFA approved, measured by: 5.1) Number of Joint Administrative Orders (LDN and BDFAP) and 5.2) Number of CDORB LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) amended[134].	<u>*MTR:*</u> 5.1) 0 (BDFAP JAO developed and under review by agencies and stakeholders and LDN JAO under development.) 5.2) 0 (Amendments to 5 LGU CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) developed and under review by agencies and stakeholders.) <u>TE:</u> 5.1) 2 (LDN and BDFAP JAO approved.) 5.2) 5 (Amendments to 5 LGU CDORB Comprehensive Land Use Plans	The JAOs for LDN and BDFAP are successfully negotiated and publicly gazette.	The JAOs for LDN and BDFAP are publicly gazette and can be obtained from Government websites. Prior to final approval progress on the LDN and BDFAP JAOs will be obtained from Department of Agriculture.	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Documentation from Department of Agriculture and Department of Environment and Natural Resources	**Risk:** The Philippines Government will lessen or withdraw its support for LDN, SLM and BDFA and will therefore not adopt the LDN and BDFAP JAOs **Assumptions:** With the signing of the GEF project the Government of the Philippines commits to the project's approach and advocated government cooperation and thus confirmed that the project remains in line with Government's vision for the long-term transformative change in support of the LDN target/priority and BDFAP framework implementation.

[134] The mentioned CLUP amendment refers to the adoption of LDN, SLM and BDFA amendments in the sections of the CLUP relevant for agriculture, natural resource management, landscape management etc. not the entire CLUP.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		(CLUP) approved.)						
	Indicator 6 UNDP capacity development scorecard scores of sub-national level entities involved in basin management (i.e. DA National, DA Region, DENR National, DENR Region, NCIP, Prov Govt of Bukidnon, Municipality of Talakag, Municipality of Libona, Municipality of Baungon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City)	*MTR:* DA National (59) DA Region (78) DENR National (63) DENR Region (59) NCIP (57) Prov Govt of Bukidnon (TBD) Municipality of Talakag (42) Municipality of Libona (47) Municipality of Baungon (31) Cagayan de Oro City(66) Iligan City (TBD) TE: DA National (65) DA Region (85) DENR National (68) DENR Region (63) NCIP (62) Prov Govt of Bukidnon (TBD)	Institutional capacities and agency understanding related to LDN, SLM and BDFA and to their implication to watershed management is measured using tailored Capacity Development Scorecards (based on the UNDP SDC template).	The Capacity Development Scorecard survey was undertaken among stakeholders using a modified UNDP Scorecard during the PPG phase (**Annex 19**). For the mid-term and terminal scorecards surveys these are undertaken prior to the project's MTR and TE.	a) Verify at project inception. New scorecard surveys will be performed prior to the MTR and TE. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR at mid-term and end of project. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report in year 3 and the UNDP final report.	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Capacity Development Scorecard survey during formulation (**Annex 19**), at mid-term and at project completion.	**Risks:** Lack of interest within government institutions for engaging their staff in the project's capacity building activities. In addition, high staff turnover can reduce the long-term institutional knowledge built through project activities. **Assumptions:** Government institutions, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA practices and watershed management, as well as retaining their staff.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Municipality of Talakag (46) Municipality of Libona (52) Municipality of Baungon (34) Cagayan de Oro City (72) Iligan City (TBD)						
Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly agricultural practices.								
Project Outcome 2 Improved management of 58,000 ha of cultivated landscapes ensured by small holder farmers, IP communities and multi-national companies through adoption of sustainable land management and biodiversity friendly	***Indicator 7:*** Percent increase in capacity survey scores of the Indigenous People (IP) communities' ability to actively engage in integrated landscape management[135].	MTR: Talaandigs 10% Higaonons 10% TE: Talaandigs 20% Higaonons 20%	Community capacities and understanding related to LDN, SLM and BDFAP and to their implication for local resilience and improved livelihoods as well as to local watershed management is measured using tailored Capacity Development Scorecards (based on the UNDP SDC template).	The Capacity Development Scorecard survey was undertaken among stakeholders using a modified UNDP Scorecard during the PPG phase (**Annex 20**). For the mid-term and terminal scorecards surveys these are undertaken prior to the project's MTR and TE.	a) Initial survey undertaken during year 1. New scorecard surveys will be performed prior to the MTR and TE. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR at mid-term and end of project. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Capacity Development Scorecard survey Baseline within first year of project implementation at mid-term and at project completion.	**Risks:** Lack of interest within communities for engaging in the project's capacity building activities. **Assumptions:** Communities, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA management to improve local resilience and livelihoods as well as to manage local watersheds.

[135] The capacity survey will be based on the UNDP Capacity Development Score Cards but adapted so that they are relevant for the IP communities and the project activities. The scorecards will be fully developed during the first year of project implementation and the scorecard exercise will be undertaken in conjunction with the mandatory FPIC process. Although to be refined a first draft of the capacity survey can be found in Annex 20. Further, as no project activities aside from consultations can/could be undertaken without the approval of a mandatory FPIC, the capacity survey can only be undertaken in conjunction with or immediately following the completion of the FPIC process.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
agriculture practices.					Report in year 3 and the UNDP final report			
	Indicator 8 Number of households involved in improved cropland management using BDFA and SLM practices, with a minimum of 10% increase in household's income.	MTR: 500 TE: 2,500	Number of households (gender and youth disaggregated) obtaining certificates for successful completion of comprehensive and specialized trainings on LDN, SLM and BDFAP management delivered project/ government approved trainers or extension services staff.	Participation lists from project trainings, people receiving training certificates, as reported via project reporting or through reporting to the project.	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Reporting from engaged training entities including local extension services	**Risks:** Lack of interest within local communities and stakeholders for engaging in the project's capacity building activities. **Assumptions:** local communities, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity related to LDN, SLM BDFA management to improve local resilience and livelihoods as well as to manage local watersheds.
	Indicator 9: Extend to which CDORB framework for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is developed and used by LGUs and other stakeholders to develop individual mechanisms following the	MTR A PES framework is developed under the auspices of the CDORBMC ready for use by CDORB LGUs	A CDORB framework for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) developed and used by LGUs and other stakeholders to develop individual	CDORB framework for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) published by CDORBMC	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social	CDORB framework for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) published by CDORBMC	**Risks:** Inherited complications in developing a PES framework, as well as in developing the individual mechanisms will discourage stakeholders in bring such mechanism to fruition.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	framework guidance and strategic approach.	and other interested stakeholders. TE At least two PES mechanisms developed by CDORB LGUs and other interested stakeholders are ready and call for proposals are made.	mechanisms following the framework guidance and strategic approach.		the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Safeguard Specialist)		**Assumptions:** CDORB stakeholders (government and non-government alike) maintain their interest, and current trend, for developing PES mechanism, which will have the aim to benefit suppliers and buyers of ecosystem services as well as the public at large in the CDO river basin.
Component 3: Gender, awareness-raising, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.								
Project Outcome 3 Capacity and awareness of stakeholders raised on LDN, SLM and BDFA practices and integrated landscape management approaches by effective gender sensitive knowledge management, and project M&E ensured	***Indicator 10*** Percent increase in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of project stakeholders [measured through changes in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey scores]	MTR: no midterm target TE: a) National, Regional and Provincial state actors 20% b) Municipal Local Government Units (LGU) and participating Barangays 20% c) Academe, Research, and Science Institutions in CDORB 20%	Level of knowledge, attitude and practice of public, government, farmers and other key stakeholder groups on the environmental and economic benefits of LDN, SLM and BDFAP, including watershed management, as indicated by results of the KAP surveys	See **Annex 28** for KAP methodology. End of project KAP survey will be undertaken prior to the project's TE	a) Initial survey undertaken during year 1. New scorecard survey will be performed prior to TE. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR in the last project year. c) Reported in the UNDP Final Report.	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	KAP reports prepared within the first year of the project and during the last year of the project.	**Risks:** The project's awareness and knowledge management activities do not reach beneficiaries, stakeholders and the general public in a sufficient way to effectively build awareness in a measurable way. **Assumptions:** The project's awareness and knowledge management activities will make use of current day communication

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		d) Multinational companies, large agri-businesses etc. 20% e) Indigenous peoples and other community groups 20% f) Women and youth 20% g) NGO, CSO, Farmers' Groups, Cooperatives 20% h) Development Partners 20%						channels etc. to facilitate broad scale communication and dissemination.
	Indicator 11 Number of annual platform visits to the online knowledge exchange portal.	MTR: 500 TE: 1000	Online knowledge exchange portal is actively used as measured by platform visits per year.	The establishment of the online knowledge exchange portal announced via public launch, and platform visits and use will be recorded through the website and reported on an annual basis.	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Project Management Unit (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Website reports.	**Risks:** Government staff working on LDN, SLM and BDFA and other relevant stakeholders including farmers and research institutions are not interested in using the platform - or do not know about it, resulting in low platform visits. **Assumptions:** The online knowledge exchange portal is

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								extensively promoted, and stakeholders have an interest in obtaining LDN, SLM and BDFA Management related information.
	Indicator 12 Number of persons reached through the project's learning and communication events in CDORB and the five priority river basins.	MTR: 52,000 TE: 150,000	Number of people reached by the project's learning and communication events	Participation lists from project trainings, people receiving training certificates, farmers receiving/testing specific project interventions, verified farm visits by extension services etc. as reported via project reporting or through reporting to the project PMU by local partners. Events statistics and reporting. Statistics from project websites and applications (Facebook, Twitter etc.)	a) Verify at project inception and assess at midterm and end of project. b) Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR annually. c) Reported in the UNDP Annual Report.	Management offices of local partners, sub-contractors and consultants. Project Management Unit responsible for aggregating and manage the data (Project Coordinator Lead supported by Gender and Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist)	Consultant reports Subcontractor reports Office reports from local partners. Statistics from project websites and applications (Facebook, Twitter etc.)	**Risks:** Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by stakeholders who will refrain from participating **Assumptions:** Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups who have an interest in improving their knowledge, skill set and livelihood options

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Annex 9 Description of project activities (link)

Annex 10 Landscape Profile and situation analysis (link)

Annex 11 Policy and Program baseline (link)

Annex 12 Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (link)

Annex 13 Stakeholder engagement plan (link)

Annex 14 Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) link

Annex 15 Five river basin descriptions (link)

Annex 16 Gender-sensitive value chain analysis (link)

Annex 17 Stakeholder consultation report (link)

Annex 18 SLM and BDFA Livelihood Assessment (link)

Annex 19 Capacity Development Score Cards (link)

Annex 20 Indigenous Peoples Communities Capacity Survey (link)

Annex 21 GEF Taxonomy (link)

Annex 22 GEF Core indicators (link)

Annex 23 Procurement Plan (link)

Annex 24 FAO ExAct Tool (link)

Annex 25 World Bank Climate and Disaster Assessment (link)

Annex 26 Projects COVID-19 response (link)

Annex 27 Grievance Redress Mechanism TOR (link)

Annex 28 KAP Survey Framework (link)

Annex 29 GEF Audit Checklist

Annex 30 Co-financing letters (link)

Annex 31 HACT (link) and PCAT documentation (upon request)

Annex 32 Private Sector Due Diligence Documents

Annex 32.1 Risk Assessment Tools (RATs) for Dole, Del Monte Philippines, Unifrutti and Agrinanas

Annex 32.2 Private Sector Due Diligence Committee E-Minutes

Annex 32.3 Endorsement of Private Sector Participation and UNDP CO Response

Annex 33 Livelihood options and PES support (link)

Annex 34 Catalogue of SLM and BDFA practices (link)

Annex 35 Risk Mitigation Approach for Private Sector Participation

Annex 36 Communications Strategy for Private Sector Participation